



YOUTH
Educated and Boarded,
BY
Daniel Farro,
in Red Lion Court, Watling Street,
LONDON.



YOUTH
Educated and Boarded,
BY
Daniel Farro,
in Red Lion Court, Watling Street,
LONDON.

J. J. e

T H E
Royal Universal *British* GRAMMAR 29
A N D
V O C A B U L A R Y.

B E I N G

A Digestion of the entire *English* Language into its proper Parts of SPEECH. Compiled and calculated for equal Ease, both for the MASTER and SCHOLAR. In a Method entirely New.

In which

An exact Parallel is observed between the Names, Qualities, and Affirmations, according to Being, Doing, and Suffering, in the *English* or modern *British* Language, and the Declensions of the Nouns, both Substantive and Adjective; the Pronouns and Conjugations of Verbs in the *Latin* and other Languages; the Regular Words of each Part of Speech are distinctly separated from the Irregular; and Plain, and Concise Rules are given precedent to the full and entire Scope of Examples.

The WHOLE being delivered

In the most approv'd and entertaining Manner; viz.
by proper QUERIES and ANSWERS.

In this WORK the Etymology of the *English* Language is illustrated, and rendered very facile; the various Acceptations of the same Word are carefully distinguished; the proper Accents accurately marked; and Children may be taught the Formation of more than TEN THOUSAND Sentences, by marginal Insertions, apposed to that Part of Speech term'd *Qualities*; which have not increased the VOLUME two Pages.

By D. FARRO, S. M.

Practice in Art removes Difficulty.

L O N D O N :

Printed for the AUTHOR, in *Red-Lion-Court, Watling Street*;
J. HODGES, at the *Looking-Glass* on *London-Bridge*; R. BALDWIN,
at the *Rose* in *Pater-noster Row*; and other Booksellers in Town
and Country. M.DCC.LIV.





DEDICATION

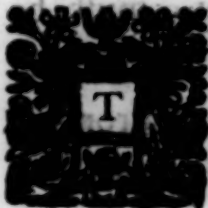
TO HIS

ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE

PRINCE of *WALES*.

May it please Your Royal Highness,

 **HIS** *Grammar and Vocabulary*, which contain the full Scope of the modern *British* Language, with all her Circumstances or Accidents, being designed for the universal Use, Benefit, and Advantage, of the Subjects of the *British* Dominions, is most humbly dedicated and presented, both by the Author and Nature, to your ROYAL HIGHNESS,

imploring Shelter and Patronage beneath your comfortable ROYAL WING, with the Impression of your ROYAL MOTION, well knowing that the true *Genii* of *Great Britain* are entirely prepared to accept, and will most readily and chearfully pursue whatsoever may be directed by the judicious and well-guiding Motions of your ROYAL HIGHNESS, our most hopeful and much admired PRINCE, whom *Britannia's* true Sons (without any Manner of Doubt) esteem, account, and compare (if so weak a Comparison may be presumed) to a fruitful Soil, adorn'd with multiparous Signatures of hidden, immense, and inestimable Treasures, which the Almighty Creator will, in his good Time, providentially communicate and dispense through his ROYAL MEDIUM, the Person of your ROYAL HIGHNESS, to the *British* Dominions in general.

BUT, to panegyryze duly on what appears so very conspicuously in your ROYAL PERSON, must be referred to the hard and laborious Task, which will be found a Toil for the most able and strongest Perception, Reason, and Judgment; therefore it behoves the Author to prostrate for your ROYAL PARDON in presuming a Hint at such a Measure of hereditary Excellency (as his weak Abilities are in no Capacity to prognosticate upon), to adhere

D E D I C A T I O N. v

to his Duty, and to render Almighty GOD most humble Thanks for *Being*, and *Enjoyment* of the common national Blessings under the auspicious and benign Reigns of your most illustrious and excellent GRANDSIREs ; and may the surviving, His present most Excellent MAJESTY King GEORGE the Second, long live, for the further Paternal Use, Benefit, and Ornament, of the most noble, absolute, independent, and hereditary Monarchy of the *British* Dominions ; so that when it shall please HEAVEN to call our most Gracious SOVEREIGN to reign with CHRIST above, and your ROYAL HIGHNESS to the Accession of the *British* Throne, may you find the *British* Monarch's Path so levell'd and plain'd by Unity, Peace, and Concord, as shall render the ponderous Weight of the most renowned *British* Crown and Sceptre far more easy to your ROYAL HIGHNESS, in Support and Sway, than in the preceeding Reigns.

THESE, my truly honour'd, and justly esteem'd PRINCE, are the sincere Desires of him who wishes Health, Wealth, and Tranquility, with every beautiful Blessing, to your ROYAL HIGHNESS in particular ; and, in general, to every Branch of your most illustrious HOUSE.

AND

vi DEDICATION.

AND finally; May this Work be found useful by any Means, in the Effect of the *Royal Sponsorship* which your HIGHNESS has engaged for the *Royal Infants*; viz. His Highness Prince FREDERICK-WILLIAM, and her Highness Princess CAROLINE-MATILDA, (for whose Use and Benefit it is principally intended) this will inevitably add to the Happiness of a true *British* Subject, whose entire Delight and Satisfaction subsists in subscribing himself,

Your Royal Highness's

Most Humble,

Obedient, and

Dutiful Servant,

D. FARRO.

To



To the P U B L I C.

*I*T is hoped, that this Undertaking will not appear undeserving of the Reception and Encouragement of every worthy Teacher of our Language ; (as well as Parents and Guardians) that, by following the Method here laid down, each School will be properly constituted a GRAMMAR SCHOOL ; and the Trouble in instructing Children greatly diminished. Hereby the English Language is, in Effect, reduced to a Standard ; its Copiousness manifested ; and, contrary to the Opinion of too many, the extreme Easiness of its Attainment clearly demonstrated.

Note, This GRAMMAR contains a Method so easy, that every Female Teacher in the British Dominions may open an English GRAMMAR SCHOOL, and render themselves much more useful to the Public.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

To the PUBLIC

It is hoped, that this Undertaking will not
be considered as a trifling one, and
that the Encouragement of every worthy Teacher of our
Language; (as well as Parents and Govern-
ments) that, by following the Method here laid
down, each School will be properly conducted
in a GRAMMAR SCHOOL; and the trouble in in-
structing Children greatly diminished. That
the English Language is, in itself, reduced to
a Standard; its Capabilities manifested; and
contrary to the Opinion of too many, the extreme
Usefulness of its Attainment clearly demon-
strated.

Note, This GRAMMAR contains a Method so
easy, that every French Teacher in the
British Dominions may open an English
GRAMMAR SCHOOL; and render their
Pupils much more useful to the Public.



TO ALL THE
Worthy TEACHERS
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
Throughout the
BRITISH DOMINIONS.

—*Worthy Gentlemen,*—



T cannot be objected, but must be acknowledged and confessed, that ye are very instrumental in the good Effects of a pious Education; for your concurring Endeavours, with divine Grace, prevent a greater Corruption of the present Age, (notwithstanding its apparent Grossness); by which Means the succeeding Generations shall be more refined. Ye are the first and heavy burthened Labourers in clearing off the Rubbish of Nature, and cultivating her Soil for the Reception of the ministerial Seed. Nay, to you is committed the Setting out, and Direction of Youth, in their

b Erudition

Erudition by the Natural Parent — A Trust of high Concern and Importance, which appoints or substitutes you the Artificial Parents.

AND further, to the Honour, Reputation, and Endearment of every worthy Teacher to Mankind in general—I will only recite this one recorded memorable Saying of that renowned and illustrious Hero *Alexander* the Great, who, under the most refined Notions and Reflections, and in the most exalted Degree of his Reason, openly declared, that his Judgment was entirely unable to discern the true State of his own propounded Question; *viz.* Of the Two—to whom he was most obliged—whether to *Philip* King of *Macedonia*, his Father that begat him, or to *Aristotle* his Tutor, in his Education. However, such a Spirit of Acknowledgment, by so great and eminent a Person, ought not to be buried in Oblivion; but cheerfully accepted, with such due Reverence and Veneration as shall distinguish every truly noble, ingenious, and heroic Son of *Great Britain*.

BUT to return from this Digression in considering your noble Office and Service in general — I entreat you, worthy Gentlemen, to receive my Offspring, this GRAMMAR and VOCABULARY, into
your

your Tuition, to nurse her up with the human tender Plants of your Nurseries, to defend her against the World, the Flesh, and the whole Body of Sin. And may this, my good Will, in a short Time, become useful and instrumental in your Hands, in the Administration of your Office, in your respective Seminaries of Literature, being a Design for a substantial Foundation, a speedy Progress and Perfection in our own Language.

THESE, Brethren, are the sincere Desires of your affectionate Brother and Fellow-Labourer in *Christ Jesus* our Lord.

D. F.



your position, to run's her up with the human
 leader plants of your Minister, to defend her against
 the World, the Flesh, and the whole body of Sin.
 And may this, my good Will, in a short Time,
 become useful and instrumental in your hands, in
 the Administration of your Office, in your respect-
 ive Seminars of Instruction, being a Design for
 a substantial Foundation, a steady progress and
 Perfection in our own Language.

THAT, BROTHER, are the sincere Desires of your
 affectionate Brother and Fellow-Labourer in Christ,
 Yours our Lord.

D. N.

T H F



T H E
P R E F A C E.



THE Subject of a Preface being such as requires a Declaration of the Author's Reasons and Inducements for setting about, or engaging in the Prosecution of the Work contained in the subsequent Sheets, with the Exhibition of their more superior Utility to the Public, than any Thing or Piece of the like Kind and Nature, and to discover a View of the near advancing universal Improvement to each particular Individual of the human Species; these are the Heads I propose to touch upon, with as much Brevity as possible. First, in Consideration of the several Essays, &c. on English Grammar, issued from the Result of very eminent Talents; the Memory of which Authors deserve now, and even commanded in their Day, the highest Celebration for their most kind, benevolent, and generous Affections, joined with elaborate Endeavours for the Improvement of Literature, with the Facility of obtaining it by the English or modern British Language: But what Progress, or how far their desired Effect have proceeded in rendering English Grammar universal, is to be judged of by the Number of entire English Grammar Schools now subsisting within the British Dominions, (I cannot determine that Point). Nevertheless, I have not only conceived, but, from experienced Series in Toils of teaching for seventeen Years, found

found those well-designed Rules extant, not to be adapted to every Age and Capacity; as none could be more indefatigable in, or for the Cause of rendering my School to the entire Practice of English Grammar. Therefore I must confess myself obliged to my own Experience for Help, where I found Deficiency; which Fatigue encreased my Labour, opened to me a Sense of the Wanting-fitness of English Grammar to the British Youth; and more especially to tender Age. From hence proceeded Motives which induced me to compile my experienced Observations and Notions on English, or modern British Grammar; which, I make no Doubt, will be found the most effective to the great and grand Design; and more especially in the tenderest Age of Youth; considering I have adjoined with Grammar, the full Scope of the most noble and copious modern British Language, digested in such a Manner as shews it to be the most easy Language under the Copes of Heaven; and therefore too vainly attempted to complete, by pursuing its Nature and Genius through the Regions of the Principles of such Languages, as are absolutely fifty times more difficult than the modern British Tongue; viz. the Latin and French, &c. between which, I beg Leave to premise a few convincive Instances, in order to support the Assertion. And First, It must be observed, what Difficulty subsists between Noun Substantives of the Latin, &c. and the modern British Common Names. Here indeed we find the Latin Nouns subjected to five Declensions, with a more than ordinary Regard for Gender, by either Custom or Termination, &c. of the Nominative, more than by natural Signification; with a great Number of Exceptions to the general Rules for the Management of each; all which Difficulty is ballanced by certain small Particles, put in Apposition to the modern British Common Name; as is shewn in Page 56, which answers all the Purposes of their five Declensions; and Application of the same Kind of Words termed Prepositions in the Latin, &c. from whence it is plain, that the declined Languages are absolutely more than ten-fold difficult in that Part of Speech.

Secondly, Their Adjectives, which are paralleled by the modern British Qualities, they being dependent on whatsoever Noun you shall be pleased to assign, are also subjected to Declensions, Genders, and Formation of Numbers, exactly fitted to its Substantive; (a Business not very easy to manage); these
must

must also be acknowledged to cause, or exceed the Difficulty of managing Qualities in a more than ten-fold Toil.

Thirdly, Their Pronouns, whether Substantive or Adjective, (which are paralleled by our Personal Names, and Personal Qualities) do not, nay, cannot, shew less Fatigue than either of the foregoing Parts of Speech, seeing they depend on the Rectitude of different Declensions, Genders, &c.

Fourthly, The Verbs of declined Languages having no less than four different Conjugations, &c. for the forming different Manners or Moods of Expression, in both the Active and Passive Voice, in sundry Times, with many and various Exceptions, must absolutely render this Part of Speech far more than a ten-fold Degree in Difficulty of learning it, than the modern British Affirmation, under the like Circumstance, seeing we have but one entire Scale (and indeed we can desire no less) to parallel the Circumstances of the aforesaid Conjugations.

Lastly, The remaining declined Part of Speech; viz. Participle, taking also the four indeclinable Parts, with the natural Syntax, which arises from such complicated Circumstances as attend Declensions, the different Manners of respecting Gender, managing Conjugations of Verbs, with Exceptions, Government, &c. with the Difficulty of orthographizing and pronouncing the French Language; these will greatly surmount the remaining Quantity of Difficulty, in Charge against the remaining opposite Parts of Speech, and Construction in the modern British Tongue.

Now the total Aggregate of these Divisions, I hope, will be sooner proved, than granted, to superabound the Assertion, notwithstanding the Strangeness of its first Appearance.

However, I would not be understood to have any Notion or Intention to depreciate any Language. The Point aimed at, is to clear up some prejudicial Notions chiefly directed against the English Language; considering it must be admitted, all Languages in the World subsist in one and the same substantial Notion of Beings, Actions, and Passions, with the Manner or Quality of Beings, and their Actions and Passions, or Sufferings. For Instance, the Being Man is a known Being in all Places of the Globe; the Action to stab this Being is likewise known in general to all Beings of the human Species, to be an ill-natured Action, from which ensues the Pains and Passion of Death; but, alas! how widely different are the
Sounds

Sounds of Voice on the same Subject, Action, and Passion, as accustomed to every particular Region in the habitable World; so that we cannot reap the Benefit of Society, until we can arrive to a tolerable Degree on the Sense of Sounds, fitted to the Object, Actions, and Passions, subsisting in the Nation, Province, &c. wherein we shall be Breathing; nay further, it is far more difficult to describe or orthographize truly any one particular Language; therefore, whoever would be stiled Learned in such a Language, is absolutely required to have a full and perfect Knowledge of all the Accidents and Circumstances, as directed by Syntax, appertaining to that particular Language, before he can declare himself Master. Since this is Fact, the Case is, How should the most noble, sonorous, copious, modern British Tongue, supported by no other than natural Accidents, be attained with much less Fatigue, and by practising the Latin, rather than the Principles and Accidents of the English (reputing it mean to pursue them alone?) whereas the Latin is a dead Language, and circumscribed with numerous artificial Accidents, which Men, and many different Ages, have fixed, established, and confirmed upon her, as unalterable; whether in Declensions, Genders, (which in many Substantives is most absurd, concluding a great Number of Substantives to be Male or Female, when they are really inanimate; and whether they might not be relieved from such Bondage, is a Subject of Indifferency to me), or Conjugations, so very wide and different from the English, that there is but little subsists between the two Tongues, save so much as relates to the ideal and essential Subsistence. And as to the French Language, which is so much forced to endure the Latin Yoke to so high a Degree, yet it could not be brought to so easy a Pronunciation and Orthography. From what hath been said it appeareth, that any Language of principal Words, being attended in their Relations, Manners, &c. with only necessary Accidents, certainly is the plainest, and most easily attained in the shortest Time: Nay, such a Language might become (were not Mankind fond of Novelty and Obstinacy) the Universal Speech of the human Creation, and might restore, or effect a Rectitude of the Babel Confusion. Sure if such a Prosecution was to be set on Wheel, none of the European Tongues would be half so applicable as the most noble, facile, and excellent modern British Tongue.

Having

Having very briefly shewn my Reason and Inducement for pursuing this Work, I next, in like Manner, will make appear the Excellency of the following Sheets, as adapted to the Use of every Age; first considering, for a Child's Use, you having the full Scope of the Language, digested under every Part of Speech, the Regular separated from the Irregular, suitable to a Child's Capacity, on his or her first Entrance on Literature, then wanting a Stock of Words, or Sense on the Sound of the various Combinations of the Letters; viz. of the Vowels and Consonants, before he or she can be enabled to read; therefore uncapable of learning Grammar by Sentences on the Accidents. This is contrary to all others, who have stepped into Practice before me, on this Subject; therefore I conclude, that a Child must inevitably gain the substantial Notion, with the Practice of gaining the Stock of different Words, or Parts of Speech, out of the various Tables in the Vocabulary, suited to every Capacity; and as that increases, the Accidents proceed on the Left and Right-Hand Margins, which will add further Pleasure, on their Application; as hath been convinced by Youth under my Tuition, of a very tender Age. (However, excuse me in this Declaration, knowing it to be very immodest to say anything in Commendation of myself.) I only hope the Trials will be made to the Effect, and Experience will declare, that an early Application will produce an able English Grammarian, in the same Time that a competent Stock of Words shall be acquired; which shall manifest the most surprizing Effects in Literature hitherto known, even in very Infancy. But, lest any one should cavil against the Utility of this Grammar, alledging that the Rules and Exceptions are numerous, long, tedious, and difficult, for Children; I answer, they are designed for the more advanced in Age, who shall delight in the Help of forming Queries and Answers on their Sense, and improved ideal Understanding in the Art of Grammar, on the modern British Tongue. And as the Delivery by Question and Answer affords the most Delight and Facility, seeing they explicate all Kind of Difficulty, which may be supposed to obstruct or blind the Understanding; and so Diligence, through a close Application of the Grammar and Vocabulary, consequently exhibits a perspicuous Prospect of the near approaching, universal, and consummate Improvement in English Literature; how unkind will the Censures be against this Undertaking, if

only on Account of adhering to the absolute natural Tenets of the English Language? Sure such cannot proceed from a true British Spirit, which bears the Character of most noble, generous, benevolent, and candid. Why should any one mourn to behold Great Britain's Language in the same Condition with her People; who have been so many Years free'd from Romish Thralldom? And why should any despise this so much excellent Speech or Language, only on Account of the most easy Access to the perfect Knowledge and Attainment of HER; which improves and enables all those that obtain her properly, to undertake, endure, and pursue, the more difficult Languages in Literature.

The Manner of using this Book in Schools, whether in Classes, or not; (considering that the Parallelling of Declension, Comparison of Quality, the forming of Sentences on each Quality, and the parallelling Verbs by Affirmations, may be performed by more than one, two, or three, at one Time), I refer to the Discretion of the Teacher, wishing he may meet all possible Gratitude from those Persons who shall put their Offspring under his ministerial Office, and laborious Toil.

I make no Doubt but there are some, who are weak enough to object against the Price, and Size, of the Book, conceiving it too high in both Senses: To such it might be answered, that if their Interest had not been most considered, their Convenience may be very easily suited, both for Expence and Volume; for the whole Bulk of Grammatical Questions and Answers, would not swell to three Sheets; to which a very short Vocabulary would produce a much smaller Volume. But a Youth's true and entire Interest subsists in the full Scope of the Language, which cannot be supposed to be wanting in this Volume; so neither could it be comprised in a less Number of Sheets, without great Detriment to the British Youth in general, considering it would very much abridge the proposed Intention, and continue a Bar to Perfection, which ought to be removed.

And further, considering when and wheresoever one Hundred Youths may be taught, there will not be found five, when advanced to Manhood, who will pursue one and the same Profession; And yet this Volume contains all the Terms, &c. of whatsoever Business each may hereafter pursue.

I having

I having been as brief as possible in the Points proposed, I conclude with my sincere and hearty Wishes, That Britannia's Sons in general may be universally benefited, and improved, by this Grammar and Vocabulary; and perfectly enabled to understand the true State of their most excellent Mother-Tongue, to the Glory of the Omnipotent G O D; the indelible Honour of their Country; adjoined with the highest Renown to themselves; far excelling the Sons of ancient Rome and Athens.
FAREWELL.



TO



TO THE
SUBSCRIBERS.

NOW I'll intrude to mention, that I shall ever be willing to pay my grateful Acknowledgments and Respects to those Gentlemen who casually proved my very worthy Friends, as Opportunity permitted, entirely unknown to me by common Familiarity.—Therefore I make this Pressure upon them, to confess myself under the most extensive Obligation for their Approbation, warm Encouragement, and large assisting Subscriptions. However, Gentlemen, as your Injunctions must ever be obeyed, in regard to Amity, as well as in Compliance to your Modesty, seeing you disesteem the Modishness of printing a List of the Subscribers Names, you not choosing the censorious World should have the Opportunity to reflect and say you affect popular Commendation, &c. The which Motives induced you to desire me to desist mentioning your valuable Favours in any such Shape.—Nay, much more, have excused my Payment of the Hundredth Part of your Tribute of truly merited Thanks and Applause.—Therefore, I most humbly condescend to your much better Judgment and Reason in saying, Names prefixed to a Work do not always denote Extraordinary.—And as your ingenuous Dispositions condemn all Male-Artifice, or any Shew of Imposition on the Pubick, advising every Person should choose for him, or herself, so you declare, there can be no Necessity for any such Means, where the Piece is genuine, natural, and easy—By these your Sentiments, worthy Gentlemen and Benefactors, I am constrained to rest here contented, with only expressing and subscribing myself,

Your most Humble Servant,






*Lo! Britain's more fertile literal Soil,
My Guardian Care, with incessant Toil. —
Her Youth! who do my Emblems well dispense,
Earth's choicest Fruit, grateful to ev'ry Sense. —
By Cultivation thrive. This buds, That's blown:
Each: th' Admiration, of Sensation grown. —*



I T A P
THE
ROYAL UNIVERSAL
BRITISH GRAMMAR
AND
VOCABULARY.

Of GRAMMAR, and its Parts in general.

Q.  HAT is the simple and absolute Meaning of *Grammar*?

A. *Grammar* is both a *Science* and an *Art*, consisting in the System of a regular *Digestion* of *Rules* and *Observations*, which properly and absolutely appertain to each Part of a *Language* or *Speech* as is intended to be taught; and thereby the Learner is enabled artfully to adjust, discover, and understand Words, according to the *Idiom* and *Inflexion* of that *Language*, whenever he writes, speaks or hears it.

Q. Into how many *Parts* or *Heads* is this *Grammar* divided?

A. *Four*; (*viz.*) First, *Letters*; Secondly, *Syllables*; Thirdly, *Words*; and Fourthly, *Sentences*. And these contain the *Essence* of *Grammar* in Particular.

B

PART



P A R T I.

C H A P. I.

Of LETTERS in general.

Q. WHAT are Letters?

A. Letters are those Signs, Marks, or Characters which determine certain simple indivisible and radical Sounds.

Q. How many Letters or Characters are there used in Great-Britain, in order to depicture or figure the Expressions of the Language of that Kingdom?

A. Twenty-six; which entire Number is termed an Alphabet of those radical Sounds.

Q. Are the Signs, Marks or Characters, which signify those Sounds, always of one Shape?

A. No; for to this one Alphabet of radical Sounds is applied six different Shapes in the Characters, or Letters; which exhibit each of those particular Sounds; (*viz.*) the Old English Alphabets, the Roman Alphabets, and the Italian Alphabets, as appear in the following Scale.

The ALPHABETS of LETTERS.

| Old English. | | Roman. | | Italian. | |
|--------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| Capital. | Small. | Capital. | Small. | Capital. | Small. |
| A | a | A | a | A | a |
| B | b | B | b | B | b |
| C | c | C | c | C | c |
| D | d | D | d | D | d |
| E | e | E | e | E | e |
| F | f | F | f | F | f |
| G | g | G | g | G | g |
| H | h | H | h | H | h |
| I | i | I | i | I | i |
| J | j | J | j | J | j |
| K | k | K | k | K | k |
| L | l | L | l | L | l |
| M | m | M | m | M | m |
| N | n | N | n | N | n |
| O | o | O | o | O | o |
| P | p | P | p | P | p |
| Q | q | Q | q | Q | q |
| R | r | R | r | R | r |
| S | s | S | s | S | s |
| T | t | T | t | T | t |
| V | v | V | v | V | v |
| W | w | W | w | W | w |
| X | x | X | x | X | x |
| Y | y | Y | y | Y | y |
| Z | z | Z | z | Z | z |

Q. Why is the Language expressed in so many different Characters?

A. In order to give *Energy* to the Expressions, and enable the Reader to point out the *Subject Matter* of what he reads; and by a nice Observation is one very great *Help* to the understanding the *Propriety* of an *Expression*.

Q. Is there no other Term given to these Characters than Alphabet?

A. Yes; the Alphabet under each Character is divided into the Terms of *Vowels* and *Consonants*.

CHAP. II.

Of the VOWELS.

Q. HOW many of those Letters in the Alphabet are termed *Vowels*?

A. Five; viz. *a, e, i, o, u*; but the Letter *y* is put for, or instead of the Letter *i*, at the End of a Word; as, *by, my, &c.*

Q. Why are these five Letters called *Vowels*?

A. These five Letters, either by themselves or their *Descendants*, being conjoined with the other Division of Letters termed *Consonants*, form all the Sounds or Syllables that the *Organs* of the Mouth are capable of expressing; and therefore they are the *Life* and very *Soul* of *Voice*?

Q. How, or in what Manner is each of these *Vowels* to be sounded?

A. Each of these *Vowel-Letters* admit at least a two-fold Sound; one termed a *short Sound*, and the other a *long*: As, *Man, Mane*; *met, mete*; *bit, bite*; *pop, pope*; *cub, cube*: And Custom has so far prevailed on the Language, to enforce some to perform the Office of others, as will appear very plain to the meanest Capacity in the following Work.

Q. How may any Person understand when to pronounce *short*, or when *long*?

A. The most General Sign of a *short Syllable* is, when it ends with *one or more Consonants*; and for a *long Vowel*, when the Syllable terminates with a *single Vowel*, or when it

it is followed by *gh*, *gm*, *gn*, or *e final*, which is not a *Vowel* then; but only the *Sign* of pronouncing the foregoing *Vowel* long; as appears above, and will be fully shown in the following Work.

Also the *Vowel i* is particularly lengthened by *gh*, *ght*, *mb*, *gn*, *ld* and *nd*; as *nigh*, *night*, *climb*, *design*, *mild*, *mind*, &c.

Q. Is there no other *Sign* of a *short* and *long Syllable*?

A. Yes; one other *Sign* for a *short*, and another for a *long Syllable*, (and indeed sometimes contradict the former *Signs*) which are these; a *Breve* mark'd thus (*˘*) as *give*, *live*, and now it denotes the *Vowel i* to be short, notwithstanding the *e final* is at the End: And the *Circumflex* mark'd thus (*ˆ*) over a *Vowel*, denotes that *Vowel* to be long; as, *Ghōst*, *Hōst*, &c. notwithstanding they end with two Consonants. Also these Marks are often fixed over one of the *Vowels* of a *Diphthong*, which design the *Manner* of sounding that *Vowel*, over which either of them may happen to be fixed, as will appear in the following Work, under the Title of *Common Names*, containing *Diphthongs*.

Q. You mention the *Descendants* of the *Vowels*, what mean you by that *Term*?

A. I have no *Authority* for the *Term Descendants* of *Vowels*, for when I say *Descendants* I mean the ancient *Term Diphthongs*; but every *Diphthong* is composed of some two of the *five Vowels*, making but one Sound in one and the same *Syllable*; and therefore are as *Members*, or *Branches* of the *Life* and *Soul* of *Voice*, and may not improperly be termed *Descendants* of the *Vowels*.

CHAP. III.

Of the DIPHTHONGS and TRIPHTHONGS.

Q. HOW many *Diphthongs* are there in the *British Tongue*?

A. There are fourteen *Diphthongs* in the *British Language*, which appear, from the following *Scale*, to descend naturally from the *five Vowels*.

The

The SCALE.

VOWELS.

a, e, i, o, u,
y.

DIPHTHONGS.

ai, ei, oi, ui.

ay, ey, oy, uy.

au, eu, ou.

aw, ew, ow.

ee, oo.

ea, oa.

eo, oe.

ie.

Also *ua*, *uz*, and *uo*, are esteemed Diphthongs by some ; but in my Opinion they scarce deserve that Title, being but rarely found, except after *q* and *g*, of which more hereafter.

Q. These Diphthongs appearing to create much Difficulty in the *British Language*, I desire to know how I may most readily obtain a just Notion of their Sounds ?

A. By the following Method, which requires a second marshalling of them with a Word or two following them, which exhibit their Sounds ; tho' I intend not to say much under this Head of Grammar concerning Pronunciation and Orthography, but refer that to be inserted as Occasion shall offer through all the Parts of Speech ; those two Terms being extraordinary Accidents in the Language, and accidentally blended through the whole Speech by Custom. I intend to teach the Learner those Accidents by Observation, before he shall be able to read the Band of Orthographical Rules and Observations generally proposed in this Undertaking, which indeed generally blunt the Spirits of too many, and affright them into a Conclusion that the *British Tongue* is too difficult to be mastered.

Q. Are the Diphthongs but of one Sort ?

A. The

A. The *Diphthongs* are of two Sorts, termed *Proper* and *Improper*.

Of the PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

Q. How many of the *Diphthongs* are termed *proper*?

A. Six; viz. *ai*, *au*, *oi*, *ee*, *oo* and *ou*.

Q. Why are these *Diphthongs* termed *proper*?

A. Because both *Vowels* partake in the Sound of one *Syllable*; as is very apparent in the following *Scale*; as

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---|------------------------|--------------------|---|------------------------------------------------|
| The Sound of | { | <i>Ai</i> or <i>ay</i> | } is taught in the | { | <i>Fair</i> , <i>maid</i> , <i>day</i> , &c. |
| | | <i>Au</i> or <i>aw</i> | | | <i>Fraud</i> , <i>laud</i> , <i>draw</i> , &c. |
| | | <i>Oi</i> or <i>Oy</i> | | | <i>Void</i> , <i>boy</i> , &c. |
| | | <i>Ee</i> | | | <i>Creed</i> , <i>deed</i> , &c. |
| | | <i>Oo</i> | | | <i>Brood</i> , <i>food</i> , <i>mood</i> , &c. |
| | | <i>Ou</i> or <i>ow</i> | | | <i>House</i> , <i>thou</i> , <i>cow</i> , &c. |

Q. You said there were *fourteen Diphthongs* in the *British Language*, for what Reason have you inserted *twenty-one*?

A. *Custom* has prevailed, and established it a Law to write at the End of Words *y* and *w* instead of *i* and *u*, which alter not in Sound, only seem to give the Word a more agreeable *Aspect*; for you must never terminate an *English Word* with a haked *i* or *u*: And therefore those *Diphthongs* which terminate with *y* or *w* are still the same that end with *i* or *u*, and do not encrease the Number of *Diphthongs* nor *Vowels* which would consequently happen.

Q. Do these *six proper Diphthongs* always remain or stand entire *proper Diphthongs*?

A. They do not always preserve their *ancient Purity*, but are subject to the *Tyranny of Custom*; she having restrained them in many Words from both partaking in Sound, laying sometimes the Strefs more on the one *Vowel* than on the other, and sometimes takes away from both the *essential* and *natural Sound*, enforcing them to the Office of one or two other *Vowels*, which indeed require an *Introductory Exhibition* here, and the Rest I shall refer to hereafter.

Remarks

Remarks on the PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

AI.

Ai is almost degenerated into an improper *Diphthong*, by a prevailing *Custom* to sound it *â* in almost every *Word*; as, *Maid*, [made,] &c.

Ai sounds *i* in some few *Words*; as, *again*, [agin,] &c.

Ai, in proper *Names*, especially in proper *Names* in the *Old* or *New Testament*, is no *Diphthong*, but must be parted; as in *Ja-ir*, *Mo-sa-ic*, *Re-pha-im*.

AU.

Au is no *Diphthong* in some foreign *Words*; as *Sta-ni-sla-us*, *Ar-che-la-us*, but is a *Diphthong* in the proper *Names*, *Paul*, *Saul*, &c.

EE.

Ee is no *Diphthong* in *Words* compounded with the *Preposition* *re* or *pre*; as, *re-enter*, *pre-eminence*.

QU or OW.

Ou is bound to sound like *oo* in *Soup*, [Soop,] &c.

Ow often sounds like *ô* casting away the *w*; as, *know*, [no,] *crow*, [kro,] &c.

Ow, in the Affirmation *to bow*, (to bend,) and the *Name*, *a Bowl*, (a *Globe*,) is sounded properly, as *ou* in the *Word* *Thou*.

But in the *Names* *a Bow*, (to shoot with,) and *a Bowl*, (a *Vessel*,) the *w* is lost.

OI and OY.

Oi is only found in the *Beginning* and *Middle* of *Words*; as *oil*, *oi-ster*, *noife*, *poise*, &c. Its Sound is always writ *oy* at the *End*, as *boy*, *coy*, *convoy*, &c.

Oi is no *Diphthong* in *Words* compounded with *con* which leave out the *n*; as, *co-i-ti-on*, *co-in-cide*, *co in-cluded*, &c.

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 29

Oi is no *Diphthong* in *Words* ending with the Termination *ing*, as, *do-ing*, *go-ing*, &c.

OO

Oo sounds like *ü* in *foot*, [*füt*,] *foot*, [*fut*,] *blood*, [*blud*,] it sounds *ô* in *Words* followed by *r*; as *door*, [*dôre*,] *floor*, [*flore*,] &c.

Oo is no *Diphthong* in *Words* derived from *Hebrew*, *Greek* or *Latin*; as, *Bo-az*, *Ca-as*, *co-operate*.

Of the IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS.

Q. What meaneth the Term *Improper Diphthongs*?

A. When two Vowels meet in one Syllable, and but one of them (either by its short or long Tone) give the Syllable its Sound, it is then determined to be an improper Diphthong; and on this Rule do proper, become improper Diphthongs.

Q. How many are the *absolute improper Diphthongs*?

A. All the remaining *Diphthongs* of the *British Tongue*, viz. eight; *ea*, *ei*, *eo*, *eu*, *ie*, *oa*, *oe* and *ui*.

Q. How are the Sounds of these to be obtained?

A. By frequent and strict Observations of the following Scale, the meanest Capacity may attain a compleat Knowledge of them and their Sounds.

The SCALE.

EA.

Ea has four Sounds, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{a} \\ \check{a} \\ \acute{e} \\ \grave{e} \end{array} \right\}$ as in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Beâr, [bare.]} \\ \text{Heärt, [härt.]} \\ \text{Béad, [bêde.]} \\ \text{Brëad, [brëd.]} \end{array} \right.$

Ea is no *Diphthong* in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, or *Latin Words*, which chiefly occur in the Books of the *Old* and *New Testament*.

EO.

Eo has three Sounds, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \check{e} \\ \acute{e} \\ \grave{o} \end{array} \right\}$ as in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fëof-fee, Fëo-"pardy.} \\ \text{Pëo-ple, Fëo-dary.} \\ \text{Gëorge [Jorge.]} \end{array} \right.$

EI or EY.

Ei and *ey* seem to have a proper Sound in the following Words; as, *bei-day*, *neigh*, *weigh*, *eight*, *sleight*, &c.

But as an improper Diphthong,

Ei sounds like { *ai*, or *â*, } in { *Neigh-bour*, *heir*, *vein*, *reign*.
 { *ee*, or *é*, } in { *De-ceive*, *de-ceit*.

And

Ey sounds like { *i* } in { *Key*, &c. [ky.]
 { *Eye*, [i.]

Ei is no Diphthong in Words compounded with *re*; as, *re-imbark*, *re-imburse*, &c.

EU, or EW.

Eu, or *ew*, always sounds *û*; as, *Deu-teronomy*, *Pleurisy*, *Pew-ter*, *Dew*, &c.

IE.

Ie sounds { *ee*, or *ê*, } in { *Thief*, *relief*.
 { *i*, or *y*, } in { *Pierce*, *field*.
 { *Lie*, or *lye*, &c.

N. B. *Ie* at the end of a Word is not a Diphthong; the *e* being put after *i* only to cover its Nakedness; for no *English* or *British* Word is allowed to terminate with a naked *i*, as aforesaid, though the Word terminates in the Sound of *i*: Therefore you must always write an *e* after the *i*, which is an *e servile*; or else, in the Room of *ie* write *y*; as, *signifie*, or *signify*, &c.

OA.

Oa sounds { *ô* } in { *Clôak*, and this is its general Sound.
 { *au* } in { *Bread*, *groat*.
 { *â* } in { *Goâl*, [Jale.]

Oa is no Diphthong in proper Names in the *Old Testament*; as, *Zo-an*, *Zo-ar*, *Gil-bo-a*, &c. nor in the Word *Go-a*.

Oa is no Diphthong in Words compounded with *co*; as, *co-adjutor*, &c.

OE.

Oe sounds $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ee, \text{ or } \acute{e} \\ \delta \\ oo \end{array} \right\}$ in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} O\acute{e}\text{-co no-my, o\acute{e}\text{-co-no-mi-cal, o\acute{e}\text{-} \\ \text{cu-me-ni-cal, O\acute{e}\text{-di-pus, \&c.} \\ Croe, doe, foe, floe, \&c. \\ Shoo, woe, [woo.] \end{array} \right.$

Oe at the End I judge to be no *Diphthong*, but am of the Opinion, that the *e servile* is joined to cover the Nakedness of the *o*.

UE.

Ue has the Appearance of a *Diphthong* in *Gu\l-der-land*, *Gu\er-kins*, and *gues*s, whose true Spelling is *gh\ess*; but I can perceive the *u* to have no farther Use, than to render the *g* harsh, or guttural; but when it is immediately before *e* it is to be sounded *soft* like *j*.

Ue, in the Close of a Word after the Letter *g*, renders the *g* harsh and guttural, and consequently the *e servile*; as, *pl\ague*, *H\ague*, *v\ogue*, *r\ogue*, &c.

Note, No *British* Word may end in a naked *u*, therefore *e servile* is added to close the Word; which does not infer *ue* to be a *Diphthong*; neither in this Case; as, *gl\ue*, *d\ue*, *r\ue*, *sp\ue*, &c. When *ue* is not found to follow immediately after *g* or *q*, or in the Close of Words, it is to be parted; as in *af-flu-ence*, *cru-elty*, *gru-el*, &c.

UI.

Ui expresses three $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \acute{i} \\ \ddot{i} \\ \acute{u} \end{array} \right\}$ in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Gu\acute{i}le, begu\acute{i}le, \&c. \\ Bu\ddot{i}ld, rebu\ddot{i}ld, \&c. \\ S\acute{u}it, br\acute{u}it, \&c. \end{array} \right.$

Of the TRIPHTHONGS.

Q. How many *Triphthongs* are there?

A. Only three; which are shewn and expressed in the following Words.

Eau, in *beau-ty*, [bu-ty;] *beau*, [bo.]

Ieu, in *lieu*, [lu;] *lieu-te-nant*, [leef- or leev-tenant.]

Iew, in *view*, [vu.]

N. B. Let the foregoing Observations suffice, being sufficient under the first Head of Letters, termed *Vowels*, with their Descendants, or Issues, termed *Diphthongs* and *Triphthongs*; and I am positive any tolerable Master may, by the following Table of Syllables, and under the Title of *Common Names of one Syllable*, teach his Pupils the Quantity of Sound in each Vowel, and the changing one Letter for another (which are material Notions) long before they will be enabled to read these Observations and Remarks: Therefore I cannot recommend this first Part, with its Rule, &c. to be laid on the young *Tyro's* Shoulders entirely, until he become able, as he may learn the Sense and Notion of the Precepts by the Examples.

CHAP. IV.

Of the CONSONANTS.

Q. WHAT is a *Consonant*?

A. A *Consonant* is a Letter that the *British Language* does not permit to make, compose, or stand for a *Syllable*; but must absolutely be joined to a *Vowel*, *Diphthong*, or *Triphthong*, (either in preceding or following such *Vowel*, *Diphthong*, or *Triphthong*) before a *Consonant* is admitted a Part in a *Syllable*.

Q. What! have *Consonants* no Sound?

A. It cannot be asserted and supported, that *Consonants* have no Sound, because each *Character* holds its natural Sound, and some of them bear the Sound of entire *Syllables*; as, *b* bears the Sound of the *Affirmation* [be,] also of the *Insect* [Bee,] and sometimes two *Consonants* will seem to sound whole Words, (and indeed some Persons, who have too little Skill in the *Letter Art*, may be deceived, and take them for such;) as, *bl*, [bell,] *br*, [bar,] *cl*, [cell,] &c. I am sensible of having deceived Boys of the Age of thirteen and fourteen Years, &c. This I give by Way of Hint and Caution to all; and affirm there is no *Syllable* without a *Vowel*, *Diphthong*, or *Triphthong*.

Q. What

Q. What is the Number of *British Consonants*?

A. The Number of *single Consonants* is *twenty-one*; viz. *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z*, which either precede or follow a *Vowel, Diphthong, or Triphthong*.

Q. How are the *single Consonants* divided?

A. They are by many divided into such *Classes*, as each occasion a different *Position* in the *Organs* of the *Mouth*; but, in my Opinion, such Divisions are fruitless, and therefore I forbear, and desire to mention those *Principles* descending from these *single Consonants*.

Q. What are those *Principles* you mention, which descend or derive from these *single Consonants*?

A. All those *initial double* and *treble Consonants* that are proper to begin a *Word*, or *Syllable*; likewise all those *final double* and *treble Consonants*, which terminate *Words* or *Syllables*.

Q. What is the Number of the *initial double Consonants*, that can both begin a *Word*, or a *Syllable*?

A. The *initial double Consonants*, that may, or can begin a *Word*, or *Syllable*, are in Number *thirty-three*; viz. *bl, br, ch, cl; cr, dr, dw, fl, fr, gh, gl, gn, gr, kn, ph, pl, pr, rh, sc, sb, sk, sl, sm, sn, sp, sq, st, fw, th, tr, tw, wh, wr*.

N. B. Also *dl* and *tl* are often found to begin the last *Syllable* in *Words* of many *Syllables*; but never found in the *Beginning* of a *Word*.

Q. How many *initial treble Consonants* are there in the *British Tongue*?

A. The *British Tongue* have only twelve *initial treble Consonants*, viz. *chr, phl, phr, sch, scr, shr, skr, spl, spr, str, thr, thw*.

Q. You mentioned that *single Consonants* were both *preceding* and *final*; and have likewise exhibited all the *initial, double, and treble Consonants*, I now desire you to shew all the *final, double, and treble Consonants*, proper to end a *Word*, or *Syllable*, in the *British Tongue*?

A. The *final double Consonants* are *bb, ch, ck, et, dd, ff, ft, gg, gh, gm, gn, lb, ld, lf, lk, ll, lm, ln, lp, lt, mb, mn, mp, nc, nd, ng, nk, nn, nt, pt, rb, rc, rd, rf, rg,*

rg, rk, rl, rm, rn, rp, rr, rf, rs, rt, sb, sk, sp, ss, st, th.

Q. It is evident that several of these *final double Consonants* are *initial*; is there no Mistake in the *Insertion*?

A. No; for *ch, gh, gn, sh, sk, sp, st* and *th*, are both *initial* and *final double Consonants*.

The *final treble Consonants* are *dth, gbt, lch, lph, lth, mph, ncb, nth, rcb, rps, rsh, rth, rst, tcb*.

Q. Are both the *initial* and *final Consonants* all natural in their *Sound*?

A. No; there are particular *initial* and *final Consonants*, that vary in *Sound* from the natural Letters; as *ch* sounds sometimes natural, as, *much, such*; sometimes like *k*, as in *chymist, monarch*; and sometimes like *sh*, as *machina*, &c.

But as the necessary *Rules* and *Observations* on all the *Irregularities* in founding the *Consonants* would arise to a large Bulk, and swell the *Book* to too large a *Volume*, I endeavour to insert them in a more concise and useful Manner than is commonly done, as I hope will appear in the next Part of *Grammar*, under the Title of *Syllables*: And what may then be further wanting shall be supplied as Occasion shall offer, under each *Division* of *Words*.





P A R T II.

C H A P. V.

Of SYLLABLES.

Q. **W**HAT is a Syllable?

A. A Syllable is a compleat and distinct Comprehension of the Sound of a single Vowel, a Diphthong, or a Triphthong; either by itself, or with one or more Consonants; as, *A-dam, Au-thor, Beau-ty, &c.*

Q. How many Letters may there be in one Syllable?

A. There are found any Number of Letters from one to eight; as, ¹*a*, ²*an*, ³*and*, ⁴*rand*, ⁵*brand*, ⁶*strand*, ⁷*thought*, ⁸*straight*; all which are derived from the following Table.

N. B. Here I take the Opportunity to make good my Promise, for the Deficiency on Remarks and Observations of the Letters in the foregoing Part, which I expect, in a great Measure, to atone for; and at the same Instant exhibit both the Root and Branches of the British Tongue by the following Scale.

A SCALE

A SCALE, which exhibits the Roots and Branches of Syllables, and explains Remarks on Letters.

The single, double, and treble i-n-i-tial Consonants.

| fin. | double | treble |
|------|--------|--------|
| b | bl | fn |
| d | br | fp |
| f | ch | squ |
| h | cl | ft |
| j | cl | fw |
| k | cr | th |
| l | cr | tr |
| m | dr | tw |
| n | dw | wh |
| p | fl | bw |
| q | fr | wr |
| r | gh | r |
| s | g | |
| t | gl | |
| v | gn | |
| w | n | |
| x | gr | |
| y | kn | |
| z | n | |
| | ph | |
| | f | |
| | pl | |
| | pr | |
| | rh | |
| | r | |
| | sh | |
| | sk | |
| | fl | |
| | fm | |

The Vowels, Diphthongs, and Triphthongs.

| |
|-------------|
| i |
| a e o u |
| y |
| ai ei oi ui |
| ay ey oy uy |
| au eu ou |
| aw ew ow |
| ee oo |
| ea oa |
| eo oe |
| ë-ê-ö é |
| ie |
| ee |
| eau ieu iew |
| û-ô û-ef û |

| fin. | double | treble |
|------|--------|--------|
| b | bb | nn |
| c | ch | nt |
| k | ck | pt |
| d | ct | rb |
| f | kt | rc |
| g | dd | rk |
| j | ff | rd |
| k | ft | rf |
| l | gg | rg |
| m | gh | rj |
| n | o | rk |
| p | lb | rl |
| r | ld | rm |
| s | lf | rn |
| t | lk | rp |
| v | ll | rr |
| x | lm | rf |
| z | ln | rs |
| | lp | rt |
| | lt | sh |
| | mb | fk |
| | mn | sp |
| | m | fs |
| | mp | ft |
| | nc | th |
| | nk | |
| | nd | |
| | ng | |
| | nk | |

The single, double, and treble final Consonants.

IR-RE-GU-LA-RI-TIES.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>bard</i> { $\begin{smallmatrix} c \\ k \end{smallmatrix}$ } <i>barsh</i> \underline{g} <i>bard</i> { $\begin{smallmatrix} fc \\ fk \end{smallmatrix}$ } | $\left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} a o u$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} ce \\ \underline{fe} \\ ge \\ je \\ nce \\ nfe \\ rce \\ rfe \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} soft$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} c \\ \underline{f} \\ g \\ j \\ fc \\ \underline{f} \end{array} \right\} e i$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} ce \\ \underline{fe} \\ ge \\ je \\ dge \\ dje \\ nce \\ nfe \\ rce \\ rfe \end{array} \right\} soft$ |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

The Explanation of the SCALE.

This *Mark* (—) under each *single Consonant* denotes the *Period* of each *Letter*; and that there is only one *Character* of one *Shape*.

This *Mark* (—) beneath the *double* and *treble Consonants*, whether *initial* or *final*, denotes the *Terms* or *Periods* of their *Alphabetical Order* of the first *Letter*; as, so many begin with *b*, or *c*, &c.

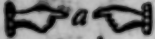
This *Mark* (}) called a *Brace*, which connects, or encloses the *Letters* in different *Prints*, denotes the *Learner* should learn the *Sound* of the lowermost *Letters* with a *Vowel*, &c. that he or she may thereby learn the *Sound* of the uppermost, which will become very easy on *Application*. The *o*, or *Cypher*, placed beneath *gh*, denotes *gh* has no *Sound*, tho' I shall signify in *Names*, &c. when they come in *Course*, what *Sound* they borrow; also I shall then take notice of *gm* and *gn*, two final double *Consonants*, not taken notice of in the *Table* or *Scale*.

Directions to learn INFANTS the Table.

The *Learner* must be perfectly a *Master*, in spelling briskly any of the *Columns* from the *Top* to the *Bottom*, before he be put to the *Trial* of putting any of the *initial Consonants* to a *Vowel*, &c.

D

Let

Let him be taught the *Vowels* separately, and to take such Notice as to know a *Vowel* stands alone, or whether it has an *initial* or a *final* to it: As I thus shall exhibit my *Meaning* (by what, I make no Doubt, some will term a *whimsical Demonstration*, supposing I am teaching those *Persons* who understand *Syllables* very well; but indeed I am not, this being only *Milk* for *Babes*) as follows: Let the *Child* set his *Hands*, or the *Fore Finger* of each *Hand*, on each Side the *Vowel*; thus,  and learn him to declare that *Vowel* he holds at, to be the *middle Part*; that he sees *Nothing* on the *Left-hand*, which is the *initial Side*; &c. and by such *Means* used by either *Parent*, *Mistress*, or *Master*, (tho' they'll find a little *Trouble* to themselves) they will find a *Child* will attain great *Perfection* in pronouncing, and ready *discovering* the *Nature* and *Rise* of *Sounds*.

When able, let the *Learner* be taught the *Joining* of the *Preceding*, or *Initials*, first to the *Vowels*, &c. and if it happens to be a *Schoolmaster*, or *Mistress*, that may have the *Direction*, let two or three *Children* perform at the *Table* together, and I am sensible some of them will almost perfectly understand by a few *Motions* of the *Teacher*.

When the *Initials* shall become pretty easy, they reject them; and join the *Vowel* *a*, &c. to each *final*, which I term *Roots*; for when the *Learner* shall be perfect in their *Sounds*, he will be also able to adjoin to each *final*, the whole *Course* of *Initials*; and consequently enabled to express the *most difficult Sounds* that are to be met with in the *British Tongue*; for the *Scale* expresses all the *Articulations* that the *Organs* of the *Mouth* are capable of making, and consequently contains *Abundance* more than all the *British Words* of *one Syllable*, of what Sort soever, and indeed more than the *whole Language*; for all *Words* of any Number of *Syllables* are to be composed therefrom: But as all that I may be able to say on its *Usefulness* will greatly fall short of the whole, I conclude with wishing it may be well used, and hope, in a *short Time*, it will shew its intended *Effects*.

Q. How many *Syllables* may be in a *Word*?



A. Words

A. Words may have any Number of Syllables from one to eight, as will appear in the following Part of this Grammar?

Q. How many Rules for dividing of Syllables are there in the *British Tongue*?

A. Six; which may be said for Reason and Substance to be derived from the foregoing Scale.

Q. What is the *first Rule* for dividing Words of many Syllables into their proper Syllables?

A. A single Consonant betwixt two Vowels, or Diphthongs, must be joined to the latter Vowel, &c. as,  u-ni  ty, ca-mel, &c. viz. term the Left-hand the former, or foremost Vowel, or Diphthong, (as it may happen) and the Right hand the latter Vowel, Diphthong, or Triphthong, then will the Child be able to judge what Letter, or Letters he sees between his Fingers; and if it chance to be a single Consonant, as above, it must be joined, or spelt with the Right-hand Vowel, &c. as the Index directs.



Q. What is the *second Rule* of dividing Words into Syllables?

A. Two or three Consonants between two Vowels, Diphthongs, or Triphthongs, that are proper to begin a Word, must be joined, or spelt with the latter, or Right-hand Vowel, &c.

Q. Which are those double, or treble Consonants, that are proper to begin a Word?

A. All those double and treble initial Consonants on the Left-hand in the foregoing Scale, with *dl* and *tl* thereafter named.

EXAMPLE.



 Bi-sket,  Bi-shop, Bre-thren.

Q. What is the *third Rule* for dividing of Words into Syllables?



A. When two or three Consonants take place betwixt two Vowels, &c. and not being proper to begin a Word; viz. they not composing any one of the aforementioned double, or treble initial Consonants, they must be parted thus - ; if two stand in the Middle, put one to the Left-hand, and one to the Right; if three happen to be betwixt the Vowels, &c. sometimes one must be put to the Left-hand, and two

to the *Right-hand*; and contrary, sometimes *two* to the *Left-hand* and *one* to the *Right*.



EXAMPLE I.

 *Huf-band*,  *Cud-gel*, *Deb-tor*.

EXAMPLE II.

 *Cam-phire*,  *Cum-brance*, *En-trance*.

EXAMPLE III.

 *Faith-lefs*,  *Daugh-ter*, *King-dom*.

N. B. 1. After this Manner will all *double*, *treble*, and *quadruple Consonants* be parted, when found betwixt *Vowels*, &c. because the *Initials* are seldom or never parted, let them be found how they will.

N. B. 2. The *Learner* is obliged by the *Consequence* of these *Rules*, to get by heart all the *single*, *double*, and *treble initial Consonants*; which fully enables the *Learner* to make *Judgment* of what is seen betwixt the *Vowels*, &c. and a *short Time* (by strict *Application*) will make the *Learner* an *Artist* in dividing Words into *proper Syllables*. A *Child*, either *Male* or *Female*, is able to commit to *Memory* all the *initial Consonants*, immediately after a perfect *Knowledge* of the *Sound* and *Shape* of each *single Character* in the *Alphabet*.

N. B. 3. And my Method in helping the *Child* to remember the *double* and *treble Consonants*, is to make him sensible of their *Alphabetical Order*; as how many begin with *b*, holding the *Fore-finger* on the *Left-hand* to the *Letter*, and at the *End* of the *b's* to mind the *periodical Mark*, and to say, *All the b's are done*; and thus the *c's*, and so throughout: And a few such *Trials* will help a *Child* under five *Years* of *Age* to rehearse them without a *Book*; and with *Ease* to perform the *raising* of all *natural Syllables* or *Sounds*.

N. B. 4. The Reason why I have been somewhat *large* in hinting upon the *Usefulness* and *Using* of these *Elements* is, that I am very sensible that *Masters* and *Mistresses* are

are too negligent (if not ignorant too many of them, as well as too many *Parents*) in the Instruction of them to Children; they sometimes judging the *Elements* trivial, which are to the Judicious of the utmost Importance in the Consequence.

Q. What is the fourth Rule for dividing Words of many Syllables into their *proper* and *distinct* Syllables or Parts?

A. When *two Vowels* come or meet together, not making any of the forementioned *Diphthongs* in the foregoing *Scale*, they must be separated, or parted.

Q. What Conjunctions or Meetings of the *Vowels* are they that must be so divided?

A. They are easily known by committing to Memory those Conjunctions of the *Vowels* termed *Diphthongs*, which ought to be done out of Necessity, for the more perfect understanding this Rule; but out of Indulgence (tho' indeed it is sometimes attended with a bad Consequence) I shall exhibit those Conjunctions that generally occur, by the following *Scale*.

The SCALE, with Examples.

Ia; as in *phi-al*, *vi-and*, &c.

Io; as in *Di-o-ces*, *Li-o-nel*, &c.

Iu; as in *di-ur-nal*, &c.

Ae; as in *Ja-el*, *Ga-e-ta*, &c.

Ao; as in *ex-tra-or-di-na-ry*, &c.

Ua, *ue*, *uo*, must likewise be parted, except after *q* and *g*; as, *usu-al*, *du-ck*, *congru-ous*.

N. B. Be sure that the Child compare the Conjunction of the *Vowels* in the Words with the *Scale*, and *Example* begets the Rule.

Oe and *eo* having been lately received into the Number of *Diphthongs*, ought not to be mentioned here; but in my Opinion these might receive the *French* Term *dubious*, they being parted in as many or more Words, than the Number of Words in which they are allowed to be *Diphthongs*; as, *co-er-ci-on*, *co-es-sen-ti-al*, *ma-te-ör*, *the-o-ry*, &c.

Q. What

Q. What is the fifth Rule for dividing of Words into Syllables?

A. Words formed or derived, they must be divided according to their Original or Primitive.

Q. What is meant by a Word formed or derived?

A. When an Original Word hath a Termination annexed to it; as in the second and third Persons singular in Affirmations, whether in the present or past Time; the *Qualities* of doing and suffering; the *Qualities* derived of Names ending in *ous*, and Names taking the Termination *less*; the *Qualities* in the Degrees of Comparison of Quality, and Names derived from *Affirmations*; also Particles derived from *Qualities*, by taking *ly*; such a Word is termed a Derivative.

Q. What is the Consequence of this Rule?

A. These Terminations which formeth as aforesaid, must go by themselves in spelling and founding; which are, *est, edst, eth, ed, en, ing, ous, less, ish, er, nefs, tion, sion, ment, ly*.

Q. How do you explain these Things?

A. By the following Scale.

The SCALE of Explanation of the fifth Rule of Spelling.

| | Original. | 2. per. | formed, or derived. |
|---------|----------------|---------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. per. | I circumvent | thou | circumvent-est, pr. time. |
| | | thou | circumvent-edst, p. t. |
| 3. per. | | he | circumvent-eth, pr. t. |
| | | he | circumvent-ed, p. t. |
| | | | circumvent-ed, Q. S. p. t. |
| | | | p. circumvent-ing, Q. of doing, and pr. t. |

En is the Termination for the past Time, and *Q.* of Suffering to the Irregulars; as, *I shave—shaven—&c.*

| | Names. | | Qualities derived. | | Names. |
|------|-----------|-------|--------------------|---|---------|
| From | Ambiguity | comes | ambigu-ous. | } | Names. |
| | Perfidy | | perfid-ous. | | |
| | Affiduity | | affidu-ous. | | |
| | Fear | | fear-less, | | |
| | Care | | care-less, | | |
| | Grace | | grace-less, | | |
| | | | | ¶ | nefs. |
| | | | | | Affirm- |

| Affirmations. | | Names derived | |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| From | <i>to abbreviate</i> | comes | <i>abbrevia-tion.</i> |
| | <i>to direct</i> | | <i>direc-tion.</i> |
| | <i>to persuade</i> | | <i>persua-sion.</i> |
| | <i>to confess</i> | | <i>confes-sion.</i> |
| | <i>to confuse</i> | | <i>confu-sion.</i> |
| | <i>to punish</i> | | <i>punish-ment; &c.</i> |

Names deriyed of Affirmations have this certain Law; that if the Affirmation ends with *te*, or *t*, the Derivative ends with *tion*; but if the Affirmation ends with *de*, *s*, or *se*, the Derivative ends with *sion*.

Note, This Rule seems to have an apparent Opposition to the four foregoing Rules; but when the Terminations shall be committed to Memory, it will be easily digested by the Learner, especially when he shall have attained to some Knowledge in forming an Affirmation.

There are some other Derivatives which make *ci* in their Termination before a Vowel, which has the same Sound with *ti* and *fi*; as,

| Names. | | | |
|--------|---------------|-------|----------------------|
| From | <i>Grace</i> | comes | <i>gra-cious. Q.</i> |
| | <i>Musick</i> | | <i>musi-cian. N.</i> |
| | <i>Logick</i> | | <i>logi-cian. N.</i> |

However, take a short Scale of these three Syllables, or Terminations, wherein their Sound is declared.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|---------|---------------|---------------------------|
| <i>ti</i> | } before | { <i>a, e, i, o, u,</i> | { in the | { Middle | { & End | { sounds like | { <i>sha, e, i, o, u.</i> |
| <i>fi</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>ci</i> | | | | | | | |

Except in Qualities of the Comparative and Superlative Degree; as, *mighty, mightier, —est*, and not *sber*, &c.

| Qualities. | | Comparatives and Superl. | |
|------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| From | <i>Hard</i> | comes | <i>hard-ish, er, est.</i> |
| | <i>Soft</i> | | <i>soft-ish, er, est.</i> |

N. B. This fully taught through the 2d Part of Speech.
And

| | | | | | | |
|------|---|----------|---|-------|---|----------|
| From | { | fearful | } | comes | { | Particle |
| | | careless | | | | |
| | | graceful | | | | |
| | | genteel | | | | |
| | | gracious | | | | |
| | | sensual | | | | |
| | | timorous | | | | ly. |

But if the Quality ends with *ble, cle, dle, fle, gle, ple, tle*, cast away *e* and take only *y*; as,

| | | | |
|---|------------|---|----------|
| { | abominable | { | Particle |
| | affable | | bly |
| | suitable | | |

If they end with *y*, change *y* into *i*, and take *ly*, and the Particle is formed; as,

| | | | |
|---|--------|---|-------|
| { | easy | { | fily. |
| | gloomy | | mily. |
| | sorry | | rily. |

And now, I hope no one will complain of this Explanation of what is meant by *Words formed, or derived.*

Note 1. Affirmations of one Syllable, ending with a single Consonant, without a Diphthong foregoing, double their final Consonant, when they take any of the *formative Endings*, and then it is proper to put the latter Consonant with the *Termination*; as, *blot-test, blot-teth, blot-ting, blot-ted, blot-ter, &c.*

Also Affirmations of more than one Syllable, accented on the last Syllable, ending with a single Consonant, are in the same Case; as, *admit, admit-test, admit-teth, admitting, admit-ted, &c.* enough of this hereafter.

Note 2. When Affirmations in *e final* take any of the *formative Endings*, or *Terminations*, *e final* is lost, or dissolved into the *Termination-Vowel*, and then the Consonant which was immediately before the *e final*, must of Necessity be put to the *Termination*, in order to permit the

the Syllable immediately before the Termination to sound long, and thereby save the Loss of *e final*; as, *I write, thou wri-test; I wipe, thou wi-pest*: It is plain there is no Need of two *e's*, viz. *e final*, and the Vowel in the Termination; but enough, it being fully declared in the third Part of Speech, *Affirmations*.

Note 3. To cast away the *e final* from the Affirmation *singe*, [to burn,] would create a Confusion in Sense, therefore retain it to distinguish it from the Affirmation *sing*, [to be merry,] &c.

Note 4. There are a few Affirmations that end with an *e final* in the last Syllable, and yet that Syllable is short; in such Case let the Termination go by itself; as, *I forgive, he for-giv-eth; to love, lov-ing*, &c. and not as afore said.

Q. What is the sixth general Rule for dividing of Words into Syllables?

A. All compound Words must be divided back again into their primitive Parts.

Q. What is the first Consequence of this Rule?

A. The first Consequence is, that these certain little Syllables by their Position are termed Prepositions; which must always be separated from the Word they are prefixed to, whenever you intend to shew the distinct Parts of that Word; as, *ad, in, un, sub, per, dis, re, pre*.

EXAMPLE.

Ad-equate, in-iquity, un-equal, sub-urbs, per-adventure, dis-unite, re-probate, pre-vious.

N. B. In these Words there is a plain Contradiction to the first Rule for dividing Words into Syllables; but that Rule is never violated, only in the Cases of the fifth and sixth general Rules; and all Difficulty will cease, when the Child shall have committed these Prepositions to Memory.

E

Q. What

Q. What is the second Consequence of this Rule?

A. This Syllable *Beth* will be the first Syllable in proper Names in the *Old and New Testament*; as in *Beth-any*, *Beth-el*, &c.

Note, This is a direct Contradiction to the second general Rule; for *th* is one of the double Initials.

Note also; That Words of any Sort or Class, consisting of more than one Syllable, ending with *ble*, *cle*, *dle*, *fle*, *gle*, *kle*, *ple*, *sle*, *tle*, *zle*, or *cre*, *gre*, *tre*, sound *e* before *l*, or *r*; viz. the *l* or *r* sounds last in pronouncing.

EXAMPLE.

| | | | |
|------------|---|--------|------------|
| <i>ble</i> | } | sounds | <i>bel</i> |
| <i>cle</i> | | | <i>kel</i> |
| <i>dle</i> | | | <i>del</i> |
| <i>fle</i> | | | <i>fel</i> |
| <i>gle</i> | | | <i>gel</i> |
| <i>kle</i> | | | <i>kel</i> |
| <i>ple</i> | | | <i>pel</i> |
| <i>sle</i> | | | <i>sel</i> |
| <i>tle</i> | | | <i>tel</i> |
| <i>zle</i> | | | <i>zel</i> |

Also

| | | | |
|------------|---|--------|----------------------------|
| <i>cre</i> | } | sounds | <i>ker</i> , or <i>kur</i> |
| <i>gre</i> | | | <i>gur</i> |
| <i>tre</i> | | | <i>tur</i> |

When Qualities and Affirmations end with *ble*, *cle*, &c. eject *e* on receiving a Termination; as, *feeble*, *feebler*, *feeblest*; to *quibble*, *quibblest*, *quibbleth*, *quibbled*, *quibbling*; *quibbler*. Also Affirmations ending in *dge*, *nge*, *rge*, *nee*, *rce*. *rse*, eject *e* final, on receiving a Termination; as, to *judge*, *judging*; to *charge*, *charging*; to *change*, *changing*, to *dance*, *dancing*; to *pierce*, *piercing*; to *parse*, *parsing*.

PART



P A R T III.

C H A P. VI.

Of WORDS in general.

Q. WHAT are Words?

A. The Words, or Sounds of Voice in any Language, is the Medium by which we convey all our Ideas, and Notions of Things in Communication and Conversation one with another; and thereby exhibit our Perception, Judgment, and Reasoning of all Things, that are the Objects of our Senses, Reflection or Understanding.

Q. Have we Words adapted to, and expressive of these Things?

A. Yes; which naturally creates four Classes: *First*, Words which are termed Names, because they are such Words as express Things themselves, and never fail to raise an Idea in the Mind; neither do they need the Help of any other Word to make us understand them. *Secondly*, Qualities, which express the Manners, Properties, and Affections of those Things or Substances. *Thirdly*, Affirmations, which express the Actions, Passions, or Being of Things. *Fourthly*, Particles, or little Words, shewing the Manner, or Quality of Actions, Passions, or Being; as also their Relations, Regards, and Connections to, and with each other in Sentences: And this Digestion of Words is termed the four Parts of Speech in the *British* Tongue, which answers all the Divisions of any other Language.

CLASS I.

CHAP. VII.

Of NAMES and their Accidents.

Q. WHAT are Names?

A. Names are those Words (whether expressed by Sounds or Characters) that express Things or Substances themselves; and as already said, need not the Help of any other Word to make us understand them; for when I hear any one say, *a Man, the Woman, an Ox,* &c. those Sounds and Characters immediately excite such Ideas in the Mind, as it operates in Perception, Judgment and Reasoning, that such Words need no other to explain them.

Q. Why do we write *a, the, and an* before the Names?

A. For the more fully distinguishing of the Name, they being in the Quality of *Indices*, shew the Name directly in View; *a* and *the* direct to Names beginning with a Consonant, and *an* directs to Names beginning with a Vowel. As,

| | | | | |
|------------|---|----|---|---------------|
| <i>a</i> | { | or | { | <i>Man.</i> |
| <i>the</i> | | | | <i>Woman.</i> |
| <i>an</i> | | | | <i>Ox.</i> |

But their received Term hereafter.

Q. Is there no Distinction or Difference in Names?

A. Yes; there are three Sorts of Names: *First*, Common Names, which are such as agree to, or express a whole Kind; as, the Name *Man* signifies any Man, &c.

Secondly, Proper Names, which distinguish Particulars of a Kind from each other; as, *John, Thomas, William,* &c. distinguish these Men from all the rest of Mankind.

Thirdly, Personal Names, which are used when we speak of, about, or concerning Persons, or Things, that have been just before spoken of, and thereby avoid the Repeti-

petition of the same Word; and these supply the Place of the Names of Men, Women, and Things.

Q. Which of the three Sorts of Names do you treat of first?

A. Common Names, being the general Method of both ancient and modern Grammarians, in most, if not in all their Grammars.

Q. What further distinguishes Names from the other Classes of Words?

A. Names expressing Things themselves, can never make Sense with the Word *Thing* after them; as, *Man Thing, Virtue Thing, &c.*

Q. Have the *British* Names any Number?

A. Yes; Names in general, signifying either one, or more than one of the same Kind, must naturally have two different Numbers to express this Difference; as the singular Number, which expresseth but one Thing, or Substance; and the plural Number, which speaks of, or about many, of the same Things, or Substances. And this Distinction of Number is made by adjoining the Letter *s* to the singular.

EXAMPLE.

| | Sing. | | Plur. |
|------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|
| <i>a</i> | <i>Boy,</i> | <i>{</i> | <i>Boys.</i> |
| <i>the</i> | <i>Tree,</i> | <i>{</i> | <i>Trees.</i> |
| | <i>Girl,</i> | <i>{</i> | <i>Girls.</i> |
| <i>an</i> | <i>Orphan,</i> | <i>{</i> | <i>Orphans.</i> |

This also gives another Sign to distinguish Names from the other Parts of Speech.

Q. Is this the general Rule for forming the Singular Number of Names into the Plural, by annexing the little *s* to the Singular?

A. This may be termed the general Rule, yet, as all other general Rules, it is subject to some Exceptions; but they are but few in Number, and the List of each Exception short: Therefore it appears most proper to exhibit them, before any Tables or Lists of the Common Names, that are regular in forming their Plural Number.

N. B. Children need not enter upon Exceptions until they have sufficient Understanding of what is regular.

Q. What is the first Exception to the general Rule?

A. When Common Names terminate with *e* or *g*, softened by *e servile*, or with *se* or *ze*, the annexing to such Common Names the Plural *s*, gives the Name in the Plural the Appearance of ending with *es*; but in this Situation the three last Letters are bound to make a distinct Sound, and therefore the Plural of such Words have a Syllable more than the Singular; as more fully appears by the following List, or Table.

TABLE I.

| Particles of State. | | Singular. | | Plural. | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | ce, se. | | two Syll. | |
| Of, to, for, through, O, from, by, with, in, &c. | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; line-height: 1;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> <i>a</i> <i>an</i> <i>the</i> </div> </div> | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; line-height: 1;">{</div> </div> | Ace <i>a</i> | Chace <i>a</i> | Price |
| | | | Face <i>a</i> | Grace <i>a</i> | Slice <i>a</i> |
| | | | Lace <i>a</i> | Place <i>a</i> | _____ |
| | | | Pace <i>a</i> | Space | Truce |
| | | | Race <i>a</i> | Trace <i>a</i> | _____ |
| | | | Brace <i>a</i> | _____ | |

N. B. Put *a* before Consonants, put *an* before Vowels in the Singular; put *the* before any, whether the Word begin with a Vowel or Consonant, or be Singular or Plural. The Reason why I have borrowed, and inserted on the Left-hand Margin, some of the second Sort of Particles against the Common Names, will be fully made appear further on.

TABLE

T A B L E II.

COMMON NAMES ending in ge.

| | | Singular. | Plural. | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Of, to, for, up- on, in- to, un- to. | <div>a</div> <div>an</div> <div>the</div> | Age | Bodge <i>a</i> | Fringe <i>a</i> |
| | | Cage | Dodge <i>a</i> | Twinge <i>a</i> |
| | | Gage | Lodge <i>a</i> | |
| | | Page <i>a</i> | | Plunge <i>a</i> |
| | | Rage <i>a</i> | Judge <i>a</i> | Spunge <i>a</i> |
| | | Stage | Drudge <i>a</i> | |
| | | Badge <i>a</i> | Grudge <i>a</i> | Barge |
| | | | | Charge <i>a</i> |
| | | Edge <i>a</i> | Mange | |
| | | Hedge <i>a</i> | Range <i>a</i> | Serge |
| | | Ledge <i>a</i> | Change <i>a</i> | Verge |
| | | Wedge <i>a</i> | Grange | |
| | | Pledge <i>a</i> | | Forge <i>a</i> |
| | | Sledge <i>a</i> | Dinge <i>a</i> | Gorge <i>a</i> |
| | | | Hinge <i>a</i> | |
| Ridge | Singe <i>a</i> | Purge <i>a</i> | | |
| Bridge | Cringe <i>a</i> | Surge | | |

T A B L E III.

Containing all the COMMON NAMES of one Syllable ending with se or ze.

| | | Singular. | | Plural. | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------|--------|
| Of, to, for, up- on, in- to, un- to. | <div> <div>a</div> <div>an</div> <div>the</div> </div> | Base | Rise <i>a</i> | Cloze | } ses. | |
| | | Cafe <i>a</i> | _____ | Use <i>a</i> | | |
| | | Chafe <i>a</i> | _____ | Muse <i>a</i> | | |
| | | | Phrafe | Dose <i>a</i> | Cruse | } zes. |
| | | _____ | Nose | | | |
| | | Gaze <i>a</i> | Maze | Blaze <i>a</i> | | |

Q What

Q. What is the second Exception to the general Rule of forming the Plural Number?

A. The second Exception to the general Rule is, that when Common Names end, terminate, or close in the Singular, with *x*, *ch*, *sh*, or *ss*, then it is absolutely necessary to annex *es* to such Common Names, in order to form their Plural Number; and that *es* makes a distinct Syllable after *x*, *ch*, and *sh*, as appears by the following; but *ss* must be parted, as you will find in the Examples following.

TABLE I.

COMMON NAMES of one Syllable ending in *x*.

| Particles of State, &c. | | Singular. | Plural. |
|-------------------------|-----|-----------|-----------|
| Of, to, for, | a | | |
| on, upon, | an | Ax Box a | Fox } es. |
| in, &c. | the | | |

TABLE II.

COMMON NAMES ending in *ch*.

| | | Singular. | Plur. |
|-------------------------|-----|-----------|---------------------|
| Particles of State, &c. | | Hanch | Pinch a Arch a |
| Of, to, for, | | Branch a | Winch March a |
| on, upon, | a | Stanch a | Clinch a |
| in, into, | an | | Flinch a Perch a |
| O, with, | the | Bench a | |
| &c. | | Tench | Bunch a Porch } es. |
| | | Wench a | Hunch a Torch |
| | | Drench a | Lunch a |
| | | Stench a | Punch a Church a |
| | | Wrench a | |

TABLE

T A B L E III.

COMMON NAMES *ending in sh.*

| | | Singular. | | Plural. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <i>Particles of State, &c.</i> <i>Of, to, for,</i> <i>through,</i> <i>O, from,</i> <i>by, &c.</i> | } <i>a</i> <i>an</i> <i>the</i> | <i>Dash a</i> | <i>Plash a</i> | <i>Bush a</i> |
| | | <i>Lash a</i> | <i>Smash a</i> | <i>Hush a</i> |
| | | <i>Sash a</i> | <i>Splash a</i> | <i>Gush a</i> |
| | | <i>Wash a</i> | _____ | <i>Push a</i> |
| | | <i>Clash a</i> | <i>Dish a</i> | <i>Rush a</i> |
| | | <i>Flash a</i> | <i>Fish a</i> | <i>Blush a</i> |
| | | <i>Slash a</i> | <i>Wish a</i> | <i>Brush a</i> |
| | | <i>Gnash a</i> | _____ | <i>Crush a</i> |

T A B L E IV.

COMMON NAMES *ending in fs.*

| | | Singular. | | Plural. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| <i>Particles of State, &c.</i> <i>Of, to, for,</i> <i>on, upon,</i> <i>through,</i> <i>with, &c.</i> | } <i>a</i> } <i>an</i> } <i>the</i> | <i>Afs</i> | <i>Mefs</i> | <i>Glofs a</i> |
| | | <i>Bafs</i> | <i>Stress</i> | <i>Grofs</i> |
| | | <i>Lafs</i> | _____ | <i>Tofs a</i> |
| | | <i>Mafs</i> | <i>Hifs a</i> | <i>Crofs a</i> |
| | | <i>Pafs a</i> | <i>Kifs a</i> | _____ } <i>ses.</i> |
| | | <i>Brafs</i> | <i>Mifs a</i> | <i>Bufs a</i> |
| | | <i>Clafs</i> | <i>Blifs</i> | <i>Fufs a</i> |
| | | <i>Glafs</i> | _____ | <i>Trufs a</i> |
| | | _____ | <i>Lofs</i> | _____ |

Q. What is the third Exception to the general Rule?

A. The third Exception to the general Rule is, that several Common Names which end with a single *f*, or *fe*, change their *f*, or *fe*, for *ves*, to form their Plural; as appears by the following collected List, which contains most, if not all those that are of this Exception.

The L I S T.

| | | Singular. | Plural. |
|------------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| <i>Particles of State, &c.</i> | | Calf | Life |
| | | Half | Wife |
| In, with, } <i>a</i> | | Knife | Lôaf |
| through, } <i>an</i> | | Thiéf | _____ |
| for, from, } <i>the</i> | { Elf | _____ | } ves. |
| by, &c. } | { Shelf | Léaf | |
| | _____ | Shéaf | |
| | Wolf | _____ | |

Q. What is the fourth Exception to the general Rule?

A. The fourth Exception is, that several Names form their Plural in the Manner following: This being a complete Collection of all the remaining *Irregular Common Names* forming the Plural, in the Language; and is comprehended under the nine Divisions following.

| <i>First by ce.</i> | | Singular. | Plural. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. | And its Compounds. | |
| Die | Dice | Ox | Oxen. |
| Louse | Lice | <i>Fifthly.</i> By a radical change. | |
| Mouse | Mice | Pig | } Swine. |
| Pen-ny | Pence. | Hog | |
| | | Sow | |
| <i>Secondly in se.</i> | | <i>Sixthly.</i> The following <i>Common Names</i> are Singular, or Plural; Singular, when the Index Quality Article <i>a</i> is prefixed; as, | |
| Goose | Geese. | Singular. | Sing. & Plur. |
| <i>Thirdly with t, or th.</i> | | { Deer | { Deer |
| Foot } <i>fût</i> } | Feet | { Sheep | <i>the</i> { Sheep |
| Tooth | Teeth. | { Swine | { Swine. |
| <i>Fourthly with en; as,</i> | | <i>Seventhly.</i> <i>Common Names</i> ending with <i>y</i> Sing. change <i>y</i> into <i>ie</i> in the Plural; as, <i>fly, sky, spy, sty, make flies, skies, &c.</i> and thus in Words | |
| Man | Men | | |
| Wo-man | Wo-men } <i>Wim-men</i> } | | |
| And their Compounds, as, | | | |
| Foot- } | man, woman, &c. | | |
| Fisher- } | | | |
| Bro-ther | Bre-thren } | | |
| | Bro-thers } | | |
| Child | Chil-dren | | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Words of one or many Syllables. | | Singular. | Plural. |
| <i>Eighthly.</i> Also such <i>Common Names</i> as are taken from the <i>Latin</i> , and other Languages, and terminate in <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , or <i>s</i> , are made Plural by <i>es</i> , or <i>'s</i> ; | | Bagnio | Bagnio's |
| | | Dilemma | Dilemma's |
| | | Cupola | Cupola's |
| | | Enigma | Enigma's |
| | | Bias | Biaſſes |
| | | Bolus | Bolusſes |
| | | <i>Ninthly.</i> Those that end in <i>is</i> form the Plural by changing <i>is</i> into <i>es</i> ; as, | |
| Singular. | Plural. | Axis | Axes |
| Cargo | } Cargoes | Baſis | Baſes, &c. |
| | } Cargo's | | |

Note, The Pupil cannot be too perfect in *Irregulars*.

Q. Have all *Common Names* the Distinction of Singular and Plural Number?

A. No; there are some *Common Names*, whose component Parts are such, as destroys the Distinction of Singular and Plural in the same Name; *viz.* some *Common Names* being only in the Plural, and others only in the Singular Number.

Q. The Use of Number and its Formation having been fully treated of, with its four Exceptions, and perfect Lists in Monosyllables, it remains now to enquire what further Accidents appertain to the rendering the modern *British* Name (equal to the Noun Substantive in other Languages) in its Relations, Regards, &c.

A. The *British* Name levels itself in all the References of a Noun Substantive in other Languages, by the prefixing a Particle Word before it; such as, *of*, *to*, *for*, *a*, *an*, *the*, *by*, *through*, *O*, *from*, *with*, and a few others; but these are sufficient to answer the common Practice of their Declensions.

Q. What! have the *British* Language no Declensions?

A. There is no such Term at present admitted into the modern *British* Tongue, and whenever it may be, it will not be in the Plural; the *British* Name in general being in a Parallel with the *Latin Monoptyotes*, having no Variation in Termination, except in forming its Plural Number with *s*, or as before excepted.

Note 1. Here follows an Example of exhibiting a *British* Name in Parallel Circumstances with the exemplary Noun Substantive of the first *Latin* Declension, as it appears in the Accidence or Grammar.

Note 2. These are the Terms or Names of each Case in a Declension: 1. *Nominative*. 2. *Genitive*. 3. *Dative*. 4. *Accusative*. 5. *Vocative*. 6, and lastly, *Ablative*, in both Numbers.

EXAMPLE.

SINGULAR NUMBER.

| LATIN. | BRITISH. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Nominat. <i>hec Musa,</i> | a Song. |
| Genit. <i>hujus Musæ,</i> | of a Song. |
| Dat. <i>huic Musæ,</i> | to, or for a Song. |
| Accusat. <i>hanc Musam,</i> | the Song. |
| Vocat. <i>ô Musa,</i> | O Song. |
| Ablat. <i>ab hac Musa,</i> | from a Song. |

PLURAL NUMBER.

| LATIN. | BRITISH. |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Nominat. <i>hec Musæ,</i> | the Songs. |
| Genit. <i>harum Musarum,</i> | of the Songs. |
| Dat. <i>his Musis,</i> | to or for the Songs. |
| Accusat. <i>has Musas,</i> | the Songs. |
| Vocat. <i>ô Musæ,</i> | O Songs. |
| Ablat. <i>ab his Musis,</i> | from the Songs. |

And according to this one exemplary *British* Scale may all their five Declensions be parallel'd in *English*, without any further perplexing, or accidental Circumstance. A Clearance, could it be found in the *Latin* Declensions, that would be very acceptable to those Children, who are bound to undertake the *Latin* Rudiments at such a vast Distance of Incapacity as they generally do.

However, I shall further exhibit the absolute Necessity (as some assert) of a Child being taught only the *Latin*

Latin Rudiments in order to obtain a clear Understanding in their native modern *British* Tongue, by setting the exemplary *English* of the *Latin* Noun Substantive, in the *Latin* second Declension, which is *Magister*, having a fresh Set of Terminations; but I omit them for Brevity's Sake.

| SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Nom.</i> the Master. | <i>Nom.</i> the Masters. |
| <i>Gen.</i> of the Master. | <i>Gen.</i> of the Masters. |
| <i>Dat.</i> to the Master. | <i>Dat.</i> to or for the Masters. |
| <i>Acc.</i> the Master. | <i>Acc.</i> the Masters. |
| <i>Voc.</i> O Master. | <i>Voc.</i> O Masters. |
| <i>Abl.</i> with the Master. | <i>Abl.</i> with the Masters. |

Now I hope it appears plain and easy enough to the *British* Pupil to shew and rehearse the References, Relations, and Regards, that one Name may have to another, by repeating after the Manner of the above Scale, for it is equally easy with any Name.

Q. As you have not said any Thing as yet regarding Gender, which is a Grammatical Point of great Concernment in the *Latin* Tongue, and others, what have you to say to that Point in the modern *British* Tongue?

A. The *Britons* are more strict in the Expression of the Gender, or Sex, than any Language; the *Latin*, *Greek*, and some other Languages, discover their Gender by the Variation of Epithets, or Substantives; whereas in the *British* Tongue it is expressed by different Words; as in the following Scale.

N. B. The Particles of the second Sort will be further borrowed and continued in the Margins, for the Sake of exhibiting the Easiness of expressing the Relation of Name to Name; as well as for a universal paralleling the Noun Substantives in all declined Languages, with manifest Ease.

Of GENDER.

| | | Singular. | | Plural. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------------------------|
| | | Male. | Female. | |
| <i>Particles of State, &c.</i> Of, to, } for, with, } through, } O, from, } in, unto, } &c. } | a an the | Batchelor — | — | Maid |
| | | Boar — | — | Sow |
| | | Boy — | — | Girl |
| | | Brother — | — | Sister |
| | | Buck — | — | Doe |
| | | Bull — | — | Cow |
| | | Bullock — | — | Heifer |
| | | Cock — | — | Hen |
| | | Dog — | — | Bitch |
| | | Drake — | — | Duck |
| | | Father — | — | Mother |
| | | Goose <i>irr.</i> — | — | Gander |
| | | Horse — | — | Mare |
| | | Husband — | — | Wife <i>irr.</i> |
| | | Lad — | — | Lass |
| | | Lord — | — | Lady |
| | | King — | — | Queen |
| | | Man <i>irr.</i> — | — | Woman |
| | | Master — | — | Dame |
| | | Nephew — | — | Niece } <i>neece</i> } |
| | | Peacock — | — | Peahen |
| | | Ram — | — | Ewe |
| | | Son — | — | Daughter |
| | | Uncle } <i>kel</i> } | — | Aunt } <i>ant</i> } |
| | | Widower — | — | Widow |
| | | Wizard — | — | Witch |

The following twenty-four Females, or Feminines, are distinguished from the Males by the Variation of the Termination of the Male into *esses*; as,

| | | Singular. | Plur. | Singular. | Plur. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | | Male. | | Female. | |
| <i>Particles of State, &c.</i> Of, to, for, } through, } from, by, } in, unto, } &c. } | a an the | Abbot | | Abbess | |
| | | Actor | | Actress | |
| | | Adulterer | | Adulteress | |
| | | Ambassador | | Ambassadress | |
| | | Count | | Countess | |
| | | Deacon | | Deaconess | |
| | | Duke | | Duchess | |
| | | Electer | | Electress | |
| | | Emperor | | Empress | |
| | | Governor | | Governess | |
| | | Heir | | Heiress | |
| | | Jew | | Jewess | |
| | | Lion | | Lioness | |
| | | Marquis | | Marchioness | |
| | | Master | | Mistress | |
| | | Prince | | Princess | |
| | | Prior | | Prioress | |
| | | Patron | | Patroness | |
| | | Poet | | Poetess | |
| | | Prophet | | Prophetess | |
| | | Shepherd | | Shepherdess | |
| | | Tutor | | Tutress | |
| | | Viscount | | Viscountess. | |

Also two in *ix*; as,

| Male. | | Female. |
|---------------|-----|----------------|
| Administrator | — — | Administratrix |
| Executor | — — | Executrix. |

Also

Also the Gender is expressed in a Relative Sense, or in a Rehearsing of Persons, or Things, by the third Person Singular ; as,

He, when we relate a *Male*.

She, when we relate a *Female*,

It, when we relate, or rehearse a *Thing inanimate*.

Also the Gender is known or made, by having the Words *Male* or *Female*, *He* or *She*, prefixed to, and incorporated into the following Name by this Mark (-), called a *Hyphen*, when there are not two different Words to denote the Difference of the Sex. As,

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|------------|---|-----|---|---------------|
| a | } | Male-Child | } | a | } | Female-Child |
| an | | He-Lion | | the | | She-Lion |
| the | | He-Goat | | the | | She-Goat, &c. |

And lastly, by prefixing another Name, with the Mark of incorporating them in *one*, as above shewn ; as,

| | | Singular. | | Plural. | | |
|-----|-------|--------------|---------|----------------|---|-----|
| | Male. | | Female. | | | |
| a | } | Man-Servant | — | Maid-Servant | } | |
| the | | Cock-Sparrow | — | Hen-Sparrow | | s. |
| | | Dog-Fox | — | Bitch-Fox, &c. | | es. |

After one of these five Ways do the *modern Britons* sufficiently express the Gender of their Names, giving themselves no more Trouble concerning Gender than necessary.

Note 1. I having hitherto (in a similiary Sense) coasted and exhibited all the Difficulties on the Coast of the *British* Common Names, it remains now that I conduct my *British* Scholar in the vast and spacious Ocean of the *British* regular Common Names, and to exhibit to him such accidental Things as shall occur there, and which were not to be taken in heretofore : viz. The Observations on the Sounds of Words, with the Ejections, and Change of a Letter, or Letters, in a Word.

Note

Note 2. The lowermost Word or Syllable, in a *Brace*, directs the Sounding of the upper.

Note 3. The *Italick a* set after several of the Common Names, denotes that Common Name, after which it is set, to be an Affirmation, when the Personal Names, or the Particle *to*, come immediately before it, omitting the Articles *a*, *an*, *the*, &c.

CHAP. VIII.

Regular COMMON NAMES.

TABLE I.

Containing a Collection of all the Regular COMMON NAMES, of one Syllable, ending according to the Alphabetical Order of the single Consonants.

Note, This Mark — signifies that the Vowel and final Consonant have stood before all the Initials in forming Common Names; and that the Language contains no more Common Names of one Syllable, ending with that Vowel and Consonant.

Note, Also all the Common Names in this, and the following Tables, being regular in forming their Plural Number, I shall only insert the Plural *s* on the Right-hand Side of the Margin, from whence it may be easily applied.

And now begins the first Generation of regular Common Names used in the *British* Tongue.

Obs. Put *a* before a Consonant, *an* before a Vowel, only in the Singular; but *the* before both Singular and Plural; and then apply them at Pleasure.

| | | Singular. | | Plural. | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| <i>a</i> } <i>the</i> } | <i>ab</i> | Dab <i>a</i> | Drab | Squab | } <i>s.</i> <i>eb</i> |
| | Bab | Blab <i>a</i> | Scab <i>a</i> | Stab <i>a</i> | |
| | Cab | Crab | Slab <i>a</i> | _____ | |
| | | | G | | |

Singular.

Plural.

| | <i>eb</i> | <i>ed</i> | <i>eg</i> | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Web | Bed <i>a</i> | Leg | Plug <i>a</i> |
| | | | | Shug <i>a</i> |
| | | | | Slug |
| | <i>ib</i> | <i>id</i> | <i>ig</i> | Drug |
| | Bib | Kid | Fig | Shrug <i>a</i> |
| | Fib <i>a</i> | Lid | Gig | |
| | Nib <i>a</i> | Quid <i>a</i> | Jig <i>a</i> | <i>am</i> |
| | Rib <i>a</i> | | Rig <i>a</i> | Dam <i>a</i> |
| | Crib <i>a</i> | <i>od</i> | Wig | Ham |
| | Squib <i>a</i> | Cod | Grig | Ram |
| | | Hod | Swig <i>a</i> | Dram |
| | <i>ob</i> | Nod <i>a</i> | Trig <i>a</i> | Flam <i>a</i> |
| | Bob | Rod | Twig <i>a</i> | Sham <i>a</i> |
| | Fob <i>a</i> | Sod | Whig | |
| | Gob | Tod | Sprig | <i>em</i> |
| | Hob <i>a</i> | Clod <i>a</i> | | Gem |
| | Job <i>a</i> | | <i>og</i> | Hem <i>a</i> |
| | Mob <i>a</i> | <i>ud</i> | Bog | Stem <i>a</i> |
| a | Knob <i>a</i> | Bud <i>a</i> | Cog <i>a</i> | |
| the | Sob <i>a</i> | Cud | Dog <i>a</i> | <i>im</i> |
| | Throba | Spud | Fog | Rim <i>a</i> |
| | | Stud | Hog | Whim |
| | <i>ub</i> | | Jog <i>a</i> | |
| | Cub | <i>ag</i> | Log | <i>um</i> |
| | Hub | Bag <i>a</i> | Clog <i>a</i> | Bum |
| | Tub | Cag | Flog <i>a</i> | Gum |
| | Chub | Gag <i>a</i> | Frog | Hum |
| | Club <i>a</i> | Hag | Prog <i>a</i> | Sum <i>a</i> |
| | Snub <i>a</i> | Jag <i>a</i> | | Crum <i>a</i> |
| | Stub <i>a</i> | Nag | <i>ug</i> | Drum <i>a</i> |
| | Scrub <i>a</i> | Rag <i>a</i> | Bug | Plum |
| | Shrub | Tag <i>a</i> | Dug | Strum |
| | | Wag <i>a</i> | Hug <i>a</i> | Thrum |
| | <i>ad</i> | Brag <i>a</i> | Jug | |
| | Lad | Drag <i>a</i> | Lug <i>a</i> | <i>an</i> |
| | Pad <i>a</i> | Flag <i>a</i> | Mug | Ban <i>a</i> |
| | Wad <i>a</i> | Knag <i>a</i> | Pug | Can <i>a</i> |
| | Brad | Stag | Rug | Fan <i>a</i> |
| | Plad | Swag <i>a</i> | Tug <i>a</i> | Pan |

Clan

Singular.

Plural.

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Clan | Nap <i>a</i> | Sop <i>a</i> | <i>at</i> |
| Plan <i>a</i> | Pap | Top <i>a</i> | Bat <i>a</i> |
| Span <i>a</i> | Rap <i>a</i> | Chop <i>a</i> | Cat |
| Swan | Tap <i>a</i> | Crop <i>a</i> | Hat |
| _____ | Chap <i>a</i> | Drop <i>a</i> | Mat <i>a</i> |
| <i>en</i> | Clap <i>a</i> | Flop <i>a</i> | Pat <i>a</i> |
| Fen | Flap <i>a</i> | Knop | Rat |
| Pen | Slap <i>a</i> | Prop <i>a</i> | Vat |
| _____ | Snap <i>a</i> | Shop | Brat |
| <i>in</i> | Swap <i>a</i> | Slop <i>a</i> | Gnat |
| Din | Trap <i>a</i> | Stop <i>a</i> | Plat <i>a</i> |
| Fin | Scrap <i>a</i> | Strop <i>a</i> | Sprat |
| Gin } _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Fin } | <i>ep</i> | <i>up</i> | <i>et</i> |
| Pin <i>a</i> | Step <i>a</i> | Cup <i>a</i> | Let <i>a</i> |
| Sin <i>a</i> | _____ | Tup <i>a</i> | Net |
| Chin | <i>ip</i> | Grup <i>a</i> | Pet |
| Grin <i>a</i> | Dip <i>a</i> | _____ | _____ |
| Shin | Hip <i>a</i> | <i>ar</i> | <i>it</i> |
| a } Skin <i>a</i> | Lip | Bar <i>a</i> | Bit <i>a</i> |
| the } _____ | Nip <i>a</i> | Car | Kit <i>a</i> |
| <i>on</i> | Sip <i>a</i> | Jar <i>a</i> | Pit <i>a</i> |
| Son | Tip <i>a</i> | War <i>a</i> } | Tit |
| Ton | Chip <i>a</i> | Wor } | Wit |
| _____ | Clip <i>a</i> | Scar <i>a</i> | Skit <i>a</i> |
| <i>un</i> | Slip <i>a</i> | Spar <i>a</i> | Slit <i>a</i> |
| Bun | Ship <i>a</i> | Star | Sprit |
| Dun <i>a</i> | Skip <i>a</i> | _____ | _____ |
| Fun <i>a</i> | Snip <i>a</i> | <i>ir</i> | <i>ot</i> |
| Gun <i>a</i> | Trip <i>a</i> | Fir | Dot <i>a</i> |
| Nun | Whip <i>a</i> | Sir | Lot <i>a</i> |
| Pun <i>a</i> | Scrip <i>a</i> | _____ | Pot <i>a</i> |
| Tun <i>a</i> | Strip <i>a</i> | <i>ur</i> | Sot <i>a</i> |
| _____ | _____ | Bur | Blot <i>a</i> |
| <i>ap</i> | <i>op</i> | Cur | Clot <i>a</i> |
| Cap <i>a</i> | Fop | Pur <i>a</i> | Knot <i>a</i> |
| Gap <i>a</i> | Hop <i>a</i> | Slur <i>a</i> | Plot <i>a</i> |
| Lap <i>a</i> | Mop <i>a</i> | Spur <i>a</i> | Scot <i>a</i> |
| Map <i>a</i> | Pop <i>a</i> | _____ | Spot <i>a</i> |

| | | | Singular. | Plural. | | |
|-----|---|-----|-----------|---------|-------|------|
| a | } | ut | Cut a | Hut | Put a | } s. |
| an | | But | Gut a | Nut | Slut | |
| the | | | | | | |

N. B. There are no Common Names with the remaining single Consonants; neither where any preceding Omission has appeared.

Having fully draughted the modern *British* Common Names of one Syllable ending with a single Consonant, I have obtained thereby the best Opportunity of exhibiting the true Notion, Intention, and Common Use of *e final*, following a single Consonant, with a Vowel foregoing.

Note 1. Remember it has been before said that each Vowel has two distinct Sounds: Now these two Sounds are given in Reality, from one and the same Combination of Letters in a Syllable (whether that Syllable be absolutely a Name, Quality, Affirmation or Particle) and by the Ear's Discovery of these two distinct Sounds, there are raised (in the four various Classes of Word) very different Ideas, with different Perceptions, Judgments, and Reasonings of the same Letters.

Note 2. By this Variation of the Sound of a Vowel, one Name is reduced to another; sometimes a Name is rendered thereby a Quality, Affirmation, or Particle, and thus reciprocally one to another, which will soon appear upon slender Observation.

Note 3. For the Sake of Certainty, when we are to sound *short* and when *long*, there are sufficient Badges given for this, as for any one Distinction whatsoever: And for the present Case the Letter *e*, termed *e final*, or *e servile*, closing the Syllable, is the certain Badge or Sign for toning the foregoing Vowel long, and consequently its Absence is the same infallible Badge, or Sign for toning *short*. It also turns *c* into the Sound of *s*, and *g* into the Sound of *j*.

In the Display of this extraordinary Badge, or Sign of Voice, I have first collected and inserted here such Common

mon Names as make their apparent Difference only in the Class of Words termed Names, by annexing or taking away the Badge *e final*.

T A B L E II.

Containing Regular COMMON NAMES, without and with *e final*.

| | Singular. | Plural. |
|-------|------------|---------|
| Băb | Dăm | Tôn |
| Băbe | Dăme | Tône |
| --- | Shăm | --- |
| Lôb | Shâme | Tûn |
| Lôbe | --- | Tûne |
| --- | Rîm | --- |
| Cûb | Rîme | Căp |
| Cûbe | --- | Căpe |
| Tûb | Plûm | Găp |
| Tûbe | Plûme | Găpe |
| --- | --- | Răp |
| Cöd | Băn | Răpe |
| Côde | Bâne | Tăp |
| Nöd | Căn | Tăpe |
| Nôde | Câne | --- |
| --- | Măn (irr.) | Pîp |
| Căg | Mâne | Pîpe |
| Căge | Plăn | Snîp |
| je | Plâne | Snîpe |
| Găg | --- | Trip |
| Găge | Pîn | Trîpe |
| Guage | Pîne | --- |
| Gaje | Tîn | Côp |
| Răg | Tîne | Côpe |
| Răge | Sîn | Hôp |
| Săg | Sîne | Hôpe |
| Săge | Chîn | Pôp |
| Stăg | Chîne | Pôpe |
| Stăge | --- | Slôp |
| --- | --- | Slôpe |

a
the }

} s.

| | | Singular. | | Plural. |
|-------|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Fîr | Fât (w. p.) | Plât |
| | | Fire | Fâte | Plâte |
| | | <i>fi-ur</i> | Hâte (w. p.) | _____ |
| a } | Sîr | Mât | | Bît |
| the } | Sîre | Mâte | | Bîte |
| | _____ | Rât | | Kît |
| | Cûr | Râte | | Kîte |
| | Cûre | | | Spît (w. p.) |

Note, The Breve and Circumflex are here inserted over the Vowels for the Learner to gain the Use of them on particular Occasions.

The sounding *c* like *f*, and *g* like *j*, is termed the sounding them two Letters *soft*, as is fully shewn before.

Note also, that (*irr.*) denotes irregular in forming the Plural Number; (*w. p.*) Want of Plural.

It is difficult to imagine (after the Rehearfal of the foregoing Collection of Names but two or three Times) how any one should remain ignorant of the *Notion*, *Intention*, and *Common Use* of this Badge, Mark, or Sign of *short* and *long Sounds*.

And any one may prove that the Letter *e final* has no other Influence in the sounding, than directing; for those who are unskilful in the Use of this Letter do frequently make Mistakes both in Sounding and Writing, taking *Bab* for *Babe*, *Cag* for *Cage*, &c.

And now I hope there will need but little to be said for the following Names in *e final*, only that they will not continue Names when deprived of that Sign of a *long Sound*, as the foregoing do.

T A B L E

TABLE III.

A second Collection of Regular COMMON NAMES terminating or ending with a single Consonant, and e servile.

Note, If the Understanding or Use of e final, or e servile be destroyed, then will the Sound or Characters naturally fall under one or other of the Classes of Words, viz. Qualities, Affirmations, or Particles, or into insignificant Articulations, which may be proved at the Teacher's Pleasure.

| | | Singular. | Plural. |
|--|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Glebe | Prude |
| | | Bribe <i>a</i> | Safe |
| | | Tribe | Chafe <i>a</i> |
| | | | Smoke <i>a</i> |
| | | | Puke <i>a</i> |
| | | | Fluke |
| | | Robe <i>a</i> | Fife |
| | | Globe | Strife |
| | | | Bale <i>a</i> |
| | | | Dale |
| | | | Gale |
| | | Cade | Cake <i>a</i> |
| | | Jade <i>a</i> | Lake |
| | | Blade | Rake <i>a</i> |
| | | Shade <i>a</i> | Sake |
| | | Spade | Brake <i>a</i> |
| | | Trade <i>a</i> | Flake <i>a</i> |
| | | | Quake <i>a</i> |
| | | Glede | Shake <i>a</i> |
| | | | Snake <i>a</i> |
| | | Guide <i>a</i> | Stake <i>a</i> |
| | | Hide <i>a</i> | |
| | | Ride <i>a</i> | Dike <i>a</i> |
| | | Side <i>a</i> | Pike <i>a</i> |
| | | Tide <i>a</i> | Spike <i>a</i> |
| | | Chide <i>a</i> | Strike <i>a</i> |
| | | Slide <i>a</i> | |
| | | Stride <i>a</i> | Joke <i>a</i> |
| | | | Poke <i>a</i> |
| | | Ode | Yoke <i>a</i> |
| | | | Croke <i>a</i> |
| | | | Mole |

Of, for,
to, into,
unto,
through
on, by,
upon,
&c.

a
an
the

s.

| | | Singular. | Plural. |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Mole | Whine <i>a</i> | Snore <i>a</i> |
| | Pole | Shrine | Store <i>a</i> |
| | Sole <i>a</i> | _____ | Whore <i>a</i> |
| | _____ | Bone <i>a</i> | _____ |
| | Mule | Cone | Ure } |
| | Rule <i>a</i> | Hone | <i>u-ur</i> } |
| | _____ | Tone <i>a</i> | Cure <i>a</i> |
| | Game <i>a</i> | Drone <i>a</i> | Lure |
| | Name <i>a</i> | Stone <i>a</i> | _____ |
| | Blame <i>a</i> | Throne | Gate |
| | Frame <i>a</i> | _____ | Mate |
| | _____ | Ape | Pate |
| | Scheme <i>a</i> } | Crape | Slate <i>a</i> |
| | <i>skeme</i> } | Grape | State <i>a</i> |
| | Theme | Scrape <i>a</i> | _____ |
| | _____ | Shape <i>a</i> | Mite |
| | Lime | _____ | Rite |
| | Time <i>a</i> | Wipe <i>a</i> | _____ |
| | Chime <i>a</i> | Gripe <i>a</i> | Mote <i>a</i> |
| | Crime | Stripe <i>a</i> | Note <i>a</i> |
| | _____ | _____ | Vote <i>a</i> |
| | Dome } | Rope <i>a</i> | _____ |
| | <i>doom</i> } | Trope | Lute |
| | Home | _____ | Mute |
| | _____ | Care <i>a</i> | Flute |
| | Fume <i>a</i> | Hare | _____ |
| | Plume <i>a</i> | Snare | Cave |
| | _____ | Square <i>a</i> | Wave |
| | Cane <i>a</i> | Share <i>a</i> | Grave |
| | Lane | _____ | Knave |
| | Pane | Quire <i>a</i> | Shave <i>a</i> |
| | Vane | Tire | Slave <i>a</i> |
| | Wane | _____ | _____ |
| | Crane | Core <i>a</i> | Dive <i>a</i> |
| | _____ | Pore <i>a</i> | Hive <i>a</i> |
| | Line <i>a</i> | Sore | _____ |
| | Vine | Score <i>a</i> | Cove <i>a</i> |
| | Chine | Shore <i>a</i> | |

Of, for,
with,
from,
through
into,
unto,
upon,
by, &c.

a
an
the

} s.

Singular..

Plural.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|----------|---------|-------------|------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Of, to, for, | } a | { Dove } | Grove a | { Shove a } | } s. | | | |
| by, with, | | | the | | | { duv } | Glove } | { shuv } |
| | | | | | | { Drove } | { gluv } | |

The following Words terminate or end with a *Vowel* and *e final*, giving the Appearance of a *Diphthong*; but let not *e final* deceive in this Case, for now it is used for the sake of *closing* the *Word* more agreeable to the *Eye*, it being a Custom, that no *English Word* shall end with a *Vowel* except an *e*.

| | | | |
|-------|-----|------|-------|
| Due } | Hue | Clue | Flue. |
| du } | | | |

TABLE IV.

HAVING collected most, if not all the common Names of one Syllable ending with a single Consonant (which is naturally done by fixing the Roots in the natural descending alphabetical Order of the single Consonants) and likewise the SIGN commonly given to denote the long Tone of the Vowel or Syllable whether in a Word of one Syllable, or in a Word of more than one Syllable. I next exhibit the generating, or raising of common Names of one Syllable ending with two Consonants: And this Collection follows according to the Course of the final double Consonants, which are shewn in the Scale of Syllables, and are the very same Roots.

Note, As Words or Syllables ending with a single Consonant, are in the general short Tones; so are those consequently that end with two Consonants (except they be marked or known as before shewn.)

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------|-----------|---------|------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | | Singular. | | Plural. | | | |
| Of, to, for, | } a | { bb } | ack | { Pack a } | | | |
| | | | Ebb a | | Back a | { Quack a } | |
| | | | chwant- | | Fack | | Rack a |
| | | | ing | | Jack | | Sack a |
| through | } an | | | } s. | | | |
| to, the, &c. | | the | | | | | |

H

Tack a

Singular.

Plural.

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | | Tack <i>a</i> | Frock | Ruff |
| | | Clack | Kock <i>a</i> | Stuff <i>a</i> |
| | | Crack <i>a</i> | Shock <i>a</i> | |
| | | Knack | Smock | <i>ft</i> |
| | | Smack <i>a</i> | Stock <i>a</i> | Hast <i>a</i> |
| | | Stack <i>a</i> | | Craft <i>a</i> |
| | | Track <i>a</i> | <i>uck</i> | Shaft <i>a</i> |
| | | Wrack <i>a</i> | Buck <i>a</i> | |
| | | Wreck | Duck <i>a</i> | <i>eft</i> |
| | | | Ruck <i>a</i> | Eft |
| | | <i>eck</i> | Suck <i>a</i> | Cleft |
| | | Beck <i>a</i> | Tuck <i>a</i> | Theft |
| | | Deck <i>a</i> | Chuck <i>a</i> | |
| | | Neck <i>a</i> | Cluck <i>a</i> | <i>ift</i> |
| | | Peck <i>a</i> | Pluck <i>a</i> | Gift |
| | | Check <i>a</i> | | Lift <i>a</i> |
| | | Speck <i>a</i> | <i>et kt</i> | Drift |
| Particles of | | | Act <i>a</i> | Shift <i>a</i> |
| State, &c. | | <i>ick</i> | Fact | |
| Of, to, | a | Kick <i>a</i> | Tract | <i>uft</i> |
| for, with, | an | Lick <i>a</i> | | Tuft |
| through, | the | Nick <i>a</i> | <i>et</i> | |
| O, from, | | Pick <i>a</i> | Seet | <i>egg</i> |
| in, unto, | | Rick | | Egg |
| &c. | | Brick <i>a</i> | <i>iff</i> | |
| | | Crick | Tiff | <i>gh</i> |
| | | Trick <i>a</i> | Gliff | Sigh <i>a</i> |
| | | | Skiff <i>a</i> | |
| | | <i>ock</i> | Whiff <i>a</i> | <i>ld</i> |
| | | Cock <i>a</i> | | Scald <i>a</i> |
| | | Dock <i>a</i> | <i>off</i> | <i>skauld</i> |
| | | Lock <i>a</i> | Scoff <i>a</i> | Fold <i>a</i> |
| | | Mock <i>a</i> | | Mold |
| | | Pock | <i>uff</i> | Scold <i>a</i> |
| | | Rock <i>a</i> | Buff <i>a</i> | |
| | | Sock <i>a</i> | Cuff <i>a</i> | <i>lf irr</i> |
| | | Block <i>a</i> | Huff | |
| | | Clock | Muff | <i>lk</i> |
| | | Flock <i>a</i> | Puff <i>a</i> | (<i>a</i>) before |

(lk)

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 51

Singular.

Plural.

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| (lk) founds | Shell <i>a</i> | _____ |
| like (<i>au</i>) | Smell <i>a</i> | <i>lp</i> |
| and casts | _____ | Scalp <i>a</i> } |
| away (<i>l</i>) | <i>ill</i> | <i>škaup</i> } |
| Balk <i>a</i> } | Bill <i>a</i> | _____ |
| bauk } | Hill | Help <i>a</i> |
| Walk <i>a</i> | Mill <i>a</i> | Yelp <i>a</i> |
| Stalk } | Pill | Welp <i>a</i> |
| šauk } | Will | _____ |

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| _____ | Drill <i>a</i> | Gulp <i>a</i> |
| Elk | Skill | _____ |
| Belk <i>a</i> | Squill | <i>lt</i> |
| Yelk <i>a</i> } | _____ | Belt |
| yolk } | <i>oll</i> | Welt |
| _____ | Droll <i>a</i> | _____ |
| Bulk | Rôll <i>a</i> | Hilt |
| Hulk <i>a</i> | Pôll <i>a</i> | Jilt |
| Sculk <i>a</i> | Scroll | Milt |

| | | |
|-----------|------------|------------------|
| _____ | _____ | Quilt <i>a</i> } |
| <i>ll</i> | <i>ull</i> | s. |

Particles of
State, &c.

Of, to, for, }
through, } *a*
from, by, } *an*
in, unto, } *the*
&c.

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|
| (<i>a</i>) before | Bull | Bôlt <i>a</i> |
| (<i>ll</i>) like | Hnll | Côlt <i>a</i> |
| (<i>au</i>) | Null | Dolt |
| Ball } | Pull <i>a</i> | Jolt <i>a</i> |
| baull } | Scull <i>a</i> } | Pôlt |
| Call <i>a</i> | škull | _____ |

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|
| Gall <i>a</i> | Trull | <i>mb</i> |
| Hall | _____ | Jamb } |
| Pall | <i>lm</i> | jaumb } |
| Wall <i>a</i> | Calm <i>a</i> | jaum } |
| Stall <i>a</i> | Palm <i>a</i> | Lamb } |
| Thrall <i>a</i> | Pfalm <i>a</i> } | lam } |

| | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| _____ | <i>falm</i> | _____ |
| <i>ell</i> | Qualm | Kemb <i>a</i> |
| Bell | _____ | Wemb |
| Cell | Elm | _____ |
| Fell | Helm | Limb } |
| Well | _____ | lim } |
| Yell <i>a</i> | Film | _____ |

H 2

Comb *a*

Singular.

Plural.

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | | Thank <i>a</i> | _____ | Wharf |
| | | | | <i>rb</i> | |
| | | | Link <i>a</i> | Barb | <i>rk</i> |
| | | | Pink | Garb | Ark |
| | | | Sink <i>a</i> | _____ | Bark <i>a</i> |
| | | | Wink <i>a</i> | Herb | Lark |
| | | | Brink | Verb | Mark <i>a</i> |
| | | | Chink <i>a</i> | _____ | Park |
| | | | Slink | Orb | Clark |
| | | | Stink <i>a</i> | _____ | Spark |
| | | | | Curb <i>a</i> | _____ |
| | | | Hunk <i>a</i> | _____ | Jerk <i>a</i> |
| | | | Punk | <i>rd</i> | Yerk <i>a</i> |
| | | | Trunk | Bard | Clerk |
| | | | | Card | Querck |
| | | | <i>nt</i> | Gard <i>a</i> | } Shirk <i>a</i> |
| | | | Ant | <i>guard</i> | |
| | | | Cant <i>a</i> | Ward <i>a</i> | Smirk <i>a</i> |
| | | | Grant <i>a</i> | Yard | } s. |
| | | | Plant <i>a</i> | Chard | |
| | | | | <i>kard</i> | Cork <i>a</i> |
| | | | Bent | _____ | Fork <i>a</i> |
| | | | Dent <i>a</i> | Herd | Work <i>a</i> |
| | | | Rent <i>a</i> | Sherd | <i>wurk</i> |
| | | | Tent <i>a</i> | _____ | Stork |
| | | | Vent <i>a</i> | Bird | <i>rl</i> |
| | | | Scent <i>a</i> | _____ | Girl |
| | | | | Cord <i>a</i> | Twirl <i>a</i> |
| | | | Dint <i>a</i> | Ford <i>a</i> | Whirl <i>a</i> |
| | | | Hint <i>a</i> | Sword <i>a</i> | _____ |
| | | | Flint | Word | } Curl <i>a</i> |
| | | | | <i>wurd</i> | |
| | | | Font | _____ | Churl |
| | | | Front | Curd | <i>rm</i> |
| | | | | _____ | Arm <i>a</i> |
| | | | Runt | <i>rf</i> | Farm <i>a</i> |
| | | | Brunt | Dwarf | Harm <i>a</i> |
| | | | Grunt <i>a</i> | Scarf | Charm <i>a</i> |

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

Swarm *a*

Singular.

Plural.

| | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | Swarm <i>a</i> | Smart <i>a</i> | Rasp <i>a</i> |
| | | | Start <i>a</i> | Wasp |
| | | Term <i>a</i> | | Clasp <i>a</i> |
| | | | Girt | Grasp <i>a</i> |
| | | Form <i>a</i> | girth | |
| | | Storm <i>a</i> | Flirt | Wisp |
| | | Worm <i>a</i> | Shirt | |
| | | wurm | Skirt <i>a</i> | Cusp |
| | | | Spirit | |
| | | rn | Squirt <i>a</i> | β |
| | | Barn | | Cast <i>a</i> |
| | | | Fort | Fast <i>a</i> |
| | | Stern | Port | Last |
| | | | Sport <i>a</i> | Mast |
| | | Horn | Mort | Blast |
| | | Scorn <i>a</i> | Sort <i>a</i> | |
| | | Thorn | | Guest |
| | | | Hurt <i>a</i> | Jest |
| | | Urn | | Nest |
| | | Burn <i>a</i> | sk | Rest <i>a</i> |
| | | Turn <i>a</i> | Cask | Test |
| | | Churn <i>a</i> | Mask <i>a</i> | Vest |
| | | Spurn <i>a</i> | Task <i>a</i> | Zest |
| | | | Flask | Chest |
| | | rp | | Crest |
| | | Harp <i>a</i> | Desk | Quest |
| | | Warp <i>a</i> | | |
| | | | Risk <i>a</i> | Fist <i>a</i> |
| | | rt | risque | List <i>a</i> |
| | | Art | Whisk | Mist |
| | | Cart <i>a</i> | | Grist |
| | | Dart <i>a</i> | Busk | Twist <i>a</i> |
| | | Fart <i>a</i> | Husk | Wrist |
| | | Hart | Tusk | |
| | | Mart | | Coff <i>a</i> |
| | | Part <i>a</i> | sp | Frost |
| | | Quart | Asp | Host |
| | | Tart | Gasp <i>a</i> | Post |
| | | Wart | Hasp <i>a</i> | |

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
after at,
with,

a
an
the

s.

Gust

| | | Singular. | | Plural. |
|--------------|-----|-----------|-------|---------|
| Of, to, for, | | | | Pith |
| through, | | Gust | th | Sith |
| from, by, | a | Lust a | Lath | syth |
| in, unto, | an | Crust | Math | Frith |
| after, at, | the | Trust a | Path | Moth |
| with, | | Thrust a | Swath | Troth |

Note, In all Places where there appear an Omission in the Course of the Vowels with the final, double, and treble Consonants, be assured that regular Common Names of Monysyllables, are wanting in the Modern *British* Language.

Note, When (e) servile follows two or more Consonants, at the End of a Name, whether common or proper, its chief Use is for the Distinction of that Name from another of the same Sound; nay, in any Part of Speech it loses its Property of toning long after two Consonants, but never its Property of toning (c) and (g) soft. *Lastly,* When the last of the two Consonants is (f) e final, closes the Word more agreeably, being of no other Use.

TABLE V.

A Collection of Common Names of one Syllable, with a single Vowel, and terminating or ending according to the Course of the treble final Consonants. Compare with the Table of Syllables.

| | | |
|---------|-----------|------|
| | Singular. | |
| | dtb | |
| Width | | } s. |
| Breadth | | |

(ght) is always lost after a Vowel, &c. but it is a Sign of a long Syllable.

Fight

| | | Singular. | Plural. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto, &c. | a an the | <i>ght</i> | Slight <i>a</i> <i>nth</i> |
| | | Fight <i>a</i> | Spright <i>rch</i> (ir) |
| | | <i>fite</i> | |
| | | Light <i>a</i> <i>lph</i> | |
| | | Night | Gulph <i>rps</i> |
| | | Right | <i>gulf</i> |
| | | Sight | <i>rph</i> (ir) |
| | | Wight | <i>mph</i> |
| | | Flight | Nymph <i>rth</i> |
| | | Fright <i>a</i> <i>nimf</i> | Birth |

Such as end in *ch* and *sh*, see *Irregulars* foregoing.

The following terminate with four Consonants.

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------|
| <i>ngth</i> | <i>gbth</i> | } } s. |
| Length | Heighth | |
| Strength | beith | |

Having shewn all the *Common Names* of one Syllable ending with a single Consonant only, and with a single Consonant and *e* servile; also all those *Common Names* of one Syllable ending regularly with the final, double, and treble Consonants (except such only as are obsolete or obscene) all which may be easily proved, by coursing the *Initials* in the Table of *Syllables* regularly to each particular *Root*.

The following is a Collection of all the *Common Names* of one Syllable, formed by the *Initials*, *Diphthongs* and *Finals*.

TABLE

TABLE VI.

Common Names of one Syllable: Containing the proper
Diphthongs *AI* or *AY*; *AU* or *AW*; *OI* or *OY*; *EE*;
OO; *OU* or *OW*.

| | Singular. | Plural. |
|--|------------------|--------------------|
| | <i>AI</i> | |
| | Aid <i>a</i> | Skain |
| | Maid | Stain <i>a</i> |
| | | Swain |
| | | Stray <i>a</i> |
| | | Train <i>a</i> |
| | Fraight <i>a</i> | Sprain <i>a</i> |
| | freight } | Strain <i>a</i> |
| | | <i>AU</i> |
| | | Baud } |
| | | bawd } |
| | Bail <i>a</i> | Saint |
| | Jail <i>a</i> | Taint <i>a</i> |
| | Mail | Plaint |
| | Nail <i>a</i> | Laugh <i>a</i> |
| | Pail | laff } |
| | Quail | Air |
| | Rail <i>a</i> | Hair |
| | Sail <i>a</i> | Chair |
| | Tail <i>a</i> | Stair |
| | Vail <i>a</i> | Bait <i>a</i> |
| | Flail | |
| | Snail | <i>AY</i> |
| | | Cause <i>a ir.</i> |
| | | Bay |
| | Aim <i>a</i> | Day |
| | Claim <i>a</i> | <i>AW</i> |
| | | Hay |
| | | Jay <i>a</i> |
| | Gain <i>a</i> | Kay } |
| | Pain <i>a</i> | key } |
| | Wain | Lay <i>a</i> |
| | Brain <i>a</i> | Ray |
| | Chain <i>a</i> | Way |
| | Drain <i>a</i> | Dray |
| | Grain | Fray |
| | Plain <i>a</i> | Play <i>a</i> |
| | plane } | Stay <i>a</i> |

Of, to, for,
through, } *a*
from, by, } *an*
in, unto, } *the*
&c

Singular.

Plural.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Of, to, for, with, at, from, &c. | } a an the } | Bawd } | Knee | OO |
| | | baud } | See a | Hood a |
| | | Awl | Tree | Wood a |
| | | Cawl } | Deed | Flood } |
| | | caul } | Reed | Flud } |
| | | | Seed | Mood |
| | | Fawn a | Weed a | Rood |
| | | Lawn | Steed | Brood a |
| | | Pawn | | Hoof |
| | | Brawn | Cheek | Proof |
| | | | Creek } | |
| | | OI | Criek } | Book a |
| | | Coif | | Cook a |
| | | | Keel | Hook a |
| | | Coil a | Peel a | Look a |
| | | Foil a | Reel a | Nook a |
| | | Quoil a } | Wheel | Rook |
| | | Coil } | | Brook |
| | | Spoil a | Queen | Crook } |
| | | | Screen } | |
| | | Loin | Skreen } | Fool |
| | | | | Pool |
| | | Joint a | Deep | Tool |
| | | Point a | Sleep a | School } |
| | | | | Skool } |
| | | Joist a | Jeer a | Stool |
| | | | Peer | |
| | | Coit a | Seer | Boom |
| | | | Sneer a | Loom |
| | | OR | Steer a | Room |
| | | Boy | | Broom |
| | | Foy | Leet | Groom a |
| | | Joy a | Sheet | |
| | | Toy a | Sleet | Spoon |
| | | | Street | Swoon a |
| | | EE | | |
| | | Bee | Reeve | Coop a |
| | | Fee a | Sleeve | Hoop a |

Loop a

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 59

Singular.

Plural.

Loop *a* Croud *a* Count

Poop *a* Mount *a*

Troop (gh) not
founded Bout

Bôor } Lout }

bore, &c. } Rough } Lowt }

Dôor } bou, &c. } Rout *a* }

Môor Plough Clout *a*

Flôor Slough Doubt *a* }

dout }

Noose (ir) Noun Flout *a* }

Scout *a*

Boot Shout *a*

Coot Hound Snout *a*

Moot Mound Spout *a*

Root *a* Pound *a* Trout

Sound *a* Sprout *a*

OU Wound *a*

Cloud *a* Ground Mouth

Of, for, }
to, into, }
unto, }
through }
on, by, }
upon, }
&c. }

a
an
the

OU in the following Names is an im-
proper Diphthong, and (gh) is like (ff)

Cough } Soul } Sow

Coff } Sole } Vow

Hough } Plow *a* }

Hoff } Tour *a* } plough }

Trough } to-er }

Traff } Owl

Gourd } Bowl }

(gh) is si- gôrd } bow-el }

lent in } Cowl }

Youth } Fowl }

Thought } yúth } Howl }

Thaut, or }

Thote } OW Gown

Bow (made Town

Joul *a* } by Bady) Clown

Jole } Cow Frown

Singular.

Plural.

(OW) in the following Names has something of the Sound of (au) and (ú) incorporated, or else rejects (w)

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|
| Of, to, for, through, O, by, in, with, from, | } a an the | } Bow bau-ú, or bô (to shoot with) Mow Row | } Tow Blow Brow Crow Show Shew | } Stow Bowl bau-ule bole | } s. |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

T A B L E VII.

A Collection of all the British Common Names of one Syllable, that contain the improper Diphthongs, except such as are obsolete, or obscene. The improper Diphthongs, as before shewn, (Page 57) are EA, EI, EO, EU, IE, OA, OE, UA, UI.

| | | Singular. | Plural. | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Of, to, for, through, O, by, in, with, from, | } a an the | <i>EA has 4</i> Stèak | Tèam | |
| | | <i>Sounds, as</i> _____ | Drèam <i>a</i> | |
| | | <i>per Signs</i> Dèal <i>a</i> | Glèam | |
| | | Mèal | Stèam | |
| | | Pèa | Pèal | Scrèam <i>a</i> |
| | | Sèa | Sèal <i>a</i> | Strèam <i>a</i> |
| | | Tèa | Tèal | _____ |
| | | Flèa <i>a</i> | Squèal <i>a</i> | Glèan <i>a</i> |
| | | Plèa | Whèal <i>a</i> | Quèan |
| | | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| | | Hèad <i>a</i> | Rèalm | Hèap <i>a</i> |
| | | Bèad | _____ | Lèap <i>a</i> |
| | | _____ | Hèalth | Rèap <i>a</i> |
| | | Lèague | Wèalth | _____ |
| | | _____ | _____ | Beâr <i>a</i> |
| | | Bèak | Bèam | Feâr <i>a</i> |
| | | Lèak <i>a</i> | Rèam | Eâr |
| Pèak | Sèam <i>a</i> | Yèar | | |

Speâr

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 61

Singular.

Plural.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| <p>Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto, &c. } a } an } the</p> | Speâr | Reign <i>a</i> } | (IE) mostly | <p>} s.</p> |
| | Peârl | rain | like (ee) | |
| | Heârt | rane | or (ê) | |
| | Deârth | Vein | Fiêf | |
| | Heârth | vain | Briêf | |
| | | vane | Chieff | |
| | Bêast | Feint | Shriêk <i>a</i> | |
| | Fêast <i>a</i> | faint | Field | |
| | Brêast | fânt | Shield <i>a</i> | |
| | Sweat <i>a</i> | Heir <i>a</i> | Priêst | |
| | Threat <i>a</i> | are | | |
| | Hêat <i>a</i> | ER | Fiênd | |
| | Seat <i>a</i> | Key | Friênd | |
| | Teat | kee | | |
| | Bleat <i>a</i> | | (OA) mostly | |
| | Cheât <i>a</i> | (EO) is no | like (ô) | |
| | | Diphthong | Gôad | |
| | Dêath | in Words of | Lôad <i>a</i> | |
| | Brêath | one Syllable | Rôad <i>a</i> | |
| | Shêath | EU | Tôad | |
| | | Feûd | tode | |
| | Neigh <i>a</i> | Rheûm <i>a</i> | Oak | |
| | Weigha | EW like u | Côal | |
| | | Dew | Fôal | |
| | | Mew | Gôal | |
| | Height | Pew | Shôal | |
| | bait | Yew | | |
| | Sleight | Clew | Môan | |
| | flait | Stew <i>a</i> | Grôan <i>a</i> | |
| | | Screw <i>a</i> | | |
| | Weight | Shrew | Oar | |
| | wate | | Bôar | |
| | wait | Newt | Shôar <i>a</i> | |

Côast *a*

| Singular. | | | Plural. | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------|--------|--------|
| Of, to, for, | } a an the | } Cōast <i>a</i> Tōast —— Bōat | Coat | Thrōat | } } s. |
| through, | | | Goat | Grōat | |
| from, by, | | | Mōat | graut | |
| in, unto, | | | Flōat <i>a</i> | | |

(*UA*) no Diphthong except (*g*) or (*q*) before it; then (*g*) and (*q*) are hard, and the (*a*) bears Sound.

(*UE*) like (*ua*) very rarely, or not worthy to be termed a Diphthong.

Guëls (*irr*) } s.

(*UI*) Have such various Sounds as the *Circumflex* (^) and *Breva* (˘) directs.

| | | |
|-------|-------|------|
| Sûit | Guile | } s. |
| Brûit | Guilt | |
| Frûit | | |

Let not the Learner be discouraged at the *Abbreviations* annexed to any of the *Parts of Speech*, they being as *Illuminations* to the Work, and *Helps to Memory* in those who may be desirous of sound Judgment in their Expressions: They are not designed for too tender an Age; therefore Discretion must be used by the Teacher, as hath been before hinted; when the Teacher shall judge his Pupil to be sufficiently capacious to undertake in the Acceptations of *Words*; then may the Pupil be obliged to commit to Memory the following *Table of Abbreviations*, and compare them by Steps with a Dictionary.

T A B L E

T A B L E of the Abbreviations of this Grammar, which imply the various Parts of Speech, with their Acceptations, and Explications, &c. according to their Technical Terms.

A

A, Or *A.* Affirmation
Alg. Algebra
An. Anatomy
Arc. Architecture
Ari. Arithmetic
Ast. Astronomy
Astr. Astrology
Aug. Augury

B

Bea. Beast
Bir. Bird
Bo. A Term in Botany
Bui. Building

C

C. La. Civil Law
Can. La. Canon Law
Carpt. Carpentry
Cant. Canting Tongue
Cog. Cognation
Chy. Chymistry
Chro. Chronology
Coll. College
Coll. Off. College Office
Conf. Confectionary
Con. Sec. Conick Sections

D

Diop. Dioptricks
Div. Divinity

E

Ecc. Ecclesiastick
Ecc. Off. Ditto Office, or Officer
Exch. Exchange
Exchr. Exchequer

F

Fac. Faculty
Farr. Farriery
Fis. Fish
For, Ecc. Foreign Ecclesiastical Term
For. Ecc. Off. Foreign Ecclesiastical Office, or Officer
For. Na. Foreign Navigation
For. Coin Foreign Coin
For. Off. Foreign Office, and Officer
Forf. La. Forest Law
Fort. Fortification
For. Tit. Foreign Title
Fow. Fowl

G

Ga. Gardening
Geo. Geometry
Geog. Geography
Gr. Grammar
Gun. Gunnery

Geo.

H

Haw. Hawking
Her. Heraldry
Hif. History
Horf. Horsemanship
Huf. Husbandry

I

Ima. Coin Imaginary Coin
Inf. Insect
Infr. Instrument
Irr. An Irregular in that
 Part of Speech

L

La. Law
La. Off. Law Office
La. Offr. Law Officer
Lo. Logick

M

Ma. Mathematicks
Me. Mechanicks
Mer. Mercantile Affairs
Mil. Military Term
Mil. Off. Military Office
Mil. Offr. Military Officer
Min. Miners Term
Monf. Monster
Mu. Musick.

N

N. denotes that Word to be
 a Name under the Class
 of Names

Na. Navigation
Na. Off. Navy Office, or
 Officer
No. Number

O

Ob. Ecc. Obsolete Ecclesia-
 stical Term
Off. Office, or Officer
Off. 1. Office, or Officer
 of the first Rank
Opt. Opticks
Ora. Oratory

P

P. denotes that Word to be
 a Particle under the Class
 of Particles
Pass. Passion of the Mind
Pai. Painting
Phi. Philosophy
Phy. Physick
Po. Poetry

Q

Q. Denotes that Word to
 be a Quality under the
 Class of Qualities
Refin. Uten. Refiners Uten-
 sils
Rep. Reptile
Rh. Rhetorick
Ro. Ecc. Romish Ecclesia-
 stical Term
Sculp. Sculpture
Sb. Ship
Sb. B. Ship Building
Sb. Fis. Shell Fish

S. T. Sea Term

Su. Surgery

Univ. Universality

Un. University.

T

W

Tim. Time

Tit. Title

War War

W. S. Want Singular Number

W. P. Want Plural Number

V

V. Vulgar or common Acceptation

Note, When committed to Memory let it be thoroughly inculcated.

U

Ut. } Utensil
Utn. }

CHAP. IX.

COMMON NAMES of more than one Syllable, duly accented, and digested in alphabetical Order; the preceding Figure denotes the Number of Syllables the following Name contains.

Note 1. **W**HEN a single Consonant, placed between two Vowels, &c. sounds double, it is noted by a double Accent, as { Ac-cliv-vi-ty, } &c. but never violate the first Rule for Division of Syllables.

Note 2. The following Common Names are regular and irregular in forming the plural Number; therefore, the Learner must be thoroughly qualified by the foregoing Exceptions, in Order to manage the following Common Names, in forming the Plural, by annexing the little Accidents from the Right-hand Margin, inserted for that Purpose, as Occurrences offer; and thereby the Judgment will be exercised.

K

I Ab-

Singular.

Singular.

A

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
after at,
with,

a
an
the

3 Abacot
2 Abbey ecc. }
Abby }
3 Abdómen an
2 Abject q a
4 Abintéstate la
4 Ablative Case gr
3 Abluent phy
4 Ablution phy
5 Abolition la
3 Absentée v la
3 Abstérgeant v ph
2 Abstract a
2 Abúse a v
4 Académy v
4 Accénfion v
2 Accent a v
2 Accéfs v
4 Accéffion v
4 Accéffary v la }
Accéffory }
3 Accident v
5 Acclamátion v
4 Acclivity v
3 Accómplice v
2 Accómpst a v }
Account }
2 Accord a v
2 Accóunt v
4 Accúfative Case
2 Acorn v be bo
3 Acróftick po
5 Actionary }
4 Actionist } v
4 Actuary off
2 Adage v

2 Adder v (Serpt)
2 Addice }
1 Adze } v
4 Addíta- } v phy
ment } chy
2 Address a v
3 Addúcent v
3 Adjéctive gr
2 Adit min t
2 Adjúnet v
3 Adjutant off
4 Admeáfure- } la
ment }
3 Admiral off
Vice Admiral
Rear Admiral
5 Admiralty Court
Ditto Office
Advánce a fort mil
3 Advántage v
3 Advénture a v
2 Adverb gr
4 Adversary v
4 Advérfity v univ
3 Advertence v
4 Advértency univ
2 Advíce v
5 Adulátion v
4 Adulátor v
4 Adultery v
3 Advocate off
4 Advocate Ship
3 Advowée ecc }
Avowee }
3 Advowfon ecc
2 Affair v
3 Affiance v la
4 Affidávit v la
4 Affinity cog.

2 Af-

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

4 Afflâtion *v*
 2 Afflux *v*
 2 Affray *v*
 2 Affront *v*
 3 Affûsion *v*
 3 After-math *bus*
 3 Afternoon *tim*
 3 Agency *off*
 2 Agent *off*
 3 Aggregate *a v*
 4 Agnâtion *c law*
 3 Agony *v*
 3 Alamóde *v*
 2 Alârm *a* } *v*
 3 Alârum }
 2 Alây *hu*
 2 Alcâde } *for off*
 3 Alcaïde }
 2 Alcôve *arc*
 3 Ale-conner *off*
 3 Ale-drâper *v*
 2 Ale-house *v*
 3 Alémbeck *ut*
 3 Alien *v*
 3 Aliment *v phy*
 4 Alimony *v la*
 4 Aliquânt Part *ari*
 4 Aliquot-part *ari*
 2 Allây *a* } *v*
 2 Allôy }
 4 Allegory *rhe*
 4 Allemânda } *mu*
 2 Almand }
 2 Alley *v*
 Counter-Alley
 Front-Alley
 Alliance *cog*
 4 Allegâtor *v*
 4 Allôdium *c la*

4 Almacanther } *ast*
 Almucanther }
 3 Almanak
 4 Almonary *off*
 3 Almoner } *offr*
 2 Almner }
 3 Almonry } *off*
 2 Almry }
 3 Alms-house
 3 Alphabet *v*
 2 Altar }
 Aultar }
 3 Altitude
 4 Alveary *v an*
 4 Amatory *v*
 2 Ambage *rhe*
 4 Ambidêxter *v la*
 2 Ambit *ma*
 3 Amblygon *ma*
 4 Ambrólia
 5 Ambulâtion
 2 Ambush
 3 Ambushment
 3 Ambuscâde
 3 Amity
 3 Amneſty }
 Amniſty }
 2 Amoúnt *a*
 2 Amour
 5 Amphibólogy
 5 Amphithéatre *arc*
 3 Amplitude *v as t*
 5 Ampulâtion *ſu gar*
 3 Amulet
 3 Anagram
 5 Anagrâmmatiſt
 4 Análogy *v ma*
 4 Anáthema
 3 Ancêſtor *v*
 K 2

} s
 es
 ies
 's

2 An-

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

an
the

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2 Anchor <i>a</i> } <i>v sb</i> | 2 Anthem <i>div</i> |
| <i>Ankor</i> | 2 Antick |
| 3 Anchoret <i>ecc</i> } | 3 Antidote <i>phy</i> |
| <i>Anchorite</i> } | 5 Antiló- } |
| 3 Anchóvy <i>fif</i> | <i>garithm</i> } <i>ar ma</i> |
| 3 Ancient } <i>sb la</i> | 3 Antilope <i>bea</i> |
| <i>Antient</i> } | 4 Antíloquist |
| 2 Ancle | 4 Antiquary |
| 5 Anemómeter <i>phi</i> | 2 Antitype |
| 4 Anémony <i>flo bo</i> | 2 Anvil <i>me</i> |
| 4 Anemoscope <i>phi</i> | 3 Apártment <i>arc</i> |
| 2 Angel } | 3 Apaume <i>be</i> |
| <i>jel</i> } | 4 Apér- } |
| 2 Angle | <i>tion</i> } <i>v arc ma</i> |
| 3 Animal | 3 Apér- } |
| 3 Annalist <i>bif</i> | <i>ture</i> } |
| 5 Annivérfary | 2 Apex |
| 5 Annotátion | <i>Aphélion</i> } |
| 4 Annúity | 4 Aphélium } <i>ast</i> |
| 3 Amulet <i>be arc</i> | 4 Apiary <i>v</i> |
| 3 Anodine <i>a phy</i> | 4 Apolepsy |
| 4 Anómaly <i>gr ast</i> | <i>Apólogist</i> } |
| 2 Answer <i>a</i> | 4 Apóloger } |
| 4 Antágonist <i>v an</i> | 3 Apologue |
| 3 Anteaét <i>ast</i> | 4 Apology |
| 7 Anteambulátion | 4 Apóstacy <i>div</i> |
| 4 Antecedence | 3 Apóstate |
| 5 Antecedéntia <i>ast</i> | 3 Apóstle |
| 4 Antecedent <i>v gr</i> | 4 Apóstleship |
| 4 Antechamber | 4 Apóstrophe |
| <i>Antichamber</i> <i>arc</i> | 3 Apótome <i>ma mu</i> |
| 6 Antedilúvian <i>bif</i> | 5 Apparítion <i>v ast</i> |
| 6 Antemerídan <i>ti</i> | 4 Appàritor <i>ecc off</i> |
| 3 Antepast | 2 Appeál <i>a la</i> |
| 6 Antepenúltimagr | 3 Appéllant <i>la t</i> |
| 4 Anterior | 5 Appellátion <i>v</i> |
| 4 Antéstature <i>fort</i> | 4 Appéllative <i>gr t</i> |
| 3 Anthélix <i>an</i> | 3 Appellée <i>la</i> |

British Grammar *and* Vocabulary. 69

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

3 Appénage }
 3 Appánage }
 3 Appéndage
 3 Appéndant
 3 Appéndix
 3 Appétite
 2 Appláuse
 5 Apposition
 3 Appréntice
 4 Apprénticeship
 5 Approbation
 6 Approximation *ari*
 2 Appúlse *ast t*
 4 Appúrtenance *v la*
 2 Apron }
 Aporn } *v gun, &c.*
 3 Aptitude
 3 Aquaduct
 3 Arbiter
 4 Arbitrátor
 2 Arbor *me*
 3 Arborist
 2 Arbour }
 Arbur }
 1 Arch *arc ma*
 3 Arch-angle 1
 3 Arch-bishop *ecc off*
 4 Arch-bishoprick
 3 Arch-butler *for off*
 4 Arch-cham-berlain } *for off*
 4 Arch chancellor *for off*
 3 Arch-deacon *ecc off*
 4 Arch-deaconry
 3 Architrave *arc*
 3 Area *v ma*
 5 Areómeter *instr*
 2 Argent *he*

3 Aria *mu*
 1 Arm *v phi*
 3 Armilla
 3 Armistice
 3 Armorer }
 Armourer }
 3 Arquebuse } *gun*
 Harquebuss }
 2 Arrést *a la*
 2 Arrét *for la*
 3 Arrival
 2 Arrow
 2 Arsenal *gov*
 1 Art
 3 Artery *an*
 3 Arthroída *an*
 3 Article
 6 Articulation *an gr* } *s*
 } *es*
 } *ies*
 } *'s*
 3 Artifice
 4 Artificer *me*
 3 Arúspice *aug*
 Ascendant *astr*
 2 Ascént *v lo*
 Ascétick
 2 Ash-fire } *chy*
 2 Sand-fire }
 5 Asmatógrapher *po*
 1 Asp } *Script v.*
 2 Aspick }
 2 Aspect
 3 Assailant
 2 Assart *la*
 3 Assassín
 2 Assent *a*
 6 Asslevation
 2 Assise } *la*
 Assize }
 4 Assóciate *a*

3 Assúmpsit

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

3 Affūpsit
3 Asterisk } *gr oft*
3 Asterism }
3 Astragal *arc gun*
4 Astrolabe *inst oft*
3 Asylum
2 Atom
2 Attack *a*
2 Attaint *a la*
2 Attēpt *a*
2 Attire *v be*
3 Attitude *sculp*
3 Attórney } *la*
3 Attúrney }
3 Attórnmēt *la*
3 Attribute *v div*
4 Attrítion *v div*
3 Average *univ*
2 Auction
4 Aúctioneer
3 Aúdiēce
2 Aúdit *off*
3 Aúditor *off*
4 Aúditorý *off*
3 Avenor *off*
3 Avenue *v gar*
2 Aúgar } *inst*
2 Aúger }
4 Aviary
3 Avowée } *ecc*
3 Advowée }
3 Avówry *la*
3 Aúricle
5 Auscultátion
2 Aúthor
4 Authórity
5 Auxiliary
2 Awárd *la*
2 Awning *na*

3 Axiom *ma*
2 Ayry *baú*
3 Azimuth *oft*
2 Azure *be*

B

2 Baboon *bea*
3 Báchelor } *uni*
3 Báchelor }
2 Back-board
3 Back-slider
2 Back-stay *na sh*
2 Bádger *bea*
2 Bággage
2 Bágpīpe
2 Bailiff } *la off*
2 Baily }
3 Bailiwick *la*
2 Bálance } *ma*
2 Bállance } *me*
3 Balcóny *arc*
2 Bállad
2 Bállast
3 Ballister } *arc*
3 Balluster }
3 Bálluſtrade *arc*
2 Bándage
3 Bándalet *arc*
2 Bándog *bea*
2 Bándy *a*
2 Bánker
2 Bánkrūpt
3 Bánkrūptcy
2 Bánner *mil*
3 Bánneret *tit*
2 Bánquet *a*
2 Banter
4 Baptiſtery
3 Bárretry *la*

3 Bar-

| Singular. | | Singular. | | Plural. |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|---------|
| 3 Bárbacan } <i>arc</i> | | 2 Báston } <i>arc</i> | | |
| 3 Bárbican } <i>arc</i> | | 2 Báttoon } <i>arc</i> | | |
| 4 Barbarian | | 4 Battálion | | |
| 3 Bárbarism <i>v gr</i> | | 2 Batten <i>carp</i> | | |
| 4 Barbáritý | | 3 Bálttery <i>la mil</i> | | |
| 2 Barfee <i>la</i> | | 2 Báttle | | |
| 3 Bark-gálling <i>gar</i> | | 2 Báttoon <i>inst off</i> | | |
| 3 Bárnacle | | 2 Bávin | | |
| 2 Báron | | 3 Báyonet <i>inst mil</i> | | |
| 3 Báronefs | | 2 Beacon | | |
| 3 Báron & feme <i>be</i> | | 2 Beádle <i>off</i> | | |
| 3 Báronet <i>tit</i> | | 2 Beágle | | |
| 3 Bárony | | 2 Beáker <i>ut</i> | | |
| 3 Bároscope <i>inst phi</i> | | 2 Beàrer <i>v be arc</i> | | |
| 2 Bátrack <i>mil</i> | | 2 Beáring <i>na geog</i> | | |
| 3 Bárretry <i>mer la</i> | | 4 Bátitude | | |
| 2 Bárrel <i>mea</i> | | 2 Beaúty | | |
| 3 Bárretor } | | 2 Bédlam } | | |
| 3 Bárrator } | | 3 Béthlehem } | | |
| 3 Bárrister <i>la off</i> | | 3 Bedlamite } | | |
| 3 Bárrow-hog } | | 4 Bethlehemite } | | |
| 3 ———— pig } | | 2 Beétle <i>inf.</i> | | |
| 3 Barrulét <i>be</i> | | 2 Béggar | | |
| 2 Bárry <i>be</i> | | 3 Béglerbeg <i>for off</i> | | |
| 2 Bár-wig | | 2 Being | | |
| 2 Báse court <i>la</i> | | 2 Belfry | | |
| 2 Base-fee <i>la</i> | | 2 Bély <i>an</i> | | |
| 2 Báfil } | | 3 Bély God | | |
| 2 Bazzel } | | 3 Belíwágger | | |
| 3 Báfilick <i>arc an ast</i> | | 2 Béncher <i>la off</i> | | |
| 3 Báfilisk <i>bea</i> | | 1 Bend <i>be</i> | | |
| 2 Básket | | 2 Bénplefs <i>be</i> | | |
| 2 Báson <i>uten an</i> | | 5 Bénediction | | |
| 2 Bassa } | | 4 Benefáctor | | |
| 2 Bafhaw } <i>for off</i> | | 4 Benefáctrefs | | |
| 2 Báffoon <i>inst mu</i> | | 4 Benefácture } | | |
| 2 Báftard | | 5 Benefáction } | | |
| 4 Bafthinádo <i>fo pun</i> | | 3 Bénefice | | |
| 3 Bafthion } | | 6 Benefíciary | | |
| 3 Bafthion } | | | | |

| Singular. | | Singular. | |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 3 | Bénefit | 2 | Blúbbler <i>a</i> |
| 2 | Béquest | 2 | Boátfwain <i>na off</i> |
| 2 | Bérin | 2 | Bóbbin |
| 2 | Berry | 2 | Bób-tail |
| 2 | Bésom | 2 | Bódkin |
| 2 | Bével <i>inst arc he</i> | 2 | Bòdice |
| 2 | Béver <i>bea</i> | 2 | Bódy <i>phy phi ma</i> |
| 1 | Bey <i>for off</i> | 2 | Bólster |
| 2 | Bézel | 2 | Bole-fler |
| 2 | Bézil | 2 | Bólter <i>cant</i> |
| 2 | Bibber | 2 | Bólt-sprit <i>sb cant</i> |
| 2 | Biggen | 3 | Bombardiér <i>m off</i> |
| 2 | Bígot | 2 | Bónfire |
| 3 | Bilánder | 2 | Bóngrace |
| 2 | Billet | 2 | Bónnet <i>fort na</i> |
| 2 | Bilow | 2 | Booby |
| 3 | Bínocle <i>inst ast</i> | 2 | Book-worm <i>inf</i> |
| 4 | Binomial <i>alg</i> | 2 | Boóty |
| 4 | Biógrapher | 2 | Bórder <i>be</i> |
| 5 | Bipartition | 3 | Bórderer |
| 2 | Bird-call | 2 | Borough |
| 3 | Bisécction <i>ma</i> | 2 | Burrow |
| 3 | Biségment <i>ma</i> | 2 | Burro |
| 2 | Bíshop <i>ecc off</i> | 2 | Bósom |
| 3 | Bíshoprick <i>ecc</i> | 2 | Bótcher |
| 2 | Bísket | 2 | Bóttle |
| 2 | Biscuit | 2 | Bóttom |
| 2 | Bisquet | 3 | Bóttony <i>be</i> |
| 2 | Bittern <i>bir</i> | 2 | Bouncer |
| 2 | Blackród | 3 | Bóundary |
| 2 | Bládder | 2 | Bówer |
| 2 | Blánket | 2 | Bo-ur |
| 3 | Blind-excuse | 2 | Brácelet |
| 3 | Blind-harper <i>cant</i> | 2 | Brácket |
| 2 | Blínkard | 2 | Bréast-plate <i>mil</i> |
| 2 | Blister | 2 | Bréast-work <i>arc</i> |
| 2 | Blóckade | 4 | Bréviary <i>for ecc</i> |
| 2 | Blóckhead | 3 | Bréviat <i>la</i> |
| 2 | Blóssom <i>bo</i> | 2 | Brick-bat |
| | | 2 | Brick-kiln |

Of, to,
for, with,
through,
O, from,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 2 Brick-kiln
 2 Brídegroom
 2 Brídle *a*
 2 Brígade
 2 Brígantíne
 2 Brímmar
 2 Brísket
 2 Brístle *a*
 2 Bróadsíde *f t*
 2 Broóming *f t*
 2 Bróthel
 2 Bróther *cog*
 3 Brow-antler *hu*
 2 Brúshwood
 2 Búbble
 2 Búcket
 2 Búckle
 2 Buckler *mil*
 2 Búdget
 2 Búffet } *utn*
 2 Búset }
 2 Búffoón *bea*
 2 Búgbear
 2 Búgle
 3 Búllbeggar
 2 Búllet *war*
 2 Búllock
 2 Búlly
 2 Búlwark *fort*
 2 Búmble
 2 Búmpkin
 2 Búndle
 2 Búnter
 2 Burden }
 2 Búrthen }
 2 Búrgefs *off*
 3 Búrgmaster } *for off*
 4 Búrgomaster }
 3 Búrgmote *off*

- 3 Burial
 2 Burning-Glass
 2 Búskin
 2 Búst } *sculp*
 2 Bústto }
 2 Búttén }
 2 Búttón }
 3 Búttéry *arc*
 2 Búttock
 2 Búttrefs *arc*
 2 Búzzard *bir*
 2 By-blow
 3 Bylander
 2 By-law

C

- 2 Cábbin *sb*
 3 Cábínét *utn arc*
 2 Cábile *sb*
 2 Cád-worm *inst*
 2 Cádét } *for off*
 2 Cadeé }
 2 Cádi *for off*
 2 Caístiff
 4 Calámity
 2 Calash *utn*
 5 Calefacción
 2 Cáliph *for off*
 2 Cáltrop *inst mil*
 2 Cámél *bea*
 4 Cámélion *bea*
 3 Camisáde *mil*
 2 Campaign } *mil*
 2 Campain }
 2 Canál
 4 Canáry-bird
 3 Cándídate *off*
 5 Candizátion

L

2 Cándle

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 Candle | 2 Cásement <i>arc</i> |
| 3 Candlestick <i>inst</i> | 2 Cashiér } <i>off</i> |
| 3 Cánibal | 2 Casheér } |
| 3 Caníster | 2 Cásket <i>v na</i> |
| 2 Cánnon <i>mil</i> | 4 Cassíation <i>c la</i> |
| 3 Cannoneér <i>off mil</i> | 2 Cáslock <i>ecc</i> |
| 2 Cánon <i>ecc la</i> | 2 Cástle <i>fort</i> |
| 3 Cánonist <i>ecc off</i> | 2 Cástor <i>bea</i> |
| 3 Cánon-law | Catalogue } |
| 3 Cánopy | 3 Catá-log } |
| 4 Cánopy-bed | 3 Cátamite |
| 2 Cáper | 3 Cataplasim <i>su</i> |
| 3 Cápital <i>arc</i> | 3 Cátaract <i>v occul</i> |
| 5 Cápital-city | 4 Catástrophe |
| 5 Capital-letter | 4 Cátegorý <i>rh</i> |
| 2 Cápon | 4 Cáterpillar <i>rep</i> |
| 2 Cápstan } <i>st na</i> | 3 Cathédral <i>v arc</i> |
| 2 Cápstern } | 3 Cathéter <i>inst su</i> |
| 2 Cáptain <i>mil off</i> | 3 Cathétus <i>ma</i> |
| 2 Cáptive | 3 Cavaliér } <i>mil</i> |
| 2 Cápture | 3 Cavaleér } <i>off</i> |
| 2 Carbíne } <i>inst</i> | 2 Caúdle |
| 3 Cárabine } <i>mil</i> | 3 Cáveat <i>ecc la</i> |
| 4 Carabineér <i>for mil</i> | 2 Cávern |
| 2 Cárat <i>refiners wt</i> | 3 Cávity |
| 3 Caraván | 2 Cauldron |
| 2 Cárcafs } | 2 Causey } |
| 2 Cárcafe } | 2 Causeway } |
| 3 Cárđinal <i>for ecc off</i> | 3 Caútion |
| 4 Cárđinalship <i>for</i> | 2 Cállar <i>arc</i> |
| 2 Cáról | 2 Cénser <i>utn for ecc</i> |
| 2 Cárpet | 2 Cénfor <i>off</i> |
| 2 Carroén | 2 Cénsure <i>a</i> |
| 2 Cartel | 2 Cénter } <i>a vma</i> |
| 2 Cartóuch <i>arc</i> | 2 Céntré } |
| 2 Cartóuch } <i>gun</i> | 3 Céntinel <i>mil</i> |
| 2 Cártridge } | 2 Céntry <i>mil</i> |
| 2 Cascáde | 3 Céntry-box <i>mil</i> |
| 2 Case-mate <i>fort</i> | 4 Centúron <i>mil</i> |

3 Cen-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 75

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 3 Century *chro mil*
- 2 Cere-cloth *fu*
- 4 Céremony *ecc*
- 3 Certainty
- 4 Certificate
- 4 Cessation *mil*
- 2 Chállenge *a*
- 2 Chámber *v arc*
- 3 Chámberlain *off*
- 3 Chamber-maid
- 3 Chámpion
- 2 Cháncel *ecc*
- 3 Cháncellor *off*
- 2 Chánnel
- 2 Chánter *mu*
- 3 Chanticleér *bir*
- 2 Cháantry *ecc*
- 2 Chápel *arc*
- 3 Chápiter *arc*
- 2 Cháplain } *ecc*
- 2 Chap-lin } *off*
- 2 Cháplet *for ecc*
- 2 Chápter *e.c civ*
- 2 Charger
- Cháriot }
- 3 Charrit }
- Charioteér }
- 4 Charrit-teer }
- 2 Chárter
- 4 Charter-party
- 2 Chécker
- 2 Chémise *fort na*
- 2 Chévron }
- 3 Cheveren }
- 3 Chevronél *be*
- 2 Chieftain
- 2 Chímney *arc*

- Chífel }
- 2 Chízzel } *inst*
- 2 Ciéling
- Címetar } *inst*
- 3 Címeter } *mil*
- 2 Cincture *v arc*
- 2 Cínder
- 2 Cíon gar
- 2 Cípher *v ma*
- 2 Círcle *ma*
- Círcuit
- 2 Círc-kit
- 4 Círcúmference *ma*
- 5 Círcúmferentor
- 3 Círcumstance
- 2 Cístern
- 3 Cítadel *fort*
- 3 Cítizen
- 2 Cítý
- Civil-day }
- Civil-law }
- 3 Civil-war }
- Civil-year }
- 4 Cívílian }
- yan }
- 2 Cláimant *la t*
- 2 Clámour
- 2 Clápper
- 3 Clárion *be*
- 2 Cleáver *utn*
- 2 Clíent *la*
- 2 Clímate }
- 1 Clime } *geog*
- 2 Cloíster *ecc*
- 2 Clóset *arc be*
- 2 Clúster
- 2 Clyster *phi*
- 4 Coádjutor *off*

} s
es
ies
's

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

an
the

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 Cóbweb | 4 Comédian |
| 3 Cóckatrice <i>serp</i> | 2 Cómet <i>ast</i> |
| 2 Cócket | 3 Comméndam <i>ecc</i> |
| 2 Cóckle <i>fish arc</i> | 3 Commíffure |
| 2 Cock-ney | 4 Commódiſy |
| 2 Cóck-pit | 3 Commódore <i>off</i> |
| 2 Cóckrel | 2 Cómmon. |
| 2 Cócks-comb | 3 Common-weálth |
| 2 Cócquet | 4 Commótion |
| 3 Códicil | 4 Community |
| 4 Coexiſtent | 2 Compáct <i>la</i> |
| 2 Cóffer <i>v arc fort</i> | 5 Compéllation |
| 3 Cófferer <i>off</i> | 4 Compendium |
| 2 Cóffin <i>v farr</i> | 4 Compétitor |
| 4 Cognátion <i>civil</i> | 2 Complaint <i>la</i> |
| 3 Cógniſance <i>v la</i> | 3 Cómplement <i>ma</i> |
| 3 Cognition } <i>la</i> | 3 Compléxion } <i>yon</i> |
| 3 Cognúſor } | |
| 4 Cognition | 2 Cómplíce |
| 3 Cognition } <i>la</i> | 3 Compúnction <i>diu</i> |
| 3 Cognúſee } | 2 Comrade |
| 2 Có-heir <i>la</i> | 4 Concavity |
| 3 Co-héireſſ <i>la</i> | 2 Conclave <i>ecc</i> |
| 2 Cóhort <i>fort mil</i> | 3 Concóction <i>phy</i> |
| 2 Cólet | 3 Concórdance |
| 2 Collar <i>a he arc</i> | 2 Cóncourſe |
| 2 Colleágue <i>off</i> | 4 Concúſſion |
| 2 Cóllege <i>arc</i> | 4 Condítion <i>v la</i> |
| 4 Collégian | 2 Cónduit } |
| 2 Cóllopp | 2 Kun-dit } |
| 3 Cólloquy | 2 Cóney <i>bea</i> |
| 3 Cólonel } <i>mil off</i> | 6 Configurátion <i>v</i> |
| 3 Cur-nel } | 5 Conſagrátion |
| 3 Cólony | 2 Cóngee |
| 2 Cólour } <i>a opt</i> | 4 Congéniture |
| 2 Cul-lur } <i>phi</i> | 2 Conger <i>fish</i> |
| 2 Cólumn <i>arc</i> | 4 Conjúnction |
| 2 Cómbat <i>a mil</i> | 3 Conjúncture |
| 3 Cómbatant <i>mil</i> | 2 Conoid <i>ma an</i> |

3 Con-

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 2 Conquest
 3 Conscience }
 Con-sense
 3 Consequence v
 3 Consequent ma
 4 Conservator off
 5 Conservatory gar
 2 Conserve a phy
 4 Consistory ecc off
 3 Consonance v gr
 3 Consonant gr
 2 Consort a v mu
 3 Constable off
 5 Constellation ast
 5 Consternation
 4 Constituent
 2 Consul off
 2 Contact v ma
 5 Contemporary }
 5 Cotemporary }
 2 Contempt
 2 Content a
 2 Context
 3 Contéxture
 3 Continent geog
 3 Contingence }
 4 Contingency }
 4 Contingent-use la
 5 Continual-claim la
 4 Contra-mure fort
 6 Contra-position rh
 2 Contrast pai
 6 Contravallation fort
 4 Contrition
 3 Contróller off
 4 Conclusión v chy su
 4 Convénience }
 5 Convéniency } v arc
 2 Cónvent for ecc

- 4 Conventicle ecc la
 3 Convergent }
 3 Converging } ray phi
 2 Cónviét } la
 3 Conúndrum
 3 Co-partner mer
 2 Cópper utn
 2 Cóplice wood
 2 Copple }
 2 Cupple } utn
 5 Copulation
 3 Copy-hold la
 2 Cóquet
 2 Córbel fort arc
 3 Córporant bir
 2 Córner v ma
 2 Córnet inst mu off
 4 Córnice }
 4 Córnish } arc
 2 Cornúte a
 4 Córrollary ma
 5 Coronation
 3 Coroner la off
 3 Córnet
 3 Córporal mil off
 5 Corporación v la
 2 Córfaír for na
 2 Córselet }
 2 Córilet } mil
 2 Córтин }
 2 Curtin } fort
 3 Co-sécant ma
 2 Co-sine ma
 3 Co-tángent ma
 5 Co-témporary
 2 Cot-queán
 2 Cóttagé
 3 Cóttagér

} s
 es
 ies

Singular.

Singular.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto, &c. | a an the | 3 Covenant <i>a v la</i> | 3 Cushion } <i>arc</i> |
| | | 4 Covenanter <i>la</i> | <i>Kush-in</i> } |
| | | 2 Convent <i>ecc</i> | 2 Couvert <i>be</i> |
| | | Cóverlet } | 2 Covy |
| | | 3 Cöverlid } | 2 Coward <i>v be</i> |
| | | 2 Cóvert | 2 Cow-herd |
| | | 3 Cóverture | 2 Cowering <i>haw</i> |
| | | 2 Covin <i>la</i> | 2 Cox-comb |
| | | 2 Cóúlder | 2 Cradle <i>v su</i> |
| | | 2 Councíl | 2 Cránný |
| | | Privy-council | 2 Cráter |
| | | Æcumenical ditto | 2 Cravat |
| | | National ditto | 2 Cráyon <i>paint</i> |
| | | Provincial dito | Créature } |
| | | Council <i>of War</i> | 2 Créa-tur } |
| | | Common-council | 2 Crééper <i>gar</i> |
| | | 3 Coúntenance | 2 Créscnt <i>v be far</i> |
| | | 2 Counter <i>v</i> | 2 Crévice |
| | | 3 Counter-plea <i>la</i> | 2 Créwet <i>utn</i> |
| | | Counter-part <i>v la</i> | 2 Crícket <i>inst gam</i> |
| | | Counter-point <i>v</i> | 2 Crier <i>off</i> |
| | | Counter-ténor <i>mu</i> | 3 Críminal |
| | | Counter-plot | 2 Crípple |
| | | Counter-roll <i>la</i> | 4 Críteríon |
| | | Counter-guard <i>fort</i> | 3 Crócodile <i>inst rh</i> |
| | | Counter-march <i>w</i> | 2 Cróný |
| | | Counter-scarp <i>war</i> | 2 Cróset <i>be</i> |
| | | 3 Counterfórt <i>arc</i> | 2 Crótchet <i>mu</i> |
| | | 3 Counting-house | 2 Crouper } |
| | | 2 COUNTRY <i>geog</i> | <i>Kroopper</i> } |
| | | 2 COUNTRY <i>geog</i> | 1 Crown |
| | | 2 Cópulet <i>mu</i> | Military Crown |
| | | 2 Couránt <i>mu</i> | Oval ditto |
| | | 3 Courtesan | Naval ditto |
| | | 2 Courtin <i>fort</i> | Rostral ditto |
| | | 2 Courtship | Obsídional ditto |
| | | 2 Cóúsin } | Mural ditto |
| | | <i>Kuz-xen</i> } <i>cog</i> | Triumphal ditto |

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

Coronet
 3 Crúible *refin ut*
 2 Crúpper
 2 Crúet *utn*
 2 Crýstal
 2 Cubit
 3 Cucking-stool
 2 Cúckold
 3 Cucúrbite *inst chy*
 2 Cúddy *na*
 3 Cúllendar *utn*
 2 Cúlprit
 3 Cúlverin
 2 Cup-board
 2 Cupping *su*
 3 Cupping-glass
 3 Curator *off la*
 2 Cúrlew *fowl*
 4 Curmudgeon }
 jon }
 2 Cúrrer
 3 Cúrsitor *ecc off*
 2 Cúrsor
 2 Cúrtain
 3 Cúrvature
 3 Cúrvity *ma*
 3 Cúshion }
 Cush-on }
 2 Cústard
 3 Cústody
 2 Cústom
 3 Cústomer
 2 Cutlafs *utn mil*
 2 Cut-throat
 2 Cycle *ast*
 2 Cycloid *ma*
 4 Cycloidal space *ma*
 2 Cygnet *fowl*
 3 Cylinder *ma*

Cylinder charged }
 Concave ditto }
 Vacant ditto }
 3 Cyliindroid *ma*
 4 Cymátium *arc*
 2 Cymbal *inst mil*
 2 Cyon *gar*
 2 Cypher *v ma*
 3 Cythara *inst mu*

D

2 Dado *arc*
 2 Dagger *mil*
 2 Dairy
 3 Dalliance *univ*
 2 Dámage
 2 Dámsel
 3 Dáncette *be*
 2 Danger
 2 Dark-tent *phi*
 2 Darling
 2 Dástard
 2 Daughter }
 Dau-ter } *cog*
 2 Dawning *tim*
 2 Deácon *ecc off*
 3 Deáconess ditto
 1 Dean *ecc off*
 Rural Dean }
 Urban Dean } *off*
 2 Deánry *ecc*
 2 Deanship *off*
 3 Debauchée
 4 Debaúchery *univ*
 3 Debénture *mer*
 2 Débtor }
 Det-tor }
 3 Décagon *ma*

} s
 } ies
 } s

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
after at,
with,

a
the

3 Decánte
3 Decástyle *arc*
2 Deceit *univ*
1 Deck *a*
Rope Deck }
Half Deck } *sh*
Quarter Deck }
3 Declénsion *gr phy*
5 Declinátion *ast*
4 Declinátor *inst*
4 Declivity
3 Decórum *arc*
3 Decóuple *he*
3 Décrement *he*
2 Default *v la*
Defeafance }
3 Defeifance }
2 Defeát *a v mil*
2 Deféct
4 Deféction *ecc civ*
3 Deféndant *la*
4 Defénsitive
3 Déference
5 Deficiéncy
4 Definítor *off ecc*
5 Deflagrátion *chy*
4 Defléction } *v na*
3 Defléxure } *phi*
4 Deflúxion *v phy*
3 Defórcement *la*
4 Defórmity
2 Degree *v ma phi*
4 Délicacy
2 Delíght *a*
3 Delínquent
Demain }
2 Demefn } *v la*
3 Demembreé *he*
3 Demérit *univ*

2 Demi
Demi-bastion *fort*
Demi-cannon *gun*
Demi-god
Demigorge *fort*
2 Demise *a*
4 Demoniach
3 Denial
3 Denier *for coin*
Dénifon }
3 Dénizen } *la*
3 Dented-verge *bo*
4 Dentiloquist
4 Denítion
2 Deodand *la*
3 Deponent *v la gr*
5 Deportátion *la*
3 Depórtment *univ*
3 Depófit
5 Depositary
2 Désart
4 Descension *ast cb*
Descentional }
Difference } *ast*
2 Descent *cog he*
2 Desert
5 Desolátion
2 Détail
2 Détent *me*
4 Deténtion
3 Détriment
2 Devíce
2 Dew-lap
4 Dextérité
3 Diadem
4 Diágonal *ma*
3 Diagram *ma ma*
2 Díal
3 Díalect

3 Dialogue

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 81

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 3 DIALOGUE *v mu*
- 4 DIAMETER *ma me*
- 4 DIANÚCUM *phar*
- 4 DIAPÁSON *mu*
- 3 DIAPHRAGM *v an*
- 3 DIARY *v arc*
- 3 DIASTYLE *arc*
- 5 DIATÉSSARON *phy mu*
- 2 DICKER *me no*
- 5 DICTIONARY
- 2 DIET *v phy for off*
- 3 DIFFERENCE *v ma he*
- Ascensional } *ast*
- Difference } *ast*
- Difference of } *ast*
- Longitude } *ast*
- 4 DIFFICULTY
- 3 DIGÉSTER *phy*
- 2 DIGIT } *ma ast*
- jit } *ast*
- 4 DIGNITARY *con la*
- 4 DIMÉNSION *ma*
- 2 DÍMPLE
- 2 DINNER
- 4 DIOCESAN *ecc off*
- 3 DIOCESS *ecc*
- 2 DÍPHTHONG *gr*
- 2 DIRECT VISION *opt*
- 4 DIRÉCTION *astr*
- 3 DIRÉCTOR
- 4 DIRÉCTORY *ecc*

(Dis) is a Proposition,
and must be spelt by it-
self

- 4 DISADVANTAGE
- 3 DISASTER
- 3 DISCIPLINE } *univ*
- 3 DISCIPLE } *univ*

- 3 DISCONTÉNT
- 2 DISCORD
- 3 DISCRÉDIT *univ*
- 5 DISDIAPÁSON *mu*
- 2 DISEÁSE *univ*
- 4 DISHÉRISON } *la*
- 4 DISHÉRITOR } *la*
- 3 DISORDER *a*
- 2 DISPART *gun*
- 3 DISPAUPER *la*
- 3 DISPERSION
- Point of } *diap*
- Dispersion } *diap*
- 4 DISPLÓSION
- 5 DISPROPÓRTION
- 5 DISQUISITION *v la*
- 5 DISSERTATION
- 5 DISSIMILITUDE
- 6 DISSIMULATION
- 2 DISTÁFF
- 2 DISTANCE *v geog*
- 2 DISTICH *po*
- 4 DISTINCTION
- 2 DISTRESS *univ*
- 2 DISTRICT
- 2 DISTRÚST *univ*
- 4 DISSYLLABLE
- 3 DÍTONE *mu*
- 2 DÍTTY
- 2 DIVÁL *he*
- 2 DÍVAN *for off*
- 3 DÍVIDEND
- 4 DÍVÍDUAL *ari*
- 2 DÍVINE *ecc off*
- 3 DIÚRNAL
- 2 DÍZZARD
- 2 DOCKET
- 2 DÓCTOR *ecc off*

} s
} es
} ies

M

3 DÓCTORATE

Singular.

Singular.

Of, for,
to, into,
unto,
through
on, by,
upon,
&c.

a
an
the

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| 3 | Dóctorate | } off | 2 | Doxy | |
| 3 | Dóctorship | | 2 | Dózeling | <i>pai</i> |
| 2 | Dóctrine | | 2 | Dozen | } |
| 3 | Dóccument | <i>uni</i> | 2 | Dosen | |
| 4 | Dodécagon | <i>geog</i> | 2 | Drabler | <i>sb</i> |
| 5 | Dodecahedron | | 2 | Drágon | <i>bea</i> |
| 2 | Dodo | | 2 | Dragoon | <i>mil</i> |
| 2 | Dogate | <i>for off</i> | 2 | Draw-back | <i>mer</i> |
| 2 | Dógger | <i>na</i> | 2 | Draw-boy | |
| 2 | Doggrel | <i>po</i> | 2 | Draw-bridge | |
| 1 | Doit | <i>for coin</i> | 2 | Drawing | <i>pai</i> |
| 2 | Dollar | <i>for coin</i> | 2 | Drawing-Table | |
| 2 | Dolphin | <i>fif</i> | 2 | Dredger | } |
| 2 | Dólour | | 2 | Dredging-box | |
| 2 | Domain | <i>la</i> | 2 | Dredger | } |
| 4 | Dominion | } | 2 | Drudger | |
| | <i>Domin-yon</i> | | 2 | Dresser | |
| 4 | Donátion | | 2 | Dríblet | |
| 3 | Dónative | } | 2 | Drift-sail | <i>sb</i> |
| 2 | Doneé | | 2 | Drift-way | <i>na</i> |
| 2 | Dónjon | <i>fort</i> | 3 | Drívellér | |
| 2 | Donor | <i>v la</i> | 4 | Drómedary | <i>bea</i> |
| 2 | Doreé | <i>fif</i> | 1 | Drum | <i>utn arc</i> |
| 2 | Dórman | } arc | | Kettle drum | <i>mil</i> |
| 2 | Dórmer | | | Drum of the Ear | |
| 2 | Dormant Lion | <i>be</i> | | Drum-major | <i>mil</i> |
| | Dórmant-tree | <i>arc</i> | 2 | Drunkard | |
| 2 | Dorser | | 3 | Ducatoón | <i>for coin</i> |
| 2 | Dótard | | 2 | Dúel | |
| 2 | Dótkin | <i>for coin</i> | 3 | Dúeller | } |
| 3 | Dóttérrel | <i>bir</i> | 3 | Dúellist | |
| 2 | Dóúblet | | 2 | Dúet | <i>mu</i> |
| 2 | Doubling | <i>be hu</i> | 1 | Duke | <i>tit</i> |
| 2 | Doublloon | <i>for coin</i> | | Duke-duke | <i>for tit</i> |
| 2 | Dove-tail | <i>carpt</i> | 2 | Dukedom | |
| 3 | Dowáger | | 3 | Dulcimer | <i>inst mu</i> |
| 2 | Dowdy | | 3 | Dungeon | } |
| 2 | Dower | } la | | <i>Dun-jon</i> | |
| 2 | Dowry | | 3 | Duplicate | |

5 Dupli-

| Singular. | Singular. | Plural. |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 5 Duplicación <i>v rh</i> | 2 Effect <i>a uni</i> | |
| 4 Duplicature <i>an</i> | 4 Efficient | |
| 4 Duración <i>v phy</i> | 2 Effort <i>uni</i> | |
| 2 Dúchy | 4 Effusion | |
| 2 Dutchy-court <i>off</i> | 2 Efflux | |
| 2 Dúty <i>v uni</i> | 2 Egress | } <i>v la</i> |
| | 4 Egression | |
| | 6 Ejaculation | |
| | 6 Elaboration | |
| | 2 Elbow <i>b b</i> | |
| | 2 Elder | |
| | 3 Eldership <i>off</i> | |
| | 2 Elect <i>a</i> | |
| | 3 Elector | } <i>off</i> |
| | 4 Electorate | |
| | 4 Electors | |
| | 5 Electuary <i>phy</i> | |
| | 2 Elegy <i>po</i> | |
| | 3 Elephant <i>bea</i> | } <i>s</i> <i>es</i> <i>ies</i> |
| | 5 Elevation <i>ast arc</i> | |
| | 5 Elevation of a Star | |
| | Elevation of the Equator | |
| | Angle of Elevation <i>me</i> | |
| | Elevation of a Piece | } <i>gun</i> |
| | of Ordnance | |
| | 4 Elevator | |
| | 4 Elision | |
| | 3 Elixir <i>phar</i> | |
| | 5 Elocution <i>v rh</i> | |
| | 3 Elogy <i>rh</i> | |
| | 2 Emblem | |
| | 3 Embolism <i>chro</i> | |
| | 5 Embrocation <i>v phar</i> | |
| | 3 Emerald <i>be</i> | |
| | 4 Emissary <i>off</i> | |
| | 2 Emmet <i>inst</i> | |
| | 4 Emolument <i>v la</i> | |
| | 3 Empasting <i>pai</i> | |
| | 3 Emperor <i>off</i> | |

E

| |
|--------------------------------|
| 2 Eagle <i>bir v arc</i> |
| 2 Eaglet |
| 1 Earl <i>tit</i> |
| 1 Earl Marshal <i>off</i> |
| 2 Earldom |
| 2 Earnest <i>q</i> |
| 2 Ear-ring |
| 2 Earthing <i>gar</i> |
| 2 Earthquake |
| 2 Ear-wig <i>inst</i> |
| 2 Easel |
| 2 Eccho } <i>v mu po</i> |
| 2 Echo } |
| 5 Ecclesiastick <i>ecc off</i> |
| 4 Echometer <i>mu</i> |
| 2 Eclipse <i>v ast</i> |
| Duration of an Eclipse |
| Eclipse of the Sun |
| Eclipse of the Moon |
| 2 Eclogue <i>po</i> |
| 3 Ecstasy |
| 2 Ectype |
| 3 Ecussion <i>be</i> |
| 2 Eddish <i>bus</i> |
| 2 Eddy |
| 2 Edict <i>la</i> |
| 3 Edifice |
| 4 Edition } |
| 3 Editor } |
| 1 Eel <i>fis</i> |

| Singular. | | Singular. | |
|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 2 | Empire | 2 | Equal-circle <i>geo</i> |
| 4 | Empórium | 2 | Equal-figure |
| 2 | Emprefs | 2 | Equal-solid |
| 3 | Emperefs | 4 | Equation <i>v alg</i> |
| 3 | Emúnctory <i>phy</i> | 3 | Equery <i>off</i> |
| 3 | Enállage <i>gr</i> | 2 | Ermine <i>ani be</i> |
| 4 | Enalúron <i>be</i> | 2 | Errand |
| 4 | Endécagon <i>geo</i> | 2 | Escape |
| 2 | Endórse | 2 | Eschar |
| 3 | Enema <i>phar</i> | 2 | Escar |
| 3 | Enemy | 3 | Eschéat <i>la</i> |
| 3 | Energy | 4 | Escheator <i>off la</i> |
| 3 | Enfilade <i>mil off</i> | 2 | Escort <i>a mil war</i> |
| 2 | Engine <i>inst me</i> | 3 | Escritóir |
| 3 | Engyscope <i>inst</i> | 2 | Escrutóir |
| 3 | Enlámple <i>uni</i> | 2 | Scról <i>be</i> |
| 2 | Ensign <i>off be</i> | 4 | Escútcheon |
| 4 | Entáblature <i>arc</i> | 2 | Esquíre <i>tit</i> |
| 3 | Entercourse | 2 | Essay <i>a v bu</i> |
| 3 | Enterprize <i>a</i> | 2 | Essence <i>v chy</i> |
| 2 | Entrance | 2 | Esloín <i>la</i> |
| 2 | Entry <i>v la</i> | 2 | Estáte <i>la</i> |
| 2 | Envoy <i>off</i> | 3 | Esterling <i>bird</i> |
| 2 | Epaét <i>chro</i> | 2 | Estray <i>la</i> |
| 2 | Ephód | 3 | Esteát <i>la</i> |
| 3 | Epigram <i>po</i> | 2 | Even |
| 3 | Epilogue | 3 | Evening |
| 3 | Epiptoon <i>an</i> | 2 | Évént |
| 5 | Episcopacy <i>off</i> | 3 | Eventide <i>tim</i> |
| 4 | Episcopate <i>off</i> | 3 | Evidence <i>v la</i> |
| 3 | Episfode <i>po</i> | 2 | Evil <i>univ</i> |
| 3 | Epistle | 2 | Eúnuch |
| 3 | Epitaph | 2 | Eu-nuk |
| 3 | Epithet | 2 | Ewry <i>off</i> |
| 4 | Epitome | 3 | Exámple |
| 4 | Epitrópe <i>rh</i> | 2 | Excés <i>ari geo</i> |
| 2 | Equal | 2 | Exchänge <i>a mer</i> |
| 2 | Equal-angle <i>geo</i> | 4 | Excision <i>su</i> |
| 2 | Equal ratio <i>ari</i> | | |

Of, to,
for, with,
through,
O, from,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 85

| Singular. | Singular. | Plural. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 3 Excrément | 2 Fárdel | |
| 4 Excrétion | 3 Fárdingale | |
| 4 Excúrsion <i>war</i> | Fáshion | } <i>a</i> |
| 3 Exémpilar | 3 <i>Fash-shon</i> | |
| 2 Exémpit <i>mil off</i> | 2 Fáther <i>a v cog</i> | |
| 3 Exigent <i>v la</i> | 2 <i>Farther</i> | |
| 4 Exigenter <i>la off</i> | 2 Fatigue | } |
| 2 Exile <i>q pun</i> | <i>Fa-teeg</i> | |
| 4 Expédient | 2 Faucet | |
| 2 Expéce | 3 Favourite | |
| 4 Expérience <i>a</i> | 3 Feály <i>la</i> | |
| 2 Exploit | 2 Féáther <i>a</i> | |
| 3 Expónt <i>alg</i> | 2 Feáture | |
| 4 Expúlsion | 2 Fellow | } <i>v off</i> |
| 3 Extacy | 3 Fellowship | |
| 2 Extént | 2 Félon | |
| 4 Extórsion | 3 Féloni <i>uni</i> | |
| 2 Eye-brow <i>b b</i> | 2 Female | |
| 2 Eye-sore <i>uni</i> | 2 Fender <i>uten</i> | |
| F | | |
| 2 Fáble | 2 Féril | } <i>s es ies</i> |
| 2 Fábrick <i>v arc</i> | 2 Ferrel | |
| 3 Fáction <i>v</i> | 2 Férmént | |
| 3 Fáctory | 2 Férrét <i>a bea</i> | |
| 3 Fácully <i>v la phy</i> | 3 Ferula <i>inst</i> | |
| 2 Fággot | 3 Féstival | |
| 2 Failure | 2 Festroon <i>v arc</i> | |
| 2 Faíry | 1 Feud | |
| Falchion | 2 Feudal tenure <i>la</i> | |
| 3 <i>Faul-chon</i> | 4 Feúdatory | |
| 2 Falcon <i>bir haw gun</i> | 2 Feúdist | |
| Familiar | 3 Fíction | |
| 4 <i>Famil-yar</i> | 1 Field <i>v be pai war</i> | |
| 3 Fámily | Field-colour | |
| 2 Fámíne | Field-officer | |
| Fántasm | Field-piece | |
| 2 Phántom | Field-staff | |
| | Field-work | |
| | 2 Figment | |
| | 2 Figure <i>a pai sculp, &c.</i> | |

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
upon, into,
with, by,
from, &c.

a
an
the

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 3 Filáser } <i>off la</i> | 2 Foreign-plea <i>la</i> |
| 3 Filázer } <i>off la</i> | 2 Foreign Service |
| 2 Fíillet <i>v arc he</i> | 2 Fore-knight <i>sh</i> |
| 2 Fíilly | 2 Fore-land <i>na fort</i> |
| Final Cause | 2 Fore-mast <i>sh</i> |
| Final Letter | 2 Fore-noon <i>tim</i> |
| 2 Finger <i>a b b an</i> | 2 Fore-part |
| 3 Finitor <i>inst ma</i> | 2 Fore-rúner |
| 2 Fírst ling | 2 Fore-sail <i>sh</i> |
| 2 Físsure <i>v su</i> | 2 Fore-sight |
| 2 Fítcheé <i>he</i> | 2 Fore-skin |
| 3 Flágellet <i>inst</i> | 2 Fórest |
| 2 Flággon <i>utn</i> | 2 Fóre-staff } <i>irr</i> |
| 2 Flambeau } <i>Flam-bô</i> | Cross-staff } <i>na</i> |
| 1 Flanch <i>he</i> | 2 Fóre-thought |
| 3 Flanchonade <i>fenc</i> | 2 Fore taste |
| 2 Flásket | 2 Fóre-top <i>sh</i> |
| 2 Flóren } <i>for coi</i> | 4 Fórfeit <i>v la</i> |
| 2 Florin } <i>for coi</i> | 3 Fórfeiture |
| 3 Flórentine | 2 Fórtres |
| 2 Flounder <i>fif</i> | 2 Fósil <i>min</i> |
| Flying Bridge | 2 Foundling |
| Flying Camp <i>mil</i> | 2 Fountain |
| Flying Pinion | 3 Fráction <i>v ari</i> |
| 2 Fócus <i>geo ma</i> | l'proper Fraction |
| 1 Foot <i>irr</i> | Simple Fraction |
| Foot-boy | Improper ditto <i>ari</i> |
| Foot-hook } <i>sh</i> | Compound ditto |
| 2 Fútock } <i>sh</i> | 2 l rácture <i>v an</i> |
| 2 Footing | 2 Frágment |
| 2 Foot-pace <i>v arc</i> | 2 Franchíse <i>la</i> |
| 2 Foot-pad | 3 Fráncolin <i>bir</i> |
| 2 Foot-step | 2 Frank-see <i>la</i> |
| 2 Fore-cour'e <i>sh</i> | 2 Frank-form <i>la</i> |
| 2 Fóre-door <i>arc</i> | 2 Frank-fold <i>la</i> |
| 3 Fore-finger | 2 Frank-law <i>la</i> |
| 2 Fóre-front | 2 Frank-pledge <i>la</i> |
| 2 Forehead <i>au</i> | 3 Frátricide <i>uni</i> |
| | 1 Free <i>q a</i> |

3 Free-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 87

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

3 Free-booter *mil*
 Free-bord *la*
 Free-chapel *ecc*
 Free-warren *la*
 2 Free-dom *v uni la*
 2 Freehold *v la*
 3 Freeholder *v la*
 4 Frequentative *gr*
 2 Frécade *gar*
Fresh q
 Fresh Disseisin *la*
 Fresh-fine *la*
 Fresh-force *la*
 Fresh-gale *na*
 Fresh-shot *mil*
 Fresh-spell *na*
 Fresh-suit *la*
 Friar *for ecc*
 3 Friery *for ecc*
 2 Frigate *na*
 2 Frontal *arc phy*
 3 Frontispiece
 2 Fronton *arc*
 2 Frustum *ma*
 3 Fugitive
 3 Fúlciment *me*
 5 Fulguration *v chy*
 3 Fúñction
 3 Fúndament
 3 Fúneral
 2 Fúngus *fu*
 2 Fúnnel *inst arc*
 3 Furbeloe
 2 Fúrlough
 2 Fúrnace
 2 Furrow
 2 Fúfil *be*

G

4 Gabionáde *fort*
 3 Gabion *fort*
 3 Gáble-end *carpt*
 2 Gad-fly *inst*
 Galleon }
 3 Gallion } *spana*
Ga-loon
 2 Gallant
 3 Gállery *arc fort*
 2 Gálley *for na*
 2 Galliot *for na*
 3 Gállóway
 2 Gammon
 2 Gánder *fowl*
 2 Gángrene *a su*
 1 Gaol }
Jail }
 Gaol-delivery
 2 Gárboil
 1 Gard }
 Guard } *mil la*
 Life-guard
 Safe-guard *univ*
 2 Garden *a*
 3 Gargillon *bu*
 3 Gárlson *a no mil*
 2 Gárland *v na*
 2 Gárment
 2 Gárner
 2 Gárnet *na*
 3 Garniture
 2 Gárret *arc*
 2 Gárter *a v be*
 2 Gáscoin *hor*
 2 Gávelock *inst*
 2 Gávot *mu*

} s
 } es
 } ies

The Royal Universal

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

2 Gelly } *cook*
Jelly
 3 Gemmary *uten*
 2 Gender *gr*
 3 Général *v mil*
 6 Generalíssimo
 2 Génét } *ani*
 2 Génnet }
 4 Geniculum
 3 Génitive Case *gr*
 3 Génius *att*
 3 Gêrfalcon } *bir*
 3 Gyrfalcon }
 2 German *g*
 Brother German
 Cousin German
 2 Gérund *gr*
 2 Gêsture
 2 Giant }
Ji-ant }
 2 Gibbet }
Jib-bet }
 2 Gincrack }
 Gimcrack }
Jim-crack }
 2 Glâcis *fort arc*
 Glistér } *phy*
 2 Glyster }
 3 Glossary
 2 Glów-worm *inf*
 2 Glutton
 2 Gnátho
 2 Gnóman *inf v*
 1 Goat *bea*
 2 Goat-herd *no*
 2 Gobbet
 2 Goblet *uten*
 1 God *pr N*
 God-daughter

Goddeſs
 God-father
 God-mother
 God-ſon
 3 Gold-finder
 Guinea-dropper
 2 Gólding *fiſ*
 1 Gorge *a an haw*
 Gorge of a Baſtion
 Gorge of a Half
Moon
 Gorge of the Out-
work
 2 Górgét *v mil*
 2 Góſhawk *bir*
 2 Góſlin *fowl*
 2 Góſſip *a v ecc*
 1 Guſt } *app*
 2 Guſto }
 4 Gradátion
 3 Gradual
 3 Gráduate *a col*
 2 Grámpus *fiſ*
 3 Granadiér *mil*
 3 Granádo *mil*
 3 Gránary
 2 Grandée
 3 Gránd-father *cog*
 Gránd-mother *cog*
 2 Gránd-fire *cog*
 1 Grant *v la*
 2 Granteé *v la*
 2 Gránter *v la*
 4 Graphometer *ma*
 2 Grapnel } *ſb*
 Anchor }
 2 Graſiér } *buſ*
 2 Graziér }
 1 Graſs *univ*

1 Graſs

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 89

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

Grass-plot *gar*
 3 Grass-hopper *inf*
 1 Grate *a inst uten*
 Fire-grate
 5 Grátulation
 3 Gravédo *phy*
 3 Grávitý
 Absolute }
 Relative } Gravity
 Specifick }
 Apparent }
 1 Gray { *q col*
 1 Grey {
 1 Gray { *hound ani*
 1 Grey {
 2 Grenáde *cook*
 2 Grid-iron *inst uten*
 2 Grievance *univ*
 2 Griffin } *bir be*
 2 Griffon }
 2 Grímace
 2 Gristle *an*
 1 Grit *fif*
 1 Groin *an*
 1 Groom *v*
 Ditto of the Stole *off*
 Ditto of the Almonry *off*
 Ditto of the Compt- }
 ing-house }
 Ditto of the Privy } *off*
 Chamber }
 Groom-porter *off*
 1 Grott }
 2 Gróttó }
 2 Grotésque- } *pai*
 work } *scut*
 3 Gróveling *v bu*
 2 Groundsel *arc*
 3 Guarantee *v la*

3 Guárantý *univ la*
 1 Guard *a v mil*
 Main ditto }
 Grand ditto } *mil*
 Advance ditto }
 3 Guárdian *v la off*
 4 Guárdianship *off*
 3 Gudgeon *fif*
 3 Gudgeon } *v na*
 3 Gud-jon }
 2 Guilder *for coin*
 2 Guinea *coin*
 1 Gull *fowl*
 2 Gúppet *an*
 3 Gúppet-hole
 2 Gúppet } *sb*
 2 Gunwale }
 2 Gunter *inst na* } *s*
 2 Gunter's Line *ma* } *es*
 2 Gunter's Qua- } *ma* } *ies*
 drant } *'s*
 2 Gúppet
 2 Gutter *a v arc*

H

5 Hábeas-Corpus *la*
 3 Haberdíne *fif*
 4 Hábergeon
 4 Hábiliment *v mil*
 2 Hábit *v incl*
 5 Habitación
 2 Háckney
 2 Haddock *fif*
 2 Halbard } *inst mil*
 2 Halberd }
 2 Half Moon *fort*
 2 Half-seal *inst la*
 3 Half-tongue } *la*
 tung }

N

3 Ha-

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|---|------------------|-----------------|
| 3 | Hálibut | <i>fif</i> | 2 | Hárlet | |
| 4 | Hallelújah | | 2 | Hárvest | <i>tim</i> |
| 3 | Hállier | } | 2 | Háſſock | |
| | <i>Hal-yer</i> | | 2 | Hátchet | <i>inst</i> |
| | Halloo | } | 2 | Hátchment | <i>be</i> |
| 2 | <i>Hul-loo</i> | | 2 | Háven | <i>v na</i> |
| 2 | Halo | <i>v aſt phy</i> | 2 | Hávock | |
| 2 | Hálter | <i>a</i> | 2 | Haútboy | } <i>inst</i> |
| 2 | Hámlet | | 2 | Hóboy | |
| 2 | Hámmer | <i>a inst</i> | 2 | Hawker | |
| 2 | Hammock | <i>ſb</i> | 2 | Hawſer | <i>ſb</i> |
| 2 | Hámper | <i>a</i> | 3 | Heádborough | <i>off</i> |
| 1 | Hand | <i>an haw me</i> | 2 | Heád-land | |
| 2 | Hándſul | | 2 | Heád-piece | <i>v mil</i> |
| 3 | Hándicraft | | 2 | Heád-ſea | |
| 3 | Hándkerchief | | 2 | Heifer | |
| 2 | Handle | <i>a</i> | 1 | Heir | <i>v la</i> |
| 2 | Hándmaid | | | Heir apparent | <i>la</i> |
| | Handſpeck | } | | Heir presumptive | |
| 2 | Handſpike | | 2 | Heireſs | |
| 3 | Handy-work | | 3 | Helifcope | <i>inst aſt</i> |
| 2 | Hang-Dog | | 2 | Helmet | <i>mil be</i> |
| 2 | Hánger | | 3 | Héptagon | <i>geo</i> |
| 2 | Hánſel | | 2 | Herald | <i>off</i> |
| 1 | Hap | | 3 | Héritage | <i>v la</i> |
| 3 | Hap-házard | | 2 | Hérmit | |
| 2 | Hárangue | <i>a rh</i> | 3 | Hérmitage | |
| 3 | Hárbinger | <i>off</i> | 3 | Hérmitory | |
| 2 | Hárbour | <i>a v na</i> | 2 | Hero | |
| 2 | Hardſhip | | | Heroick Poem | <i>po</i> |
| | Hariot | } <i>la</i> | 3 | Heroin | |
| 3 | Heriot | | 2 | Héron | <i>fowl</i> |
| 3 | Hárlequin | | 2 | Herring | <i>fif</i> |
| 2 | Harlot | | 4 | Heteroclite | <i>gr</i> |
| 2 | Harnieſs | <i>a no v</i> | 3 | Héxagon | <i>geo</i> |
| 3 | Hárpſicord | <i>inst</i> | 3 | Hexáltick | <i>po</i> |
| 3 | Hárquebuſ | <i>gun</i> | 3 | Hiátuſ | <i>po</i> |
| 3 | Harriđán | | 2 | Hillock | |
| 3 | Harrier | <i>ani</i> | 2 | Hindrance | |

2 Hircuſ

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

2 Hircus *an ast*
 1 Hoarfrost
 2 Hóbbý *bea*
 3 Hobgoblin
 2 Hóbit *gun*
 3 Holocaust
 4 Hologrammon } *la*
 3 Holograph }
 2 Homage } *v la uni*
 2 Hommage }
 3 Hómicide
 3 Hómily *ecc*
 3 Honey-comb
 3 Honey-moon
 3 Hóney-dew
 2 Hoóper *bir*
 2 Hópper
 3 Horizon *ast*
 2 Hórnet *fly inst*
 2 Hornwork *fort*
 3 Hóroscope *astr*
 2 Hórror }
 2 Horrour }
 3 Hóspital *v arc*
 4 Hospitaller *v tit*
 2 Hostage *mil*
 2 Hostels
 2 Hóstler
 2 Hot-bed *gar*
 2 Hóvel *arc*
 1 Hour
 2 Hour-circle *ast*
 1 House *a v arc*
 House of Call *irr*
 House-breaker
 House-taylor
 House-holder
 Housing *v*
 3 Huckle-bone *na*

2 Húlling *na*
 2 Húllock *na*
 3 Húmerus *an*
 2 Húmmur
 2 Húrdle *bus*
 2 Húrl-bone *an*
 2 Húusband
 2 Hússar
 3 Hyæna *ani*
 4 Hydrometer
 5 Hydrostátical Ba- }
 lance }
 4 Hygrómeter } *inst*
 3 Hygroscope } *phi*
 4 Hyperbaton *gr rh*
 4 Hypérbola *ma*
 3 Hypérbole
 2 Hyphen *gr*
 5 Hypomóclion } *me*
clec-yon }
 4 Hypothénuse *geo*

I and J

1 Jack *fif me*
 2 Jáckal *ani*
 2 Jácket
 5 Jaculátiön
 2 Jail-bird
 3 Javaris *ani*
 3 Jávelin *inst*
 3 Idea
 3 Ideot
 3 Idiom
 2 Idol
 2 Jelly
 3 Jéssamin *he*
 1 Jet }
 2 Jetty }

N 2

2 Jéwel

} s
 ies
 's

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

2 Jéwel
4 Ignoramus *v la*
3 Ilet-hole }
Oylet-hole } *v*
2 Image
3 Imbárgo
2 Import *na*
2 Imposé *la arc*
3 Impóstor
6 Impostumátion
3 Impósture
6 Impropriátion *ecc*
5 Impropriátor
2 Impúlse
4 Impúny *uni*
5 Incartátion *chy*
4 Incénsory *inst*
3 Incéntive
3 Incéptive *v gr*
3 Incéptor *v uni*
3 Incidence
3 Incident *v la*
Incísure }
3 *Insif-shur* } *su*
2 Income
5 Inconvenience
5 Incubátion }
4 Incúbiture }
3 Incúmbent *q ecc*
3 Incúmbrance
4 Incúrsion *mil*
5 Incurvátion } *v*
4 Incúrvátur } *su*
5 Indigátion
3 Indenture
5 Indignátion
4 Indignity
5 Individúal

2 Indraught }
Indraft } *na*
2 Infant
4 Inferior
3 Infidel
4 Infráction *v la*
2 Ingót *refin*
2 Ingráte
4 Ingrédient *phy*
2 Ingress *v ast*
4 Inhábitant
2 Inland
Inland Bill
Inland Town
2 Inlet
2 Inmate
3 Innocent *q*
2 Inquest *v la*
5 Inquisition *v la*
4 Inquisitor *v la*
2 Inroad
2 Insect
4 Insectátor
5 Instaurátion
2 Instance
2 Instep
2 Instinct
3 Instrument *v la*
3 Insúrance
5 Insurrection
2 Intail *v la*
3 Integer *ari*
4 Intégument *su*
3 Intellect *fac*
3 Intercourse
3 Interdict
5 Interdictión
3 Interest
5 Interféción

4 In-

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

4 Intersector
5 Interjection *v gr*
6 Interlocution *v la*
3 Interlude *v mu*
5 Interlunium *tim*
5 Intermédia
4 Interméwing *fal*
4 Inter-múral } *arc*
Space
3 Internal
3 Internal Angle *geo*
4 Interregnum *tim*
3 Interfoil *bus*
4 Intertexture
3 Interval *mu*
3 Interview
3 Intestine *q*
2 Intestine War *mil*
5 Introspection
2 Intrigue }
Intreég
5 Intuition
3 Invalid *q mil*
3 Invective
4 Inventory
2 Inverse } *ari*
3 Inverse-rule
5 Inundation
2 Invoice
2 Joint-heir *v la*
2 Jointure *a*
2 Journal
2 Joynder } *la*
2 Joinder
2 Joyning of Issue *la*
Joynt-tenant *la*
3 Irony *rb*
4 Irruption *v mil*

3 Isicle
1 Isle } *geog*
Ile
2 Island } *geog*
I-land
2 Issue *a la*
2 Issue *phy*
2 Isthmus } *geog*
Ist-mus
2 Item
5 Itinerary
3 Jubilee *tim*
4 Judicature
Júlap } *phar*
Júlep
2 Juncture
2 Junket
5 Jurisdiction *la*
2 Juror
2 Jury-mast *sh*
2 Justice *v virt*
Justice of Peace
Justice of Quorum
Justice of Oyer and }
Terminer
Justice of Gaol-De- }
livery
Justice of Nisi Prius
Justice of Assize
Chief-Justice of the }
King's-Bench
Justice of the Com- }
mon-Pleas
Lord-Justice
Justiciary *of la*
1 Jut
2 Jútty

} s
cs
ics

Singular.

Singular.

K

L

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
after at,
with,

a
the

3 Káendar
2 Kédger *na*
1 Keel *sb*
2 Keelage
Keel-háling }
Keel-raking } *na*
Keel-rope *na*
Keelson *na*
2 Keffal *bea*
2 Kénnel
2 Kérchief }
Cover-cloth }
2 Kérnel
2 Kettle
1 Kid *bea*
3 Kidnapper
2 Kidney
1 King *sup off*
2 Kingdom *v phi*
2 Kitchen *arc*
2 Kítling }
2 Kitten }
2 Klicker
2 Knap-sack
1 Knave
Knave-line *sb*
3 Knávery *univ*
1 Knight *tit*
Knight's Service
3 Knight of the
Post
3 Knight-errant
2 Kyftus *phy*

2 Lábel *ma la be*
5 Láboratory *chy*
5 Lábyrinth
5 Lácérna *for*
3 Lachrymátion
5 Lachrymatory
2 Lackey
3 Láconism
2 Ladder *inf*
2 Ladle *inf*
2 Lady *tit*
3 Lady-bird *inf*
2 Lambkin
2 Lambpye *cook*
3 Lámina
4 Lámpadary *for*
2 Lampoón *a*
2 Lampray }
2 Lamprey } *fsf*
3 Lanary
2 Landfall *na*
2 Landgrave *for*
3 Landlady
2 Landlord
2 Landmark *v na*
2 Lándrels
2 Lándry *arc*
2 Lándscape }
2 Lándskip }
2 Lángrel *gun na*
2 Lánguage }
Lan-gage }
2 Lanthorn }
2 Lantern }
2 Lap-dog
2 Láppet

2 Lap-

| Singular. | | Singular. | Plural. |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2 Lap-wing <i>bir</i> | | 2 Left-hand | |
| 2 Larboard | | 3 Légacy | |
| 3 Larboard-watch <i>na</i> | | 4 Légatary | } |
| 2 Larder | | 3 Légateé | |
| 2 Lárgefs | | 2 Légate <i>offr</i> | |
| 2 Lárynx <i>an</i> | | 4 Legation | } <i>off</i> |
| 2 Lárking <i>na</i> | | 3 Legate-ship | |
| 3 Látitude | | 2 Légend | |
| 2 Látlice | | 2 Leifure | |
| 4 Lavátion <i>v min</i> | | 2 Lemma <i>ma</i> | |
| 4 Lávatory | | 2 Lëopard | } <i>bea</i> |
| 2 Láver | | 2 Leppard | |
| 5 Laureátion | | 2 Líbbard | |
| 1 Law | | 2 Léper | |
| Law of Nature | | 2 Léffon | |
| Law of Nations | | 2 Leffor <i>la</i> | |
| Law of Merchants | | 2 Létter | |
| Law of Mark, or Mart | | Letter-founder | |
| Law Day | | 4 Levátory <i>inst fu</i> | } <i>s</i> <i>ies</i> <i>es</i> |
| 2 Layér <i>gar</i> | | 2 Leveé | |
| 2 Lazar | | 2 Lével <i>a inst</i> | |
| 4 Lazarétto <i>arc</i> | | 3 Level-range gun | |
| 1 Leach <i>inf</i> | | 3 Léveret <i>bea</i> | |
| 2 Leácher | } | 2 Lévet <i>mu</i> | |
| 2 Lëcher | | 4 Leviathan <i>monft</i> | |
| 2 Leach-trough | } <i>salt</i> | 3 Líberty <i>v la</i> | |
| Leach-troffe | | 3 Líbertine <i>v la</i> | |
| 2 Leáffcé | } <i>la</i> | 4 Líbidinift | |
| 2 Léffcé | | 4 Líbrárian | |
| 2 Leáffor | } <i>la</i> | 3 Líbrary | |
| 2 Léffor | | 4 Líbrátion <i>v aft</i> | |
| 2 Leifure | | 2 Lícence | |
| 2 Leáver | | 4 Licénciate | } <i>v</i> |
| 2 Lécture <i>div phi</i> | | Licen-fbate | |
| 2 Lédger | } <i>merc</i> | 4 Lieuténancy | } <i>miloff</i> |
| 2 Leídger | | Lieuténantship | |
| 3 Leáward-ship <i>na</i> | | Lieutenant | |
| 3 Leéward-tide <i>na</i> | | Leef-ten-nant | |
| 3 Leéward-way <i>na</i> | | Lieutenant-General | |

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for, }
 through, }
 from, by, } an
 in, unto, } the
 &c.

Lieutenant-Ge-
 neral of the Ord-
 nance *mil*

Lieutenant-Colo-
 nel of the Foot

2 Life-guard *mil*

2 Lighter *na*

2 Limbeck *inf chy*

2 Limer *bea*

2 Limit *a*

3 Linament *su*

2 Linch-pin }

2 Linf-pin }

2 Lin-stock *gun*

2 Lintel *arc*

2 Lion *bea*

2 Liquor *v chy*

2 Liver *an*

3 Livery *v la*

Livery of Seisin *la*

Livery-Stable

2 Livor *su*

2 Lobster *sh fis*

2 Lob-worm *inf*

2 Locket

2 Locust *inf fly*

4 Locution

4 Locutory

1 Log

2 Log-board *na*

3 Logger-head

2 Log-line *na*

2 Lohock *phar*

2 Lómbar }

2 Lómbard }

2 Long-beat *na*

3 Longitude *ma*

2 Looby

1 Lord *tit*

Lord by Birth or
 Creation

Lord by Office

Lord Privy-Seal

Lord Steward of
 the King's House-
 hold *off*

Lord High Admi-
 ral *off*

Lord-lieutenant of
 a County *off*

Lord of a Manor

Lord Paramount

Lord Mesn *la*

Lord Chief - Ju-
 stice

Lord-Mayor

Lordship *tit*

3 Lotion *v su*

4 Lóttory

2 Lózenge *conf be*

2 Lúbber

6 Lubrificátion

4 Lúcid-body

4 Luctátion

2 Lúggage *univ*

4 Lúminary

3 Lúnatick *q*

4 Lunátion

1 Lune }

3 Lúnula } *geog*

2 Lúrcher

Luster }

2 Lustre }

stur }

2 Luthern or } *arc*

Dórmer }

4 Lycánthropist

1 Lynx *bea*

3 Ma-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 97

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

3 Macaroón *cook*
 2 Machine } *me*
 Masheen }
 2 Machinist }
 Masheenist }
 3 Máckarel *fish*
 4 Macrólogy *rh*
 2 Madam *tit*
 3 Madriér *mil*
 3 Mádrigal *po*
 3 Magazine }
 Magazeen }
 2 Mággot *inf*
 4 Mágistry *chy*
 4 Mágistracy *off*
 3 Mágistrate *off*
 3 Mágnitude *v ma*
 2 Maiden
 3 Majesty *tit* **I**
 1 Mail
 Coat of Mail *mil*
 1 Main
 Main Body of an Ar-
 my
 Main-guard *mil*
 Main-mast *sh*
 3 Main-pérnor *la*
 2 Maínprize *la*
 Main-top-gallant-mast
 Main-top-mast *sh*
 Main-yard *sh*
 2 Major *v c off*
 2 Major *mil*
 Main-major *mil*
 Major of a Brigade *mil*
 Major of a fortified
 Town
 Major-domo *offr*
 Major-general *mil*

Major-concord *mu*
 Majorálicity } *off*
 5 Mayorálicity }
 3 Málady *univ*
 1 Male *q*
 Male-administration
 5 Maledíction
 2 Mállard *fowl*
 2 Mállet *inf*
 2 Mánchet
 3 Manciple *col off*
 2 Mándate } *la*
 3 Mandámus }
 3 Mánderil
 3 Mándible *an*
 2 Mándil
 2 Manger
 4 Manifésto
 3 Mániple *ro ecc*
 2 Mánner *v arts*
 4 Manómeter }
 3 Mánoscope }
 2 Mánor }
 2 Mánour }
 3 Mánfion }
 shon }
 3 Manslaughter
 3 Manslayer
 3 Mántelet *v mil*
 3 Mantle-tree *arc*
 3 Mántua
 4 Mánualist
 5 Manudúction
 4 Manudúctor *ecc*
 4 Manufácture } *a*
 5 Manufáctory }
 3 Mánuscript
 3 Marcáffin *he*
 2 Márcgrave *for tit*

} s
 } es
 } ies

O

2 Márgin

| Singular. | | Singular. | |
|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| 2 | Márgin | 2 | Measure |
| 2 | Márkét | 2 | Medal |
| 3 | Mármoset <i>bea</i> | 4 | Medállion |
| 3 | Márquetry } <i>off</i> | 4 | Médicament |
| 3 | Marquisate } <i>off</i> | 4 | Médicáster |
| 3 | Márrriage } <i>Mar-ridge</i> | 3 | Médecine |
| 2 | Márrhal <i>off tit</i> | 3 | Médium <i>v phi</i> |
| 2 | Mártén } <i>bea</i> | 2 | Médler |
| 2 | Martern } <i>bea</i> | 2 | Mela <i>inst su</i> |
| 2 | Mártin } <i>bir</i> | 2 | Melter <i>utn</i> |
| 3 | Mártinet } <i>bir</i> | 2 | Member <i>v an</i> |
| 3 | Mártingal <i>hors</i> | 2 | Mémbrane <i>an</i> |
| 3 | Masqueráde | 3 | Membrétto |
| 3 | Máflacre } <i>a</i> | 4 | Memorándum |
| 3 | Massa-kur } <i>a</i> | 4 | Memórial |
| 2 | Máster } <i>Mar-ster</i> | 3 | Mémory |
| 3 | Mástership <i>off</i> | 3 | Meníscus <i>ast</i> |
| 2 | Mástiff <i>bea</i> | 3 | Meniscus } <i>phi</i> |
| 2 | Mátrás <i>inst chy</i> | 3 | Glas } <i>phi</i> |
| 3 | Mátricide | 3 | Meniver } <i>crea</i> |
| 2 | Mátron | 3 | Ménever } <i>crea</i> |
| 2 | Mátrofs <i>mil</i> | 3 | Ménstruum <i>chy</i> |
| 2 | Mátter <i>v su</i> | 4 | Meridian <i>ast</i> |
| 2 | Máttock <i>inst hus</i> | | Meridian Altitude |
| 2 | Máttres | | Meridional Diffe- |
| 2 | Maúlkin | | rence |
| 2 | Maúl-stick <i>pai</i> | 2 | Mérit <i>a</i> |
| 4 | Mausóleum <i>tomb</i> | 2 | Mérion <i>fort</i> |
| 1 | Maw | 2 | Mérmaid <i>monst</i> |
| 2 | Maw-worm | 3 | Mérriment <i>univ</i> |
| 3 | Maxilla <i>an</i> | 4 | Mésentery |
| 2 | Maxim <i>v ma</i> | 3 | Mesolábe <i>inst</i> |
| 2 | Mázy <i>min</i> | 5 | Mesolábium <i>ma</i> |
| 2 | Mayor <i>off</i> | 2 | Méffage |
| 5 | Mayoralty <i>off</i> | 3 | Messenger <i>v</i> |
| 2 | May pole | 2 | Méfs-mate |
| 2 | Meadow <i>hus</i> | 3 | Mesfluage } <i>la</i> |
| | | 3 | Méf-sage } <i>la</i> |
| | | 3 | Métaphor |

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c

a
the

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 99

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 3 Météor }
Me-tur }
 2 Méthod
 3 Méthodist
 5 Métropolitain *off*
 1 Mew *bir*
 4 Micrómeter *inst*
 3 Microphone *inst*
 Microscope }
 3 Engyscope } *inst*
 3 Microústick *inst*
 2 Middle
 2 Midriff }
 3 Diaphragm } *an*
 3 Midship-beam
 4 Migrátion
 4 Military Execution
 4 Militia *uni*
 2 Milrea } *for eo*
 ree
 2 Mimick
 3 Míneral
 2 Mínim *mu*
 3 Mínion }
 Min-yon }
 3 Mínistér *a off*
 4 Ministry } *off*
 3 Mínistry }
 3 Mínnekin
 2 Mínor *v la lo*
 4 Mínovery *la*
 2 Mínstér *ecc*
 3 Mínuet *mu*
 2 Mínúte *a geog a st arc*
 1 Míparty *he*
 3 Míracle
 2 Mírrour }
 2 Mírror }
 Mírrour }

(*Mis*) is an inseparable
 Particle of Defect, or
 Imperfection

(*Mis*) in most Words is
 a Proposition insepa-
 rable.

- 6 Misacceptátion
 5 Misaccéption
 3 Misadvice
 2 Mischánce
 2 Mischief *irr*
 2 Míser
 3 Mísfery *uni*
 3 Misfortune
 2 Mishap
 4 Misprison *la*
 Missen }
 2 Mizzen } *sb*
 Missen-mast *sb*
 Missen-sail *sb*
 3 Missíon *v*
 5 Missíonary *ecc*
 2 Mistake
 2 Místhought
 2 Místress
 2 Místrúst *a univ*
 2 Mitre }
 Mi-tur } *ecc*
 3 Míttimus *la*
 2 Mixture
 2 Módel *a arc*
 4 Modíllion *arc*
 4 Modíolus *inst su*
 2 Module
 2 Moidore *for coin*
 2 Móment

} s
 es
 ies

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to,
for, with,
through,
O, from,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|
| 4 | Mónastery | <i>off ecc</i> | 3 | Mortgager | <i>v</i> |
| 2 | Móngrel | <i>crea</i> | 3 | Morgager | <i>v</i> |
| 4 | Mónition | <i>c la</i> | 3 | Mórtuary | |
| 3 | Mónitor | | 3 | Moschétto | <i>inf</i> |
| 2 | Mónkey | <i>crea</i> | 3 | Moskitto | <i>inf</i> |
| 4 | Monóceros | <i>crea</i> | 1 | Mosk | |
| 3 | Mónochord | <i>Mono-kord</i> | 1 | Mosque | |
| 4 | Monóchroma | <i>Mono-kro-ma</i> | 2 | Móther | |
| 3 | Mónody | | | Mother Church | <i>ecc</i> |
| 3 | Mónogram | | | Mother-tongue | |
| 4 | Monólogist | | 3 | Mótion | <i>phi la</i> |
| 3 | Mónologue | <i>po</i> | 2 | Mótive | |
| 2 | Mónops | <i>bea</i> | 2 | Mótto | |
| 5 | Mónosyllable | | 3 | Móúlinet | <i>me</i> |
| 2 | Mónster | | 2 | Mountain | |
| 2 | Montróis | <i>mil</i> | 3 | Mountaineér | |
| 3 | Mónument | | 3 | Móuntebank | |
| 1 | Moofe | <i>bea</i> | 2 | Múck-hill | |
| 1 | Moot | <i>la</i> | 2 | Múck-worm | <i>inf</i> |
| 2 | Mooting | <i>la</i> | 3 | Mulátto | |
| 2 | Moral | | 1 | Múlct | |
| 2 | Morals | | 2 | Múllar | |
| 2 | Mormo | | 2 | Múller | |
| 1 | Morn | | 2 | Múllet | <i>fif be mu</i> |
| 2 | Morning | <i>tim</i> | 4 | Multiplicánd | <i>ari</i> |
| 4 | Morólogy | | 4 | Multiplicátor | <i>ari</i> |
| 1 | Morse | <i>am ani</i> | 2 | Múmmet | |
| 2 | Mórsel | | 3 | Múmmery | |
| 2 | Mórtaise | <i>carp</i> | 2 | Mummy | <i>his phy</i> |
| 2 | Mórtise | <i>carp</i> | 2 | Múmpet | |
| 2 | Mortar | <i>uten</i> | | Mumper's-hall | |
| 2 | Morter | <i>uten</i> | | Múniment | <i>fort</i> |
| 2 | Mórtar | | 4 | Munition | <i>war</i> |
| 3 | Mórtar-piece | | 2 | Mural | <i>q</i> |
| 2 | Mortgage | <i>v la</i> | | Mural Arch | |
| 3 | Mortgagee | | | Mural Crown | |
| 3 | Morgagee | | 2 | Múrdet | <i>av</i> |
| | | | 2 | Murthet | <i>av</i> |
| | | | | Murdering Piece | |

Mur-

| Singular. | Singular. | Plural. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Murdering Shot <i>gun</i> | 3 Nátion | |
| 2 Múrréy <i>be</i> | 2 Native <i>v aſtr</i> | |
| 3 Múrrion <i>mil</i> | 4 Nativity <i>v aſtr</i> | |
| 2 Muſcle } <i>an</i> | 3 Náatural <i>q</i> | |
| Muſkel } | 4 Náaturaliſt | |
| 2 Muſcle } <i>ſb fiſ</i> | 2 Nável | |
| 2 Muſſel } | Nautical Chart <i>na</i> | |
| 3 Muſcular Membrane | Nautical Compaſs <i>na</i> | |
| Muſcular Motion | 3 Nautilus | |
| 3 Muſéum | 2 Návy <i>no ſb na</i> | |
| 1 Muſk <i>bea</i> | 2 Neap-tide | |
| 2 Múſket <i>mil</i> | 2 Neat-herd | |
| Muſket-basket <i>mil</i> | 2 Neck verſe | |
| 3 Muſketiér <i>mil off</i> | 2 Needle <i>iñſt</i> | |
| 3 Muſketoón <i>gun</i> | 4 Negátion | |
| 2 Múſter <i>mil</i> | 3 Negátive <i>v alg</i> | |
| Muſter-maſter <i>mil</i> | 2 Neighbour | |
| Ditto general <i>mil</i> | Na-bur } | |
| 3 Muſter-roll <i>mil</i> | 3 Neighbourhood | |
| 4 Mutátion | 2 Nephew <i>cog</i> | |
| 1 Mute <i>a gr la aſt</i> | 2 Neſt-egg | |
| 3 Mutineér | 3 Néſtling | |
| 3 Mutiny | Newél } | |
| 4 Múttion-monger | 2 Núel } <i>arc</i> | |
| 2 Múzzle | 3 Nícety | |
| 3 Múzzle ring <i>gun</i> | 1 Nicke <i>arc</i> | |
| 3 Myſtery | 2 Nick-name | |
| N | 2 Niggard | |
| | 2 Nigging | |
| | 3 Nightingale <i>bir</i> | |
| 2 Nádir <i>aſt</i> | Night-magiſtrate <i>off</i> | |
| 1 Name <i>a</i> | Night-rail | |
| Proper Name | Night-raven <i>bir</i> | |
| Appellative Name | Night-walker | |
| Common Name | 2 Ninny | |
| Perſopal Name | 3 Nipperkin | |
| 2 Nápkin | 2 Nipple | |
| 3 Narrátive <i>hiſ na</i> | 4 Noctilúca | |
| 3 Narrátor <i>hiſ la</i> | | |

} s
es
ies

Singular.

Singular.

Of, for,
to, into,
unto,
through
on, by,
upon,
&c.

a
an
the

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 3 Noctúrnál } | 3 Nursery |
| 3 Nocturlábe } | 2 Núsance <i>v la</i> |
| 4 Noctúrnal-arch | 2 Nympha } |
| 2 Nóggin | 1 Nymph } |
| 3 Nombriil-point | |
| 4 Nomenclátor | O |
| 4 Nomina- } | |
| tive-Cafe } <i>gr</i> | 1 Oath <i>v ecc</i> |
| 3 Nónagon <i>geo</i> | Legal Oath |
| Non-appearance | Corporeal Oath |
| Non-claim <i>la</i> | 3 Obelisk <i>arc</i> |
| Non-conformist | 2 Object |
| 2 Non-suit <i>a la</i> | 3 Object-glass <i>ast</i> |
| 2 Nooning <i>tim</i> | 4 Oblátion <i>v ro</i> |
| 2 Normal <i>ma</i> | 5 Obligátion <i>v la</i> |
| 2 Normal-line <i>ma</i> | Civil ditto |
| 2 Nórthing <i>na</i> | Moral ditto |
| 2 Nose-gay | Natural ditto |
| 2 Nófel } | Perpetual ditto |
| 2 Nozzel } | 4 Obliquity |
| 3 Nótary | 3 Obloquy |
| 4 Notátion <i>c la</i> | 2 Oblong <i>geo</i> |
| 2 Nóvel <i>q</i> | 6 Camera-obscura |
| Dq. Assignment <i>la</i> | 5 Obscrátion <i>v</i> |
| Ditto Disseisin | 5 Observatory <i>arc</i> |
| 3 Novelist | 4 Obsession <i>mil phy</i> |
| 3 Nóvelty | 3 Obstacle |
| 2 Nóvice | 5 Obtestátion |
| 2 Número <i>a</i> | 5 Obtrectátion |
| 5 Numeral-letter | 5 Obumbrátion |
| 5 Numeration <i>ari</i> | 4 Occáshon |
| 4 Numerator <i>v ari</i> | 2 Occult <i>q</i> |
| Nunchion } | Ditto Line <i>v ma</i> |
| Nun-cha } | Ditto Quality |
| 4 Núnciature <i>off</i> | Ditto Science |
| 2 Nuncio } | 5 Occultátion <i>v ast</i> |
| Nun-spo } <i>off</i> | 3 Occupant } |
| 3 Nunnery | 4 Occupier } |
| 1 Nurse | |

4 Octaédron

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 103

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 4 Octaédron } *geo*
 5 Octahedron }
 3 Octagon *geo*
 2 Octant *inst ma ast*
 2 Octave *mu*
 3 Octavo *pri*
 3 Octostyle *arc*
 3 Odéum *mu*
 3 Odium
 2 Odour }
 O-dur }
 2 Offence
 4 Offertory *ecc off*
 2 Office *off*
 3 Officer *off*
 2 Offing *na*
 2 Ogee } *joyners arc*
 2 Ogive }
 3 Oilet-hole }
 3 Ilet-hole }
 2 Omen
 3 Oméntum *an su*
 2 Onset
 3 Opera
 6 Opinionater }
 5 Opinionist }
 4 Opinion }
 Opin-yon }
 3 Opponent
 5 Opportunity
 5 Opposition *v ast geo*
 4 Opprobrium
 3 Option *v la*
 3 Oracle
 2 Orange
 4 Orangery
 4 Orátion *rh*
 4 Oratory *arc*
 2 Orbit *ast*

- 2 Orchard
 3 Ordinal
 3 Ordinance *v la*
 4 Ordinary *off*
 3 Ordinate *ma*
 Semi ditto *ma*
 2 Organ *mu inst an*
 3 Organist
 3 Orifice
 3 Origin
 4 Original
 Orillon Epaulment *fort*
 2 Orlet } *arc*
 2 Orlo }
 2 Orlop *sb*
 3 Ornament *v arc*
 2 Orphan
 3 Orrery *pbi ma*
 4 Oscitancy } *s*
 5 Oscitátion } *es*
 2 Osprey } *fowl*
 3 Ossifrage }
 4 Ossuary
 5 Ostentátion
 Ostler }
 2 Hostler }
 2 Ostrich *bir*
 2 Otter *am crea*
 2 Oval *v ma*
 3 Ovalo *arc*
 2 Oven
 3 Oversight
 3 Over-act *la*
 3 Overture *v mu*
 3 Over-weight
 2 Out-cast
 2 Out-cry
 2 Out-law *la*
 3 Out-lawry *la*

2 Out-

Singular.

Singular.

2 Outlet
 2 Outrage
 2 Outside
 2 Owner
 3 Oxygon *geo*
 Ozier
 Oz-*yer*
 Osb-

}

P

5 Pabulation *bus*
 3 Pábulum *phy*
 2 Pácket
 2 Páddock *v*
 2 Padlock
 3 Pagean
 4 Pageantry
 2 Págod
 2 Pálace *arc*
 3 Paladin *tit*
 3 Palánquin
 2 Pálfrey *crea*
 4 Palisádoe
 2 Pallet *uten pai*
 2 Pámphlet
 5 Pamphleteér
 2 Pan-cake
 2 Pánder
 4 Panégyrick *po*
 4 Panégyrist *po*
 2 Panick
 Ditto Fear
 2 Pannel *v la*
 3 Pannier *v*
 2 Pánther *bea*
 4 Pantómetor *inst*
 2 Pántry
 2 Páper

Of, to, for,
 through,
 upon, into,
 with, by,
 from, &c.

a
 an
 the

}

3 Párale
 4 Parábola *geo*
 2 Páráde *v mil*
 3 Páradox
 3 Páradrome *arc*
 3 Páragon *v*
 3 Páragraph
 3 Parallax *v ast*
 3 Parallel
 5 Parallélogram
 5 Párallel-ruler *inst*
 4 Paralítick
 4 Parámeter *ma*
 3 Páramour
 3 Párapet *fort*
 2 Páraph
 3 Párasite
 3 Párbuncle *sb*
 2 Parchment
 2 Párent
 2 Párisht
 5 Párishtioner
 Párisht-on-ner }
 2 Párley *v war*
 2 Párlour *arc*
 2 Párol
 3 Párricide
 2 Párrrot *bir*
 2 Párfon *ecc off*
 3 Párfonage *ecc*
 1 Part
 Aliquant ditto *ari*
 Aliquot ditto *ari*
 Essential ditto
 3 Párticle *v gr*
 4 Párticular *v la*
 3 Pártisan
 2 Pártner *he*
 3 Pártnership *mer*

2 Partridge

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

2 Partridge *bir*
 2 Párty *v la war hi*
 2 Passade *fencing*
 2 Pássage *v*
 Bird of ditto
 Fish of ditto
 3 Pássion *fac*
 3 Pássover
 2 Passport *na*
 2 Pástern *v*
 2 Pástil *phi pai*
 2 Pastime
 2 Pastor *v*
 3 Pástoral *po*
 2 Pásture *bus*
 2 Pásty *cook*
 2 Pátent
 3 Patentéé
 3 Pátriarch *off*
 4 Pátrimony
 3 Pátriot
 2 Patrol *war*
 2 Pátron *v*
 3 Patronés
 3 Patronship
 Pattee }
 2 Patty }
 Patten }
 2 Pattin }
 4 Pavillion }
 Pavil-yon }
 2 Pauper *la*
 2 Peácock *fowl*
 2 Peásant
 2 Peáscod
 4 Peccadillo
 4 Peculiar }
 Pecúl-yar }
 2 Pédant

Pederéro }
 4 Petteréro } *na*
 3 Pedéstal *arc*
 3 Pédigree
 4 Pedómeter *inst ma*
 1 Peer *tit*
 2 Peérage
 2 Peérels
 3 Pélican *bir*
 2 Péllet
 3 Pénalty *la*
 2 Pencil *inst v*
 2 Péndant *sb*
 3 Péndulum
 4 Península *geog*
 3 Pénitent
 2 Pénnon *sb rh*
 3 Pénfion
 4 Pénfioner
 3 Péntachord } *inst*
 Penta-chord } *mu*
 3 Péntagon *geo ast*
 3 Péntagraph
 4 Pentámeter *po*
 2 Pént-house *arc bui*
 4 Penúltima *gr*
 3 Penúmbra *ast*
 4 Percússion
 5 Pericárdium *an*
 5 Pericránum *an*
 2 Péril
 4 Perímeter *geo*
 3 Périod *gr arc phy chro*
 5 Perioftium *an*
 4 Períphery *geo*
 3 Périshyle *arc*
 5 Peritróchium *me*
 3 Périwig }
 2 Peruke }

} s
 } ies
 } 's

P

3 Pé-

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for, }
 through, }
 from, by, } a
 in, unto, } the
 &c. }

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------|
| 4 | Périwinkle | <i>sh fif</i> | 2 | Pilchard | <i>fif</i> |
| 4 | Perizóma | <i>fu</i> | 2 | Pilgrim | |
| 5 | Perpendicular | <i>geo</i> | 3 | Pilgrimage | <i>univ</i> |
| 3 | Pérquisite | <i>v la</i> | 2 | Pillar | <i>v arc</i> |
| 2 | Péron | <i>arc</i> | 3 | Pillion | } |
| 3 | Personage | | | <i>Pit-yon</i> | |
| 2 | Péñtle | <i>inst</i> | 2 | Pillow | |
| 2 | Petárd | <i>inst war</i> | 3 | Pin-case | |
| 3 | Pétronel | <i>gun</i> | 4 | Pincushion | } |
| 4 | Petty-fogger | <i>la</i> | | <i>Pincush-shon</i> | |
| 3 | Phanátick | | 3 | Pinion | } |
| | Phántasm | } | | <i>Pin-yon</i> | |
| 2 | Phántom | | 2 | Pinnance | <i>na</i> |
| 2 | Phárynx | <i>an</i> | 3 | Pinnacle | |
| 2 | Phenix | <i>bir w plu</i> | | Pioniér | } |
| 2 | Phíal | | 3 | Pioneér | |
| 2 | Philter | | 2 | Pipkin | |
| 3 | Phéñphorus | | 3 | Piracy | |
| 2 | Phréñsy | | 2 | Pirate | |
| 4 | Phyláctery | | 3 | Piscary | |
| 4 | Pia-mater | <i>an</i> | 2 | Písmire | <i>inf</i> |
| 3 | Piano | <i>mu</i> | 2 | Píñtol | |
| 3 | Piáñter | <i>for coin</i> | 2 | Píñtol | <i>for coin</i> |
| 2 | Pick-ax | | 2 | Píñton | <i>me</i> |
| 3 | Pickeroón | | 2 | Píñtance | |
| | Pícket | } <i>mil</i> | 2 | Píñcher | <i>uten</i> |
| 2 | Píquet | | 2 | Píñch-fork | |
| 2 | Píckle | | 2 | Píñvot | <i>me</i> |
| 2 | Píghtel | | | Plácard | } |
| 2 | Píck-lock | | 2 | Placart | |
| 2 | Píck-shank | | | Ditto Chart | } |
| 2 | Pícture | <i>a</i> | | <i>kart</i> | |
| | Pie | } | | Ditto Scale | <i>inst ma</i> |
| 1 | Pye | | | | Ditto Table |
| 2 | Magpie | <i>bir</i> | 1 | Plaint | <i>v la</i> |
| 3 | Pigeon | } | 2 | Pláñtiff | <i>v la</i> |
| | <i>Pij-jon</i> | | | 1 | Plane |
| 2 | Pigmy | | | Ditto Number | <i>ari</i> |
| 3 | Píñafter | | 2 | Pláñet | |

3 Planis-

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

3 Plánisphere *ast*
 1 Plank
 2 Planking
 2 Pláshing *hus*
 1 Plat *v sh*
 2 Plat-band
 2 Plátform *arc gar*
 2 Plátoón *mil*
 2 Plátter
 1 Plea *v la*
 Foreign ditto *la*
 2 Pleásure
 Plez-shur } *a v*
 Pleish-ur }
 1 Pledge
 Pledje } *v*
 Pledch }
 2 Pledget
 Pled-jet }
 2 Pléget
 Plej-jet }
 3 Plenipo
 7 Plenipotentiary } *off*
 2 Plover *bir*
 1 Plough
 Plow } *inst hus*
 2 Plúmage *univ*
 2 Plumbet
 Plummet } *inst*
 2 Plúmb-line
 3 Plúming *baw*
 3 Plúralist *la*
 2 Póket
 2 Poem
 2 Poinard
 2 Poison *phy*
 2 Póker *inst v*
 2 Pole-ax *inst*

2 Pole-cat *crea*
 3 Policy *in trade*
 2 Póllard *fif*
 2 Pollard *mu*
 Polyédron }
 4 Polyhédron } *geo*
 4 Polygamist
 3 Polygon *geo fort*
 3 Pólygram *geo*
 5 Polynómial *v alg*
 3 Polyscope *opt*
 5 Polyfyllable *gr*
 3 Pománder
 Pómmel }
 2 Púmmel }
 2 Póntiff *ecc off*
 6 Pontificália
 cál-ya }
 5 Pontíficiate *off*
 2 Ponton *mil*
 1 Pope *for ecc off*
 2 Pópedom *off*
 3 Pópinjay *bir*
 3 Pórcúpine *crea*
 Pórket }
 2 Pórker } *bea*
 Pórpoise }
 2 Pórpus } *fif*
 3 Pórringer *uten*
 1 Port *a v na*
 2 Pórtage *univ*
 2 Pórtal *arc*
 3 Portcúllis *fort*
 2 Porter *v*
 3 Pórtérage *univ*
 2 Port-hole *v*
 3 Pórtico *arc*
 3 Pórtion *a v*

} s
 } es
 } ies
 } s

| | | Singular. | Singular. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto, after at, with, | a the | Portmanteau } 3 Portman-tee } Portmante } 2 Portrait pai 2 Port-reeve off 2 Portfale 2 Posé be 2 Póſſet 1 Poſt a v mil off 2 Póſtage univ 2 Póſtern arc fort 2 Póſtill 4 Poſtillion } Poſtil-yon } 3 Poſt-office off 2 Poſtſcript 3 Póſtulate ma 2 Póſture } Poſt-tur } 2 Poſy 3 Pótentate 1 Pot-gun 2 Pot-herb 3 Potion 2 Pot-ſherd 2 Poundage univ 2 Pounder gun 24, 36 ditto 4 Póurſuivant off 3 Pourveyance } Purveyance } 3 Pourveyor } off Purveyer } off 2 Powder a 3 Powder-chest 3 Powder-room ſh 2 Power uni 5 Praſtitioner 2 Práncer | 1 Pawn ſh fiſ (Pre) in moſt Words is a Prepo- ſition, and ſignifies (before) 2 Preácher ecc off 2 Preáchment 3 Préamble 2 Preband } ecc Prebend } 4 Prebendary ecc 3 Précédent 3 Precéntor mu 2 Précept v la 3 Precéptor 2 Précinct 3 Précipice 4 Precipitant chy 4 Precipitate chy 5 Precognition uni 4 Predecéſſor off 4 Pre-émption 3 Prélacy 2 Prélate off 2 Prólude a mu 3 Prémium 5 Prepoſition v gr 3 Présbyter 2 Préſcript 2 Présence 3 Preſentée 3 Preſentment la 4 Présidency off 3 Président off. la 4 Présidentſhip off 2 Preténce 2 Prétext |

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 109

| Singular. | Singular. | Plural. |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2 Prétor <i>for off</i> | 2 Próctor <i>ecc off</i> | |
| 4 Prétorium <i>for off</i> | 3 Proctorship <i>ecc</i> | |
| 2 Pricket <i>v</i> | Procuracy } | |
| 2 Priest-hood <i>off</i> | 4 Procurator } | |
| 3 Primacy <i>ecc off</i> | 3 Pródigy | |
| 2 Primate <i>off</i> | Produce } | |
| 3 Primateship <i>off</i> | 2 Product } | <i>a</i> |
| 2 Primer <i>v gun</i> | 2 Pró-em | |
| 3 Priming-horn <i>gun</i> | 4 Proficient | |
| 3 Primitive <i>v gr</i> | 2 Prófile <i>pai arc</i> | |
| 5 Primogéniture <i>v la</i> | 4 Profúfion | |
| 1 Prince <i>tis off</i> | 4 Progénitor | |
| Prince's Coronet | 3 Prógeny | |
| 2 Princess <i>tis</i> | 3 Prognósticks <i>v phy</i> | |
| 3 Principal <i>v</i> | 2 Prógress <i>v</i> | |
| 5 Principality <i>v div</i> | 4 Progréffion <i>v an</i> | |
| 3 Principle <i>v</i> | 2 Próject | |
| 2 Prior <i>for ecc</i> | 3 Projéctile | |
| 3 Priorefs <i>off</i> | 4 Prolate-fpheriod <i>ma</i> | } <i>s</i> <i>es</i> <i>ies</i> |
| 3 Priorship | 2 Prólögue <i>rb</i> | |
| 3 Priory | 4 Promóntory <i>geo</i> | |
| 2 Prifon } | 4 Prómptuary | |
| Priz-zon } | 2 Prónoun <i>gr</i> | |
| 3 Prifoner | 3 Próperty <i>v la</i> | |
| 3 Privacy | 3 Próphely | |
| 3 Privateér <i>na</i> | 2 Próphet <i>off</i> | |
| 4 Privateeering <i>na</i> | 3 Próphetefs <i>off</i> | |
| 4 Privátion | 6 Propítiátion | |
| 3 Privilege | 4 Propórtion <i>a v</i> | |
| 2 Privy | 3 Propófal } | |
| 2 Próbate <i>v la</i> | 5 Propofition } | |
| 4 Probátion <i>v</i> | 4 Propriétor | |
| 5 Probátioner | 5 Propriétary | |
| 3 Probátor <i>la</i> | 3 Profelyte | |
| 2 Problém <i>ma alg</i> | 2 Próspect | |
| 3 Procédure <i>v la</i> | 2 Próftyle <i>arc</i> | |
| 2 Prócefs <i>v la fu</i> | 5 Prothónotary <i>la</i> | |
| 4 Procéffion <i>v</i> | Protráctor } | <i>inst fu</i> |
| 4 Proclivity | 3 Protrácter } | |

Singular.

Singular.

Singular.

3 Provider
 2 Próverb
 2 Province *v* gov
 4 Provincial *for off*
 3 Próviso
 2 Próvoft *offr*
 3 Provoftship *off*

1 Psalm
 saim
 salm

2 Psalmist
 3 Pfallery *inst*

3 Públican

2 Púdding *cook*

2 Púddock

2 Púgil *phy*

2 Púppet *fowl*

2 Púlley *me pow*

3 Púlmonick

2 Púlpit

4 Pulsation

1 Pulse *an phy*

4 Puncílio

Puncílil-yo

2 Púñcture *v su*

2 Pupil *an su*

2 Puppet

2 Púppy

4 Purgátion *v phy*

3 Puritan

2 Púrlin *bui*

2 Púrser *nav off*

2 Pursuit

3 Púrtenance

3 Purveyor *off*

2 Púrvieu *la*

2 Pústle

2 Put-off

2 Púttock *bir*

2 Puttock *sh*

2 Pigmy

3 Pyramid *geo*

2 Py-tho

Q

3 Quádrangle *geo*

2 Quádrant *v geo*

2 Quádrat *geo*

7 Quadratick-
equation *alg*

3 Quádratrix *geo*

3 Quadrature

2 Quádrin *coin*

5 Quadrifyllable *gr*

3 Quádrupede

2 Quágmire

1 Quail *bir*

3 Quáality

1 Qualm *v*

3 Quándary

2 Quárry *v baro*

2 Quárter *a v sh*

3 Quárterage

3 Quárter-day *tim*

3 Quárter-deck *sh*

3 Quártering *gun*

4 Quarter-master

2 Quartern *v*

3 Quárter-round

3 Quarter-wind *na*

2 Quártile *astr*

2 Quarto

2 Quérent

2 Quérist

2 Quérry

2 Quéry

1 Quest *v la*

2 Quick-

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
the

British Grammar *and* Vocabulary. III

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 2 Quick-set
- 2 Quincunx *ast*
- 4 Quindécagon *geo*
- 2 Quíntile *astr*
- 2 Quit-rent *v la*
- 2 Quíver
- 2 Quota
- 3 Quótient } *ari*
Ko-shent }

R

- 2 Rabbet *ani*
- 2 Rabbet *carp sh*
- 2 Rabbi } *for ecc*
- 2 Rabbin }
- 2 Rábinet }
- 3 Rábanet } *gun*
- 2 Racket *v*
- 5 Radiátion
- 3 Rádus *v geo ast an*
- 2 Ráfter
- 4 Ragamuffin
- 3 Raillery
- 2 Raíment
- 2 Rainbow
- 2 Rain-deer *crea*
- 2 Raíser *carpt*
- 3 Rállery
- 2 Rámmer *inst*
- 2 Rámpart } *fort*
- 2 Rámpier }
- 2 Ráncour
- 1 Range *v gun*
- 2 Ránger *off*
- 2 Rápier *inst*
- 2 Rápine
- 2 Rápper *v*
- 3 Rápsody

- 2 Rápture
- 3 Ráritý
- 2 Ráscal
- 2 Ráshor
- 2 Ráfor
- 2 Rásure
- 3 Rátio } *ma*
Ra-sho }
- 3 Rátion *mil*
- 5 Rátionalist
- 3 Ravelin *fort*

(Re) in most Words is a Proposition, and signifies Repetition.

- 4 Re-actiön *phi*
- 5 Re-admission
- 1 Réalm
- 2 Reáson *d v ma*
- 2 Rebáte *a arc*
- 3 Rebátément *trad*
- 2 Rebus *v he*
- 2 Receipt }
Re-feet }
- 4 Recéptacle
- 2 Recés } *v ast*
- 4 Receßion }
- 2 Rechänge *trad*
- 2 Rechárgé
- 3 Recítal }
- 5 Recitátion }
- 5 Recónditory
- 5 Recóvery *v la*
- 2 Recoúrse *v la*
- 3 Récrement *v phy chy*
- 2 Recruít *v mil*
- 3 Réctangle *geo*

2 Réctor

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
the

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 Réctor <i>ecc off</i> | 2 Remove |
| 3 Réctory <i>off</i> | 3 Removal |
| 4 Redeemable <i>v la</i> | 3 Rêndevous |
| 2 Redoubt <i>fact</i> | 3 Rendezvous |
| 4 Redúction <i>v ari</i> | 3 Renegáde |
| 4 Redundancy | 4 Renegádo |
| 3 Redundance | 3 Repartée |
| 1 Ree <i>for coin</i> | 5 Repartition |
| 1 Reeve <i>off</i> | 2 Répast |
| Coal ditto | Replévin |
| 3 Re-extént | 3 Replévy |
| 3 Referee | 5 Replicación <i>v la</i> |
| 4 Reformádo | 2 Repórt <i>a v la</i> |
| 4 Refracción <i>ast</i> | 5 Repósitoy |
| 2 Réfuge | 5 Representative |
| 3 Refugeé | 3 Reprimand |
| 2 Régent <i>q</i> | Reprísal |
| 3 Régicide | 3 Reprízal |
| 3 Regiment | 3 Reprobate |
| Ridge-ment | 2 Reproof |
| 3 Region | 2 Réptile <i>v bo</i> |
| 3 Régister <i>a v off</i> | 4 Republican |
| 3 Régistry <i>off</i> | 3 Republick |
| 4 Regulátor <i>me</i> | 5 Reputation |
| 3 Rejoinder <i>v la</i> | 2 Repute <i>a</i> |
| 2 Relápsé | 3 Requítal |
| 3 Relápsing | 2 Réscript |
| 3 Relátor <i>bu</i> | 3 Réservoir |
| Rélick | 3 Resignment <i>v la</i> |
| 2 Rélique | 3 Resignée |
| 2 Rélict | 3 Resigner |
| 2 Relief | 3 Résolvend <i>ari</i> |
| 4 Religion | 2 Resóurce |
| 5 Religionist | 3 Respóndent <i>v</i> |
| 4 Réliquary | 3 Respónsal |
| 3 Remainder | 2 Respónse |
| 4 Remémbrancer | 1 Rest <i>a v mu</i> |
| 2 Rémnant | 2 Restráint |
| 3 Remónstrance | 2 Résúlt |

3 Re-

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

3 Retornel *mu*
 2 Retórt *chy*
 5 Retribútion
 3 Revenue
 3 Rhápfody
 4 Rhinóceros *bea*
 3 Rhomboides *geo*
 2 Rhómbus *geo su*
 1 Rhyme *po*
 Rhumb }
 1 Rumb } *na*
 Romb }
 2 Ríal *for coin*
 Ribband }
 2 Ribbon }
 3 Rígadoon
 1 Ring
 2 Ring-dove
 3 Ring-leader
 1 Rite *ecc*
 4 Ritúalist
 2 Ríval
 2 Ríver
 3 Rívulet
 Rix-Dollar *for coin*
 1 Roach *fis*
 2 Rócket
 5 Rodomóntado
 1 Roe *bea*
 4 Rogátion
 1 Rogue }
 3 Roguery }
 1 Roll *a*
 3 Rolling-prefs *inst*
 2 Románce *a*
 1 Rook *bir a*
 3 Roókery
 4 Rotátion
 2 Round-head

2 Round-house
 2 Round-top *sh*
 2 Rówel
 3 Royalist
 3 Róyalty
 2 Rúbber *v inst*
 2 Rudder *sh*
 3 Rúdiment
 3 Rúffian }
 Ruf-fan }
 5 Ruinátion
 2 Rúmmer
 3 Runagate }
 3 Runaway }
 2 Rundle *be*
 2 Rúndlet
 2 Rupee *for coin*
 2 Rúpture *v*

S

2 Sabbath
 2 Sáble *v be*
 2 Sábre }
 Sabur }
 2 Sackbut *inst mu*
 3 Sacrament *div*
 2 Saker *bir gun*
 Sálad }
 2 Sallet }
 4 Salamánder *crea*
 3 Sálary
 2 Sálly } *a war*
 3 Sállying }
 3 Sálly-port }
 2 Sálmon } *fis*
 Sam-mun }
 2 Sálloon *arc*
 2 Sálver *uten*

Q

}
 } *ca*
 } *iea*

2 Sálvo

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c

a
the

2 Sálvo
2 Sámplar *v*
2 Sámple
3 Sánction
4 Sánctuary
2 Sándal
2 Sapping *v war*
3 Sáraband *mu*
2 Sárcafm
2 Sátchel
2 Sátyr *po*
3 Sátyrist
2 Sávage
1 Sauce
2 Saúce-box
2 Saúcer
2 Save-all
2 Sávour
2 Saúffage
2 Scábbard
2 Scáffold *a*
2 Scálade *war*
2 Scalenum *geo*
2 Scándal
2 Scántling *bui*
3 Scaramouéh
3 Scarcity *univ*
2 Scarf-skin *an*
1 Scarp *fort*
3 Scávenger *off*
2 Scéptre
 Sep-tur
2 Schedule
 Shed-dule
1 Schism
 Sism
3 Schismatick
2 Scholar
3 Scholarship

3 Schôliaft
 Skol-ye-ast
3 Scholium
 Skól-yum
3 Scholion
 Skól-yon
1 School
 Skool
Reading ditto
Writing ditto
3 Scíolift
2 Scíon *gar*
2 Scíffure
3 Scollop-shell *v*
4 Scolopendra
1 Sconce *arc mi*
3 Scórpion
2 Scóvel
2 Scoúndrel
1 Scróll *v arc*
2 Scrótum *an*
3 Scrutinteér
3 Scrútiny
 Scrútoir
2 Scrútore
3 Scúllery
3 Scullion
 Scul-yeon
2 Sculo
1 Scut *bu*
3 Scutcheon
 Scut-chon
4 Escutcheon
 Eskut-chin
3 Scymitar
1 Scythe *inst*
2 Sea-chart
 kart
2 Sea-port

2 Seáson

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 115

| Singular. | | Singular. | | Plural. |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------|
| 2 Season <i>a</i> | | 2 Séntence <i>a</i> | | |
| 2 Sécant <i>trig ma</i> | | 3 Séntiment | | |
| 4 Sécondary <i>off ast</i> | | 3 Séntinel <i>mil</i> | | |
| 3 Sécrecy <i>univ</i> | | 3 Septangle <i>geo</i> | | |
| 2 Sécret | | 3 Sepulchre | } | |
| 4 Sécretary | } | Sepul-kur | | |
| Sek-ka-tary | | 3 Sepulture | | |
| 4 Séctarian | | 2 Séquel | | |
| 3 Séctary | | 2 Sequence | | |
| 3 Séction <i>v ma</i> | | 4 Seráglio | } | |
| 2 Séctor <i>inst ma geo</i> | | Se-ral-yo | | |
| 4 Secúry | | 2 Séraph <i>coin</i> | | |
| 2 Sédan | | 3 Sergeant | } | |
| 3 Sédiment <i>univ</i> | | 2 Sergent | | <i>v off</i> |
| 4 Sedition | | 2 Sérmon <i>ora rh</i> | | |
| 2 Ségment <i>v geo</i> | | 2 Séron | | |
| 3 Seignior | } | 2 Sérpent <i>rep</i> | | |
| Seen-yor | | 3 Sérpentine <i>chy</i> | | |
| 2 Seignior <i>off</i> | | 2 Sérvant <i>v</i> | } | <i>s</i> |
| 2 Seifin | } | 2 Sérvise <i>v</i> | | <i>es</i> |
| Seez in | | Sérvitor | | <i>ies</i> |
| 2 Sélvage | | 3 Servitour | | |
| 2 Sémbance | | 3 Sérvitude | | |
| 3 Semibrief | | 3 Séssion <i>v la</i> | | |
| 4 Semi-circle | | 4 Severity | | |
| 4 Semi-cólon <i>gr</i> | | 2 Sextant <i>inst ma</i> | | |
| 6 Semi-diámeter <i>geo</i> | | 2 Sextile <i>astr</i> | | |
| 4 Séminary <i>gar</i> | | 2 Sexton <i>ecc off</i> | | |
| 4 Semi-quáver <i>mu</i> | | 2 Sháddow <i>a</i> | | |
| 3 Sémi-tone <i>mu</i> | | 2 Shállop <i>na</i> | | |
| 4 Semi-vowel | | 1 Shamade | } | |
| 2 Sénate <i>no</i> | | Chamade | | <i>war</i> |
| 3 Sénator | | Parley | | |
| 3 Senior | } | 3 Sheát-anchor | | |
| Seen-yor | | 3 Sheát-cable | | |
| 5 Seniority <i>v</i> | | 1 Sheep <i>for p</i> | | |
| 4 Sensátion | | 2 Sheep-cote | } | |
| 1 Sense <i>fac</i> | | 2 Sheep-fold | | |
| 5 Sensuality | | 2 Shékel <i>for coin</i> | | |

Singular.

Singular.

Of, for,
to, into,
unto,
through
on, by,
upon,
&c.

a
the

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 Shépherd | 2 Slóven |
| 3 Shepherdess | 1 Slug <i>rept v</i> |
| 2 Sheriff <i>off</i> | 2 Slúggard |
| 4 Sheriffalty } <i>off</i> | 1 Smelt <i>fif</i> |
| 3 Sheriffwick } | 2 Snatch-block <i>sh</i> |
| 2 Shipwreck | 1 Snipe <i>bir</i> |
| 1 Shot | 2 Snuff-box |
| Round ditto | 2 Snuff-dish |
| Chain ditto | 2 Sócage <i>tenure</i> |
| Bar ditto | 3 Sócager } <i>la</i> |
| Cale ditto | 2 Sókeman } |
| 2 Shútter | 4 Society |
| 2 Shuttle <i>inst</i> | 2 Socket |
| 2 Sickle <i>inst</i> | 3 Sódomite |
| 2 Signal <i>v war na</i> | 3 Sódomy |
| 3 Signature | 2 Soffa <i>for</i> |
| 2 Signet | 2 Soffit <i>arc</i> |
| 3 Símile <i>rh</i> | 2 Softa <i>for ecc</i> |
| 4 Similitude | 3 Sólecism |
| 3 Simpleton } <i>Sim-pel-ton</i> } | 4 Solemnity |
| 4 Simplicity | 3 Sole tenant <i>la</i> |
| 1 Sine <i>geo</i> | 4 Solitude |
| 3 <i>Versed</i> ditto | 2 Sólid <i>q v</i> |
| 4 Sine <i>compliment</i> | Ditto Angle <i>geo</i> |
| 2 Sinnet <i>sh</i> | Ditto Number <i>ari</i> |
| 2 Syphon | Ditto Problem <i>geo</i> |
| 2 Siren <i>mon</i> | Ditto Body <i>geo</i> |
| 2 Sírname | 4 Solidity |
| 2 Síster <i>cog</i> | 4 Soliloquy |
| 2 Sístrum <i>inst</i> | 3 Sólitude |
| 2 Sízer <i>col</i> | 2 Sólo <i>v mu</i> |
| 3 Skeleton | 2 Solstice <i>ast</i> |
| Skéllet } | 2 Sólvent <i>chy</i> |
| 2 Skillet } | 3 Sonáta <i>mu</i> |
| 2 Skewér } | 1 Song <i>poe mu</i> |
| 2 Scu-er } | 2 Songster <i>mu</i> |
| 3 Slávery | 2 Sónnet <i>po</i> |
| 1 Slink <i>bea</i> | 2 Sónship <i>cog</i> |
| | 2 Sophi <i>for tit</i> |

2 Sore-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 117

| Singular. | | Singular. | Plural. |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 2 Sore-hawk | | 2 Spinet | } <i>inst mu</i> |
| 2 Sorel | } <i>v bu</i> | 2 Spinnet | |
| 2 Sorrel | | 2 Spinstler | <i>la</i> |
| 2 Soring | <i>bu</i> | Spiral | } <i>arc geo</i> |
| 2 Soudan | } <i>for tit</i> | Spiral-line | |
| 2 Soldan | | 1 Spire | <i>arc</i> |
| 3 Sovereign | } <i>tit</i> | 2 Spirit | |
| Sove-rain | | 2 Spitter | <i>bu</i> |
| 3 Spániel | <i>bea</i> | 2 Spittle | <i>no plu</i> |
| 2 Spár-hawk | <i>bir</i> | Ditto | <i>house</i> |
| 2 Spárrrow | <i>bir</i> | 2 Splinter | |
| 3 Spátula | <i>inst su</i> | 2 Spondee | <i>poe</i> |
| 4 Spécialty | } | 2 Spónfor | |
| Spe-shaltee | | 2 Spoufal | |
| 3 Specifick | <i>q</i> | 1 Spouse | } |
| Ditto | <i>Grávity</i> | Spouze | |
| 3 Spécimen | | 1 Sprat | <i>fif</i> |
| 3 Spéctacle | <i>v</i> | Ditto | <i>arbour me</i> |
| 3 Spectátor | | Ditto | <i>box me</i> |
| 2 Spéctre | } | Ditto | <i>tide</i> |
| Spec-tur | | 2 Spúrket | <i>inst</i> |
| 3 Spéculum | <i>v ast</i> | 2 Squádrón | } <i>s es ies</i> |
| 2 Spénd-thrift | | 1 Square | |
| 1 Sphere | } | 3 Ditto | <i>Number</i> |
| Sfere | | 2 Ditto | <i>Root ari</i> |
| 2 Spheroid | } <i>geo</i> | 2 Stáble | |
| Sfe-roid | | 3 Staccáto | <i>mu</i> |
| Oblong ditto | | 3 Stadholder | } <i>for off</i> |
| Prolate ditto | | Stadt | |
| 2 Sphincter | } <i>an</i> | 3 Stalking-horse | |
| Sfink-tur | | 3 Stallion | } |
| 1 Sphinx | } <i>mon</i> | Stal-yon | |
| Sfinx | | 3 Stanchion | } <i>sb bui</i> |
| 1 Spice | | Stanchon | |
| 3 Spícery | | 2 Stándard | |
| 2 Spíder | <i>inf</i> | 2 Standish | <i>uten</i> |
| 2 Spíggot | | 2 Stánza | <i>po</i> |
| 2 Spindle | <i>inst</i> | 2 Stáple | |

| Singular. | | Singular. | |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 Stare <i>a</i> | } <i>bir</i> | 1 Straight | } <i>geog</i> |
| 2 Starling | | 1 Strait | |
| 1 Star <i>ast</i> | | 2 Stránger | |
| 3 Fixed ditto | | 3 Strapádo <i>mil</i> | |
| 4 Wandering ditto | | 3 Stratágem | |
| 3 Falling ditto | | 3 Streamer | |
| 3 Shooting ditto | | 2 Stripling | |
| 1 State <i>a v</i> | | 2 Strúcture <i>bui arc</i> | |
| 3 Státion <i>v</i> | | 2 Strúmpet | |
| 2 Státue | | 2 Stúdent | |
| Achillean ditto | | 4 Stylobáta <i>arc</i> | |
| Equestrian ditto | | (Sub) is a Proposition used in Apposition denoting Inferiority, &c. | |
| Greek ditto | | | |
| Hydraulick ditto | | | |
| 2 Státure | | | |
| 2 Státute | | | |
| 1 Steed | | 4 Sub-action | |
| 2 Steéple | | 3 Subátern <i>off</i> | |
| 1 Steer <i>bea</i> | | 4 Subcónsequence | |
| Stentonophorick- | } <i>a the</i> | 2 Sub-dean <i>ecc off</i> | |
| tube <i>na mil inst</i> | | 4 Subdélégate <i>la</i> | |
| 3 Step-father | | 3 Sub-divine | |
| 3 Ditto Mother | | 3 Sub-duple <i>ari</i> | |
| 2 Sterling | } <i>bir</i> | 4 Sub-lieutenant | |
| 2 Starling | | 4 Submúltiple <i>ari</i> | |
| 2 Steward <i>off</i> | | 3 Subnórmal <i>ma</i> | |
| 3 Stewardship <i>off</i> | | 3 Sub-pcena } <i>la</i> | |
| 2 Stigma | | Sub-pee-na } | |
| 3 Stilletto | | 3 Sub-reader <i>la</i> | |
| 2 Stípend | | 4 Subréption | |
| 5 Stipendiary | | 5 Subfidiary | |
| 2 Stiver <i>dutch coin</i> | | 3 Súbdidy | |
| 2 Stoáker | } | 2 Súbstance <i>v</i> | |
| 2 Stóker | | 3 Súbstantive <i>gr</i> | |
| 2 Stopper <i>sb</i> | | 3 Súbstitute | |
| Tobacco ditto | | 5 Substilar-line | |
| 2 Stopple | | 2 Súbtense <i>geo</i> | |
| 1 Stork <i>bir</i> | | 3 Súbterfuge | |
| 2 Stóry | | 3 Súbtilty | |

Of, to, for,
through,
upon, in,
into, with,
by, from,
&c.

a
the

| Singular. | | Singular. | Plural. |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 3 Súbtily | } | 2 Surmise a | |
| Sut-til-tee | | 2 Surplice | |
| Sut-til-ty | | 2 Surplus | } |
| 3 Súbtrahend ari | | 3 Surplufage | } |
| 2 Succéss | | 3 Surprísal | } la |
| 3 Suffragan ecc | | 2 Surprize | |
| 4 Suffúlion | | Surrender | } v |
| 2 Súgar | } | 3 Surrendry | |
| Soo-gur | | 3 Súrogate ecc off | |
| 3 Súicide | | 3 Surfólid | |
| 1 Suit v la | | 4 Suspénfory fu | |
| 2 Suitor v la | | 2 Súttler | |
| 2 Sultan for off | | 3 Suttle-weight trade | |
| Sultana | } na queen | 2 Súture v fu an | |
| Sultanefs | | 2 Swabber | } |
| 3 Súmmary | | Swaub-ber | |
| 2 Súmmer tim | | Swáling | } |
| Ditto arc bui | | 2 Sweáling | |
| Ditto house | | 2 Swáallow a bir | } s es ies |
| Ditto tree bui | | 1 Swáth | |
| 2 Súmmit | | 2 Swáthmgband | |
| 2 Súmmons la | | 2 Sweeping v na | |
| 3 Súmpter-horse | | 2 Sweetheart | |
| 4 Super-cárgo off | | 2 Sweétner | |
| 5 Super-eminence | | 2 Swíne-herd | |
| 4 Superior q | | 2 Swing-wheel clo | |
| 6 Superiórity | | 2 Swivel | |
| 6 Supernumerary off | | 3 Sycophant | |
| 6 Superpurgation phy | | 3 Sylláble a an | |
| 3 Súpplement | | 2 Symbol | |
| 3 Súppliant | | 3 Symmetry | |
| 5 Supplicátion | | 3 Sympathy | |
| 3 Suppósal | | 3 Symphony mu | |
| 3 Súrcingle | | 2 Symptom | |
| 3 Súre-tíship | | 3 Synagogue | } |
| 2 Súrety | | Synagóg | |
| 2 Súrface v geo | | 5 Syncopátion mu | |
| 2 Súrfeit | } a | 3 Syncope rh gr phy | |
| Sur-fit | | 2 Syndick | |

Singular.

Singular.

3 Synecdoche *rh*
 2 Synod *ecc*
 Synodical Month
 3 Syntagma
 2 Syringe *inst su*
 2 Syſtem
 2 Syſtole *rh gr an*
 4 Syzygia *v aſt*

2 Témpeſt
 2 Témplar
 2 Témplar *la*
 2 Ténant *v*
 3 Téndency
 2 Téndon *an*
 2 Téndril *gar*
 3 Ténement
 2 Tenet *v*

T

2 Tennet *he*
 2 Ténon
 2 Ténor *mu*

2 Táber }
 2 Tábour } *mu*
 4 Tábernacle
 3 Táblature
 2 Táble }
 Tábel } *v*

2 Ténor *mu*
 1 Tenſe *gr t*
 3 Ténſion
 2 Ténure *v la*
 3 Térmagant *q*
 3 Térrier *crea*
 4 Térriſtory *off*

Of, to, for,
 through,
 upon, into,
 with, by,
 from, &c.

a
the

Ditto Diamond

2 Tábler
 2 Tádpole
 2 Tálbót
 3 Tale-bearer
 2 Tálon

2 Ténor *mu*
 1 Tenſe *gr t*
 3 Ténſion
 2 Ténure *v la*
 3 Térmagant *q*
 3 Térrier *crea*
 4 Térriſtory *off*

2 Tángent *geo*

2 Téſter

2 Tánkard

2 Téther

2 Táper *q*3 Tétrachord *inst*4 Tarántula *inst*3 Tetragon *geo*

2 Tárgét

4 Tetrahédron *ges*

2 Táriff

2 Tetrarch *gov*3 Tarpawling *v*Tétrarchate { *off*

2 Tárrace

Tétrarchy { *off*2 Tárraſs } *gar*Tétrallick *po*

2 Tártane

1 Text

2 Táſſiel *bir*

4 Téxtuary

2 Táttó

2 Téxture

2 Távern

3 Théatre } *3*

4 Tautology

Thea-tur } *3*3 Tégment *an*4 Théodolite *inst*3 Téleſcope *inst*3 Théorbo *inst mu*

3 Théorem

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 121

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 3 Théorem *ma*
 4 Thermómeter }
 3 Thérmoscope }
 2 Thicket
 2 Thimble
 2 Thörn-back *fs*
 3 Thórough-fare
 2 Thraldom }
 Traul-dom }
 4 Threnoida *pa*
 2 Thréshold
 2 Ticket *a*
 2 Tiger }
 2 Tyger } *ani*
 1 Tierce }
 Teerfe } *be*
 2 Tilt-boat
 2 Tincture *v pai*
 2 Tippet
 2 Tip-staff *off*
 2 Tip-toe
 1 Tire *sb*
 2 Title *v*
 2 Toilet
 2 Token
 2 Tónsure
 2 Toóthing *arc bui*
 3 Tóparchy
 2 Tópick
 2 Tórus *arc*
 3 Tornádo
 3 Tórpido *fs*
 5 Torrefáction
 2 Tórrént
 2 Tórtoise *amp*
 2 Tóry
 2 Total
 1 Touch }
 Tuch } *a*

- 2 Ditto hole *gun*
 Ditto stone
 1 Tour }
 Tou-ur }
 3 Tournament }
 Tur-nament }
 2 Towel
 2 Tower }
 Tow-ur } *a*
 2 Township
 2 Tráctate
 1 Trade
 2 Trader
 2 Trade-wind
 4 Tradition
 6 Traditionalist
 3 Tráditor
 4 Trájectory *ast*
 2 Traitor }
 2 Traytor }
 2 Trámmel *inst*
 2 Tránfit *astr*
 4 Tránstition *v mu*
 2 Tránsom *carp sb*
 2 Tránsport *v*
 4 Trapezia
 3 Trávado
 2 Treáson *v la*
 High ditto
 Petty ditto
 2 Treátise
 2 Treáty
 2 Tréble
 2 Trémor
 2 Tréncher
 2 Trépan *a inst su*
 5 Trepidátion
 2 Trépass *a*
 2 Tressel

} s
 es
 ies
 s

R

2 Trevet

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

} a
the }

2 Trevet }
2 Trivet } *uten*

2 Trial *v la*3 Trifangle *geo*

5 Tribulation

3 Tribúnal

3 Tribuneship

2 Tribute

2 Trident

2 Trifling

2 Trigger

2 Triglyph *arc*2 Trigon *geo*2 Trimmer *v bui*

2 Trinket

4 Tripartient }

Triparshé-ent }

5 Tripartition

3 Tripery

2 Triphthong

4 Triplicity

4 Trisection

4 Trisyllable

2 Trollop

1 Troop *v mil*

Independent ditto

2 Trooper

2 Trophy

2 Trowel

Trúand }

2 Trúant }

Trant }2 Trúmpet *a*

Speaking ditto

3 Trúmpery

3 Truncheon }

Trunhon }

2 Trustee

2 Túcker

4 Túition *univ*

3 Túlipant

2 Túmbrel

2 Túmult

2 Túnic *v an*2 Túnnel *inst*

2 Túrbant

2 Túrkey fowl

3 Túrkey-pout

2 Turn-coat

2 Turn-pike

2 Túrret *arc*

2 Turtle }

2 Turtur } *bir*

Túrtle }

2 Sea-tortoise }

2 Tútor *off*

3 Tutorefs

1 Type

3 Tyranny

2 Tyrant

2 Tyro

V and U

3 Vácancy

4 Vacúity }

3 Vácuum }

3 Vágabond *v la*

3 Vagáry }

Fagary }*Fegary* }2 Vágant *q v la*

2 Válley

2 Válet

7 Valetudinárian

6 Valetúdinary

2 Valve *me an*

I Van

| Singular. | | Singular. | Plural. |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 Van | } mil | 2 Vesture | |
| 2 Vanguard | | 3 Véteran | |
| 4 Váporary v | | 2 Vial | } |
| 3 Várianee | | 2 Phial | |
| 4 Variety | | 2 VÍcar ecc off | |
| 2 Várlet v | | 3 VÍcarage ecc | |
| 1 Vase arc | | 1 Vice v inst | |
| 2 Vással | | 4 Vice-admiral off | |
| 3 Vehicle v phi | | Ditto &c. | |
| 4 Velócity univ | | 3 Vice-gérent off | |
| 2 Véndee la | | Vice-roy for off | |
| 2 Vendor | } la | 4 Vicissitude | |
| 2 Vender | | 2 Vicount | } tit |
| 2 Vénom univ | | 2 Viscount | |
| 1 Vent | } v gun | 2 Vicountess | } |
| 2 Vent-hole | | 2 Viscountess | |
| 3 Véntricle | | 2 Victim | |
| 4 Ventriloquist | | 2 Víctor | |
| 3 Vérderer | | 3 Víctory | |
| 2 Vérdict | } la | 2 Vígil ecc | |
| Ver-dit | | 2 Víllage | |
| 1 Verge | } la gar | 3 Víllager | |
| Verj | | 2 Víllain | |
| 2 Vérger off la | | 3 Víllainy | |
| Vérrel | } | 1 Vine | |
| 2 Vérril | | 2 Vine-yard | |
| Férril | | 2 VÍntage | |
| 1 Verse po | | 3 VÍntager | |
| 3 Versicle | | 2 Víol inst mu | |
| 3 Vérson | | 3 Víolín inst mu | |
| 2 Vértex v an ast | | 3 Víolíst | |
| Vértuóso | } | 5 Víolincéllo inst mu | |
| 4 Virtuóso | | 2 Viper | |
| 2 Véssel v | | 3 Virágo | |
| 2 Véstry ecc | | 2 Vírgin | |
| 3 Véstible arc | | 2 Vírtue | |
| 4 Vestigia | | 2 Vísage | |
| 2 Véstment | | 2 Vísard | |
| 3 Véstry-clerk | | | |

} s
es
ies

| Singular. | | Singular. | Plural. |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1 Waive <i>la</i> | | 3 Weáther-board <i>ra</i> | |
| 2 Waillet | } | 3 Weáther-cock | |
| Waul-let | | 3 Weather-gage <i>na</i> | |
| 2 Wáll-eye | | 3 Weáther-glafs | |
| 2 Wálling | | 2 Weéfel | } <i>crea</i> |
| 2 Wállop | | 2 Weáfel | |
| 2 Wámbling | | 2 Weévil <i>worm</i> | |
| 3 Wápentake | | 1 Well <i>q v mil</i> | |
| 1 War | } | 2 Well-hole <i>bui</i> | |
| Waur | | 2 Wencher | |
| 1 Ward <i>a</i> | | 1 Whale <i>fif</i> | |
| 2 Wárden <i>off</i> | | 1 Wharf | |
| 3 Wárdenship <i>off</i> | | 2 Whárfage | |
| 2 Wárdér <i>off</i> | | 3 Whárfinger | |
| 2 Wárdmote | | 1 Wheel <i>inst v</i> | |
| 2 Wárdrobe | | Ditto Barrow | |
| 2 Wárd-staff | | 2 Wherry <i>na</i> | |
| 2 Wárfare | | 1 Whig <i>v</i> | |
| 2 Wárrant <i>la</i> | | 1 Whim | } <i>s</i> |
| 3 Wárrantry <i>la</i> | | 2 Whimsey | |
| 2 Wárrén | | 2 Whim-wham | } <i>ies</i> |
| 3 Wárréner | | 3 Whiniard | |
| Wárrior | } | Whin-yard | } |
| 3 Wárrier | | 2 Whirl-bone | |
| 2 Wáffel | | 2 Whirl-pool | |
| 3 Wáffeler | | 3 Whirl-wind | |
| 2 Wáter | } <i>uni</i> | 3 Whirly-gig | |
| Wau-tur | | 1 White <i>col</i> | |
| 3 Wáterage | | 2 White-heat | |
| 4 Wáter-measure | | 2 Whiting <i>fif</i> | |
| 3 Wáter-poise <i>inst</i> | | 2 Whízzing | |
| 1 Wave <i>a la</i> | | 1 Whore <i>a</i> | |
| 3 Way-wifer <i>me</i> | | 2 Whoredom | |
| 2 Wáywod <i>scr off</i> | | 3 Whore-master | |
| 2 Weakling | | 3 Whore-monger | |
| 2 Weápon | | 1 Wick | |
| 2 Weáfand <i>an</i> | | 2 Wicker | |
| 2 Weáther <i>a v be</i> | | 2 Wicket | |

| Singular. | | Singular. | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 3 | Widgeon <i>Wid-jon</i> <i>Wid-jin</i> | } | Original ditto |
| | | | Judicial ditto |
| | | | Majesterial ditto |
| 2 | Widow | } | 2 Wydraught |
| 3 | Widower | | <i>Wy-draft</i> |
| 3 | Widowhood | | 2 Wyver <i>v</i> be |
| 3 | Wilderness | | |
| 2 | Wild-fire gun | | X |
| 1 | Will <i>fac</i> | | |
| 3 | Ditto Parole | 2 | Xyster } <i>inst</i> |
| 5 | Noncupative | | <i>Zyf-tur</i> } <i>mu</i> |
| 2 | Wimble | 2 | Xysto |
| 1 | Wind | | |
| 2 | Windfall | | Y |
| | Windlafs | } | |
| 2 | Windless | | 1 Yard |
| 2 | Window | | 1 Yard-arm <i>sb</i> |
| 2 | Winter <i>a</i> | | Yáwling |
| 2 | Wiseacre | | 1 Year <i>tim</i> |
| 3 | Witch | | Jubilee ditto |
| 2 | Witchcraft | | Lunar ditto |
| 2 | Witness <i>a v</i> la | | Platonick ditto |
| 2 | Wizard | | Sabbátick ditto |
| 2 | Wonder <i>a</i> | | 2 Yearling |
| 1 | Work <i>v</i> | | 2 Yelling |
| 2 | Working <i>v</i> | 2 | Yeóman } <i>irr v</i> |
| 3 | Workmanship | | <i>Yem-mán</i> |
| 1 | World | | Ditto of the Guard |
| 2 | Worldling | 2 | Yérker <i>ex off</i> |
| 1 | Worm <i>inf</i> | 1 | Yoke |
| 2 | Wórship <i>v</i> tit | | Ditto Fellow |
| 2 | Wrapper | } | 2 Yónker |
| | <i>Rap-per</i> | | 2 Youngster |
| 1 | Wren | | |
| 2 | Wriggling | | Z |
| 2 | Wrinkle | | |
| 1 | Wrist | 3 | Zámorin <i>for</i> tit |
| 2 | Wrist-band | 2 | Zány |
| 1 | Writ | 2 | Zeálot |

2 Zenith

Of, to, for,
through,
about, be-
low, be-
neath, over
beyond,
Etc.

a
an
the

| Singular. | | Singular. | | Plural. |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|---|-----------------------------|
| 2 Zenith <i>ast</i> | | Zócco | } | } ^s es ies |
| 2 Zénfus | } <i>ob alg</i> | 2 Zócle | | |
| 2 Zenzus | | Sócle | | |
| 3 Zetétick | } <i>ma alg</i> | 1 Zone | | |
| Method | | 3 Zynóma | | |
| 2 Zeúgma <i>gr</i> | | | | |

A Collection of difficult Words drawn up on Account of their ending in, or with (sm) or (fis) not regarding so much their Formation of Number, and Application of Particles, having sufficiently declared those two grand Points: But it may be noted, when a Word ends in (sm) and admits the Plural Number, it is regular; and when a Word ends in (fis) and admits the Plural Number, then the Plural is formed by ('s) as Experience and Time will shew.

| <i>sm</i> | | |
|--------------------------|-------|------------------------|
| Anátocism <i>v ari</i> | | 7 Machiavilianism |
| Anglicism | | 3 Macrócosm |
| Anomalism <i>chro</i> | | 3 Magnetism |
| Aphorism <i>v</i> | | 3 Mangonism |
| 7 Aristotelianism | } phi | 3 Mechanism |
| tel-yan-nis-sm | | 4 Metáchronism |
| 2 Baptism | } ecc | 3 Microcosm |
| ti-sm | | 3 Mónarchism |
| 3 Bigótism | | 3 Nepotism |
| 3 Cátechism | } ecc | 3 Onanism |
| kism | | 3 Orphanism |
| 4 Cathéterism <i>su</i> | | 3 Ostracism |
| 4 Cathólicism <i>ecc</i> | | Paédobaptism |
| 3 Eúphemism <i>rb</i> | | 4 Pédobaptism |
| 3 Gallicism | | 3 Páganism |
| 2 Grecism | | 4 Párallelism |
| 3 Iconism | | 4 Páralogism |
| 3 Kyphonism | | 3 Pároxism <i>phy</i> |
| 3 Látinism | | 4 Pátriotism |
| | | 4 Plágiarism |
| | | 3 Plátonism <i>phi</i> |
| | | 3 Pléonasm <i>rb</i> |

The Royal Universal

Singular.

Singular.

3 Próchronism *chro*
 3 Putanism
 3 Solecism
 2 Sophism *phi*
 3 Syllogism *log*
 3 Synchronism *chro*

sis

4 Catachrésis *rh*
 4 Catastasis *play*
 3 Cenósis *phy*
 2 Crísis
 4 Diagnósis
 4 Diéresis *su*
 3 Diésis *mu*
 4 Diurésis *su an*
 4 Ecthesis *ecc*
 4 Emphasis *gr rh*
 5 Epanóρθosis *rh*
 4 Epicrásis *phy*

4 Epidésis *su*
 4 Hypóstasis *di phy*
 4 Hypóthesis
 4 Metalepsis *v ora*
 5 Metamóρφosis
 Metáphrasis }
 4 Metáphrast }
 4 Metaptosis *phy*
 4 Metastasis *phy*
 4 Metéμptosis *chro*
 3 Mímesis *v rh*
 4 Paralípsis *rh*
 4 Parathesis *gr rh*
 4 Paráμptosis
 4 Períphrasis
 2 Praxis
 3 Próthesis
 3 Synchrony
 3 Synópsis
 3 Synthésis
 2 Thésis

Of, to, for,
 through,
 from, by,
 in, unto,
 after at,
 with,

a
 an
 the

*The Common Names of Money, Weights,
 Measures, and Time.*

Of MONEY.

Farthing
 Half-penny } *irr*
 Penny
 Shilling
 Pound
 Guinea

Penny-weight

Ounce

Pound

Of Apothecaries.

Grain

Scruple

Dram

Ounce

Pound

*WEIGHTS.**Of TROY.*

Grain

Of Averdupoise.

Dram

Ounce

Pound

| Singular. | Singular. | Singular. | Plural. |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Pound | Degree | Tierce | |
| Stone | | Hoghead | |
| Quarter of an } Hundred } | Cloth Measure. | Puncheon | } |
| | Nail | Punchion | |
| Kintal | Quarter | <i>Pun-chon</i> | } |
| Hundred | Yard | Pipe, or | |
| Fodder | Ell { <i>English</i> | Butt | } |
| Fother | { <i>Flemish</i> | Tun | |
| Tun } | Auln | | |
| Ton } | | Land Measures. | |
| Load | Dry Measure. | <i>Being superficial</i> | |
| <i>Of Wool.</i> | <i>Of Capacity.</i> | <i>Squares.</i> | |
| Pound | Pint | Link | |
| Clove | Quart | Perch | |
| Stone | Pottle | Chain | |
| Todd | Gallon | Rood | |
| Wey | Peck | Acre | } |
| Sack | Bushel | <i>A-kur</i> | |
| Last | Strike | | } |
| Pack | Coomb | TIME, or the | |
| | Quarter | Measures of | |
| MEASURES. | Last | Motion. | |
| <i>Of Long-Mea-</i> | Chalder | Third | |
| <i>ures.</i> | Tun or Wey | Second | |
| Barley-corn | | Minute | |
| Inch | Liquid Measures. | Hour | |
| Palm | | Day | |
| Poot <i>irr</i> | <i>Of Capacity.</i> | Week | |
| Yard | Quarter or Jill | Month | |
| Ell { <i>English</i> | Gill | Year | |
| { <i>Flemish</i> | Half pint | | |
| Pace | Pint | Note, On these | |
| Fathom | Quart | <i>Eleven Heads of</i> | |
| Perch | Pottle | <i>Terms, or Names</i> | |
| Furlong | Gallon | <i>of Quantity, turn</i> | |
| Mile | Firkin | <i>all the Propositions</i> | |
| League | Kilderkin | <i>of Value and</i> | |
| <i>Leeg</i> | Barrel | <i>Quantity in the</i> | |
| | | <i>Mathematicks.</i> | |

The Names of Fruits, whether of the Pulp or Mast Kind, and their respective productive Trees or Shrubs, which I leave the Learner to form at Pleasure, inserting the Name of the Fruit in the first Column, and Tree in the Second.

| | | Production. | Productive. | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------|-------------|--------|-----|
| | | Singular. | Plural. | | |
| | | 2 A'lmond <i>phy</i> | | | |
| | | 2 A'lœe <i>phy</i> | | | |
| | | 2 A'pple | | | |
| | | 3 A'pricock | | | |
| | | Bárberry | | | |
| | | Bílberry | | | |
| | | Blackberry | | | |
| | | Cacao | | | |
| | | Cocoa | | | |
| | | Cherry | | | |
| | | Chesnut | | | |
| | | Citron | | | |
| | | Cínnamon | | | |
| | | Codlin | } | | |
| | | <i>Quodlin</i> | | | |
| of, for, to, &c. | } | Coffeé | } | | |
| | | Crab | | | |
| | | an Currant | | } tree | |
| | | the Dáctyl | | | } s |
| | | Dámsin | | | |
| | | <i>Damson</i> | | | |
| | | Date | | | |
| | | Fig | | | |
| | | Filbert | | | |
| | | Gall | | | |
| 3 { Genneting, or | | } | | | |
| 3 { <i>Fenneting</i> | | | | | |
| 4 Gólding-Apple | | | | | |
| 3 Gooseberry | | | | | |
| 2 { | | Halls | } nut | | |
| | | <i>Hazle</i> | | | |
| Haw | | | | | |
| Hep | | } | | | |
| <i>Hip</i> | | | | | |
| Junetin | | | | | |
| | | | Lime | | |

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 131

| Singular. | | Singular. | | Plural. |
|---------------------|---|-------------|----------|---------|
| Lime | | Pear | | |
| Médlar | | Pearmain | | |
| Mulberry | | Pippin | | |
| Myrtle | | Plum | | |
| Nectarin | | Pomegránate | } tree } | s |
| Nomparéil | } | Prune | | |
| Nonparéil | | Quince | | |
| Nut | | Rennet | | |
| Nutgall | | Rúffetin | | |
| Nutmeg <i>spice</i> | | Sloe | | |
| O'range | | Walnut | | |
| Palm | | Warden-pear | | |
| Peach | | | | |

The Names of Trees and Shrubs whose Fruits are expressed by Words terminating the Name of the Tree or Shrub; but you may eject or retain at Pleasure the Syllable tree.

| Trees and Shrubs. | Fruits. |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Bay-tree | berry |
| Beech-tree | nut |
| Bramble | berry |
| Brier | { hep |
| E'glantine | { hip |
| Elder-tree | berry |
| Fir-tree | apple |
| Laurel-tree | berry |
| Oak-tree | { apple |
| | { ball |
| Pine-tree | apple |
| except | |
| Vine-tree | { grape } |
| | { raisin } w. sing. |

The Names of Trees and Shrubs whose Fruit are not accounted of as valuable, &c.

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|----------|---|
| A'lder | Birch | Cork | } tree } | s |
| Allar | Bullace | Cy'press | | |
| Asp | Cédar | Diana | | |
| | | | | |
| | | E'bony | | |

| Singular. | Singular. | Singular. | Plural. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| E'bony | Maple | Sallow | } tree } s |
| Elm | Ofier | Sycamine | |
| Galangal | Ozier | Sycamore | |
| Lilack | Ozsh-yur | Tallow | |
| Lalock | Po'plar | Yew | |

The Names of Flowers whose Stems, Branches, and Roots, have no other Term than their own bare terminative Term, as expressed, in either a possessive or relative Sense, to the foregoing Flower.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Of, to, for, through, O! by, with, than, &c. | } a an the | Bears-ear | } root stalk branch flower | } s |
| | | Blue-bottle | | |
| | | Cáper | | |
| | | Cowslip | | |
| | | Cucúllate | | |
| | | French-marigold | | |
| | | Gilliflower | | |
| | | Heliotrópe | | |
| | | Hy'acinch | | |
| | | Jacinch | | |
| | } a an the | Lily | } root stalk branch flower | } s |
| | | Máracock | | |
| | | Ma'rigold | | |
| | | Nar-cif-fus | | |
| | | Pink | | |
| | | Polanthus | | |
| | | Primrose | | |
| | | Rose | | |
| | | Sunflower | | |
| | | Túlip | | |
| | | Violet | | |

The Names of Roots.

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Artichoak of Jerusalem | Pársnip |
| 3 Cárraway | Potatoe |
| Carrot | Rádish |
| Earthnut | Sha'lot |
| Onion | Turnip |

The Names of various Kinds or Sorts of Seed, as so termed from the Stock or Plant from which they are produced, and seldom expressed in the plural Number; yet the Quantity may be small or great (except expressive of the Grains of that Kind) as follows:

Aⁿnise
Cárraway
Grains of Paradise
Linseed

Millet
Muⁿstard
Vanilla

Common Names, expressing Number, Quantity, or Multitude, some whereof may be made Plural, others not.

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Abundance | Fleet | Péople |
| Ammunition | Flock | <i>Pee-pel</i> |
| Apparátus | Flóta | Piazza |
| Appa ⁿ rel | Flótila | Pillage |
| Armáda | Flótsón | Po ⁿ pulace |
| A ⁿ rmament | Folk | Posse |
| A ⁿ rmour | Fippery | Po ⁿ stérity |
| A ⁿ rmý | Fry | Rábble |
| Artillery | Jury | Ráiment |
| Arreárage | Kin | Rear |
| A ⁿ ssembly | Kindred | Retinue |
| Automátion | Láity | Shipping |
| Bággage <i>mil</i> | Leash | Tackle |
| Belly-Timber | Legion | Tackling |
| Búllion | Lumber | Tag-Rag |
| -yon | Main | Throng |
| Cómpany | Matrice | Tribe |
| Cóngress | Mob | Trine |
| Council | Multitude | Troop |
| Couple | Offspring | Twain |
| Drove | Pair | Vérmin <i>uni</i> |
| E ⁿ rrata | Parliament | Vúlgar |
| Few | -la-ment | Ware |

A Collection of Common Names, some expressing the Effect, and shewing the Derivative (the Effector) and others the Act in general, shewing the Derivative, Actor, Effector, or Affected.

| Prim. Act or Effect, rarely Plural. | | Actor, Effector, or Affected; Singular and Plural. |
|----------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Bigotry | | <i>Bigot</i> |
| Buffoonery | | <i>Buffoon</i> |
| Bawdry | } | <i>Baud</i> |
| Bawdy | | |
| Dentiloquy | | <i>quist</i> |
| Dotage | | <i>Dotard</i> |
| Encomium | | <i>miaft</i> |
| Enthusiasm | | <i>ast</i> |
| Folly | } | <i>Fool</i> |
| Foolery | | |
| Foppery | | <i>Fop</i> |
| Form | | <i>mulist</i> |
| Gluttony | | <i>Glutton</i> |
| Heroism | | <i>Heró</i> |
| Hypocrisy | | <i>Hy^pocrite</i> |
| Intelligence | | <i>gencer</i> |
| Knavery | | <i>Knave</i> |
| Latin | | <i>nist</i> |
| Leachery | | <i>Leacher</i> |
| Lecture | | <i>turer</i> |
| Legislature | | <i>ator</i> |
| Language | | <i>Linguiſt</i> |
| Manage | | <i>ager</i> |
| Martyrdom | | <i>Martyr</i> |
| Misanthropy | | <i>piſt</i> |
| Miscreancy | | <i>Miscreant</i> |
| Misery | | <i>Mifer</i> |
| Mono ^y poly | | <i>liſt</i> |
| Non-refidence | | <i>dent</i> |
| Novel | } | <i>liſt</i> |
| Novelty | | |

| Prim. | | Deriv. |
|------------|---|-----------|
| Orphanage | } | Orphan |
| Orphanism | | |
| Paraphrase | | phrast |
| Pedantry | | Pedant |
| Peasantry | | Peasant |
| Recusancy | | Recusant |
| Religion | | onist |
| Republick | | blican |
| Royalty | | alist |
| Scripture | | turist |
| Smatch | | Smatterer |
| Theorem | | remalist |

CHAP. X.

The Appellative Names of the Liberal Arts and Sciences, with their various Branches: Also of such rare Mechanical Arts, &c. derived from them; digested into Alphabetical Order, shewing their Derivative Artift.

N. B. *The Art itself admits no Plural, but the Artift both Numbers.*

| Liberal Arts. | Artift. | Liberal Arts. | Artift. |
|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| Prim. | Deriv. | Prim. | Deriv. |
| Arithmetic | tician | Logic | gician |
| Astronomy | mist | Mufic | fician |
| Grammar | marian | Rhetoric | rician |
| Geometry | trician | | |

Arts rare Mechanical, &c.

| | | | |
|-------------|---|------|-------------|
| Agriculture | | tor | |
| Alchymy | } | mist | } |
| ky-my | | uist | |
| Algebra | | | |
| A'logorism | | | |
| | | | A'logorithm |

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing. & Plural.

A'lgorithm

Altimetry

Anthropométrie

Apocómetry

Apomecómetry

A'rchery

Archi ecture

Armory

Armoury

Astro^{logy}

A'ttic-building

A'ttic-order

Augury

Autography

Archer

A'rchitec^t

Armourer

nist

phist

B

Binary-Arithmetick

Ditto Number

Ditto Measure

Biógraphy

Blázon

Blázonry

Bo^{logy}tanyBotano^{logy}

Brachy'graphy

9 Brachy'logy

Bronchótomy

Brontólogy

pher

nist

er

mist

C

Calcógraphy

Calligraphy

Cárpentry

Célature

Chirógraphy

Chirólogy

Cómedy

ter

pher

gift

dian

Come-

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing. & Plural.

Cometography
Corpuscular Philosophy
Cosmography
Coffe ma
Criticism
Cryptography
Cryptology
Culture
Cyclometry

pher

pher

tick, tic

D

Dactylogy
Dactylonomy
Damaskening
De'cimal Arithmetick
Diagnostick
Dialéctica
Dialling
Divinity

divine

E

Embryotomy
Enodation
Etching
Ethology
Etimology

mist

gift
gift

F

Fable
Foundry
Foundery

bler, blist, bulator,

der

G

Gastrotomy an.
Genealogy
Genearch q

mist
gift

T

Ge-

Arts wanting Plural. *✓*

Artists both Sing. & Plural.

Genethliology
 Geniography *q*
 Geodéla
 Géography
 Glossography
 Gráphice
 Gúnnery

*pher**pher**ner*

H

Helicómetry
 Heliography
 He^raldry
 Herme^tical Philosophy
 Hermétical Art or Sci.
 Hierography
 Hippómacy
 Hístory
 History-Painting
 Horógraphy
 Houfewifery
 Husbandry
 Husband
 Hydrógraphy
 Hyssopic Art

*Herald**pher**rian**grapher**wife**ndman**pher*} *s*

I

Ichnógraphy
 Ichthyólogy
 Iconó^logy
 Icon
 I'conism

gist

L

Lepto^logy
 Léxicon
 Lithógraphy

ist

Li-

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing. & Plural.

Lithóto^my
Logi^stical Arithmetick
Logómachy
Longimetry

mist
logist
Logógrapher

M

Ma^gick
Natural Ditto
Artificial Ditto
Diabolical Ditto
Mateólogy *q*
Méchanism
Me^dicine }
Medicáster }
Mefnagery }
Managery }
Metallúrgy
Meteorólogy
Métonomy
Métzo } *tinto*
Mezzo }
Micrógraphy
Military }
Ditto Art }
Ditto Architecture }
Mimólogy
Miniature
Mínstrelsy
Mónkery *q*
Morality
Myo^graphy }
Myo^logy }
Mytho^logy

is^cian
magi p

nick
Doctor

illist
Meteor

Militia no

pher

Minstrel
Monk

list
pher }
gist }
Mythagoge

N

Nátural *q*
Ditto Philo^sophy

list
T 2

Na-

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing & Plural.

Navigátion
 Neurógraphy }
 Neurólogy }
 Nomógraphy
 Númeral, or }
 Númérica }
 Arithmetick }
 Algebra }

O

Œco'nomy
 Onto'logy
 Ophthalmógraphy
 Opiólogy
 O'ratory
 Ornitho'logy
 Orthódrómica }
 Orthódromy }
 Orthógraphy }
 O'scillancy }
 Ofcillation }
 Ofteólogy }

P

Paédagogy }
 Pedagogy }
 Pathólogy }
 Perspéctive
 Pharmacy
 Philo'logy
 Philo'sophy
 Phlebótomy
 Phrafeólogy
 Phy'fick
 Physiólogy }

gátor

pher

mist

gift

gift

tor

gift

phist

pher

gogue

gift

Apothecary

gift

pher

mist

stician

gift

ger

Phy-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 141

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing. & Plural.

Phytology
Plain-sailing
Planimetry
Planishing

Póetry
Póesy

Poly'graphy
Poly'mathy
Porístick Method
Portraiture
Pfalmody
Pfal mógraphy
Ppsychólogy
Pyretólogy
Pyrotéchny

R

Rhabdólogy
Rústick q
Ditto Architecture

S

Sarcólogy
Scenógraphy
Sciágraphy
Sciógraphy
Scúlpture
Selenógraphy
Solfaing
So'phistry
Spagírick Art
Spasmólogy
Specious q
Ditto Algebra

gift

etaster
etests
et

thist

mist
phist

gift
nist

gift

gift
phist

pher

phist

pher

tor

phist

faer

phist

phister

gyrist

gift

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing. & Plural.

Steganógraphy
 Stelógraphy
 Stenógraphy
 Stereógraphy
 Stereómetry
 Strataríthmetry
 Súrgery

phist

{ geon
 } jon

T

Táchygraphy
 Technólogy
 Theoⁿlogy
 Théory
 Therapeútice
 Topoⁿgraphy
 Tragedy
 Trigonometry
 Typógraphy

gift

} gift
 } logue

rist

} s

dian

meter

pher

V U

Veneéring
 Uranóscopy
 Urocritérium

rer

pist

Z

Zoógraphy
 Zoólogy
 Zoótomy

{ pher

{ phist

gift

mist

The appellative Names of the various Branches of Augury, and its Professors.

| Primitive. | Derivative. | Primitive. | Derivative. |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Alectry'omancy | } <i>mancer</i> | Necrománcy | } <i>mancer</i> |
| Anthrópomancy | | Nómancy | |
| Aríthmancy | | Ony'chomancy | } <i>pist</i> |
| Cápnomancy | | Ophthalmóscopy | |
| Catóptromancy | | Ornithomancy | } <i>cer</i> |
| Chíromancy | | Palmestry | |
| Cléromancy | | Palmistry | } <i>mist</i> |
| Cryftállomancy | } <i>cist</i> | Phyfiógnomy | |
| Dactyliómancy | | Pſychomancy | } <i>mancer</i> |
| Exórciſm | } <i>mancy</i> | Py'romancy | |
| Ga'ſtromancy | | Sciómancy | } <i>fayer</i> |
| Ga'ſtromanha | } <i>pist</i> | Siderómancy | |
| Géomancy | | Soothſaying | } <i>rer</i> |
| Geofcopy | } <i>mancer</i> | Sorcery | |
| Hieróscopy | | Theomachy | } <i>pist</i> |
| Hydromancy | } <i>pist</i> | Uromancy | |
| Jeromancy | | Uróscopy | } <i>refs</i> |
| Lithómancy | } <i>ancer</i> | | |
| Metopo'scopy | | | |

The appellative Names of the various Kinds of Governments, rarely Plural; but the Derivative Governor may be expreſſed at Pleaſure in both Numbers.

| | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Ariſto'cracy | Gynæcocracy | Strato'cracy |
| Auto'cracy | Medio'crity | Theo'cracy. |
| Dem'ocracy | Ochlo'cracy | |
| Deſpotiſm | Ok | |
| Epi'ſcopacy | Optimacy | |

The following appellative Names of Government are formed from the appellative Name of the Governor.

| Governor, Singular and Plural. (ch) like (k) | Government, rarely Plural. (ch) natural. |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Dinarch | } chy |
| Eirenarch | |
| Ethnarch | |
| Heptarch | |
| Hierarch | |
| Monarch | |
| Nomarch | |
| Oligarch | } s |
| Polygarch | |
| Tetrarch | |
| Pope | Popacy |
| Regent | Regency |
| Republican | Republic |
| Tyrant | Tyranny |

The appellative Names of Trades, Handicrafts, Employments, &c. derived from the Matter where- with the Trade, &c. is concerned, or Thing effected by that Trade, &c.

| Matter or Thing. | Tradesman, &c. |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Braſs | azier |
| Book-binding | der |
| Bu ^t chery | cher |
| Cárving | ver |
| Candle | Chandler |
| Cloth | thier |
| Colliery | llier |
| Concubinage | Concubine |
| Confection | ner |
| Cookery | Cook |
| Credit | tor |
| Curacy | Curate |
| Debt | tor |

| Matter or Thing, Sing. and Plural. | | Tradesman, &c. Sing. and Plural. |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Discipline | | <i>Disciple</i> |
| Drab | } | <i>per</i> |
| Drap | | <i>Linen ditto</i> |
| Drapery | | <i>Woollen ditto</i> |
| Drug | | <i>gift</i> |
| Embroidery | | <i>ster</i> |
| Engine | | <i>derer</i> |
| Factorage | | <i>neer</i> |
| Falconry | | <i>Fáctor</i> |
| Farm | | <i>ner</i> |
| Forage | | <i>mer</i> |
| Fruiter | | <i>ger</i> |
| Fruit | } | <i>terer</i> |
| Fúllery | | <i>Fuller</i> |
| Furr | | <i>rier</i> |
| Game | | <i>ster</i> |
| Gazette | | <i>teer</i> |
| Gladiature | | <i>á-tor</i> |
| Goal | | <i>ler</i> |
| Glove | | <i>ver</i> |
| Grocery | | <i>Grocer</i> |
| Haberdashery | | <i>dasber</i> |
| Harp | | <i>er</i> |
| Haft | | <i>er</i> |
| Jewel | | <i>ler</i> |
| Law | | <i>yer</i> |
| Lute | | <i>ta-nist</i> |
| Lyre | | <i>Ly"rist</i> |
| Malt | | <i>ster</i> |
| Marine | | <i>ner</i> |
| Masonry | | <i>Mason</i> |
| Mércery | | <i>Mércer</i> |
| Merchandize | | <i>Merchant</i> |
| Metal | | <i>list</i> |
| Mill | | <i>ler</i> |
| Ministry | | <i>Minister</i> |
| Parget | } | <i>geter</i> |
| Pargeting | | <i>U</i> |
| | | <i>Pastry</i> |

| Matter or Thing, Sing. and Plural. | Tradesman, &c. Sing. and Plural. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Pástry | trycook |
| Pewter | rer |
| Pilotage | Pilot |
| Pin | { nner |
| | { nmaker |
| Plumbery | { Plumber |
| | { Plummer |
| Pot | ter |
| Poultry | erer |
| Quire | rister |
| Choir | Chorister |
| Salt | lter |
| Sault | pler |
| Simple <i>phy</i> | Soldier |
| Soldiery | Sole-jer |
| Sole-je-ry | Stationer |
| Stationary | ary |
| Státue | pster |
| Tap | er |
| Thatch | Throwster |
| Silk | { ker |
| | { ner |
| Tin | nist |
| Tobácco | ster |
| Upholstry | er |
| U'sury | Vintner |
| Wine | ster |
| Web | drawer |
| Wire | |

And Officers or Handicrafts ending in (*ship*) denote a general *Sense*, and consequently want Plural; but their Derivatives have both *Numbers*, as *Butlership*, *Butler*, &c.

There

There are a few Trades or Employments which terminate with the Term (monger), which Term signifies a Dealer in Grofs, or large Quantities ; as

Matter or Thing.

Tradesman.

Cheefe
Felt
Fifh
Iron
Pelt
Wood

}

monger

And by way of Derifion.

Mutton
Pear
&c.

}

monger

Also the appellative Term (Smith) being fixed by way of Termination to the Matter or Material of which the Artificer works, or maketh Utensils, denotes the appellative Name of the Employ, Artift, or Handicraft ; as

Smithery
Smithy, in general
Copper
Gold
Silver

}

Smith, in general

}

smith

Ex. Blacksmith and Whitesmith.

Also the appellative Term (wright) ; as

Boat
Mill
Ship
Wheel

}

wright

The appellative Names of Trades, Callings, and Employments, not regarding their Derivation ; as follows.

Barber
Caterer
Clicker

Cooper
Cordwainer
Currier

Cútlér
Drover
Farrier

U 2

Fórefter

| | | |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------|
| Foiefter | Huckfter | Perfumer |
| Fowler | Knackettarian | Running-ftationer |
| Fufileer | } Lapidary | Scrivener |
| Fufilier | } Letter-founder | Skipper <i>na</i> |
| Harpineer | } Millener | Taylor |
| Harponeer | } Paviour | |
| Hégler | } Pawn-broker | |
| Higler | } Pédlar | |

The Refidue or Deficiency of thefe appellative Names of Professions, Trades, Callings, and Handicrafts, are fully fupplied in, or among the affirmative Derivatives; where indeed will be found a Repetition of fome of *theſe*; but I hope ſuch Repetition will only appear as an Ornament to the *Affirmation*, and not in the leaſt eclipse its Glory; neither heighten the Charge of Superfluity.

C H A P. XI.

The Promise made (in Page 35.) of exhibiting the further eſſential Neceſſaries to the full compleating the Britiſh Grammarian, are here neceſſarily inserted after the foregoing Irregularities, and the Liſts of regular common Names; it being ſuppoſed he is very well ſkilled in the foregoing Rules, &c. Then let him

Quere, Whether or no there remains any more grammatical Rules or Obſervations on common Names in the modern Britiſh Language?

*Anſw. Yes: Let the Grammarian take for Rule and Obſervation, that Names, which expreſs Things in general, or abſtract Qualities, are rarely to be found in the plural Number; likewise the Names of Virtues, Vices, Habits, Metals, Liquids, unctuous Matter, Grain, (and its Re-
fuſe) Herbs and Drugs.*

And to prevent Miſtake, the following Liſts contain moſt, if not all the common Names dependent on the above Rule, agreeing with its Order and Denominations.

LIST I.

Common Names, which express Things in general, or abstract Qualities, having no Plural when considered in any one Individual, or abstractedly out of any Individual; but may admit Plural considered collectively.

of to for, by, &c.

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|----------------|
| A | | 4 | Bene ["] ficence | 5 | Contrariety |
| 4 | { Abſtrucity | 4 | Bene ["] volence | 4 | Contumacy |
| 3 | { Abſtruſeneſs | 4 | Biplicity | 4 | Convexity |
| 4 | Absurdity | 3 | { Boariſhneſs | 5 | Corporality |
| 4 | Accuracy | 3 | { Booriſhneſs | 5 | Corporeity |
| 4 | Acerbity | | Bounty | 4 | Corpulency |
| 4 | A'crimony | 3 | Bravery | 6 | Corruptibility |
| 4 | Activity | 3 | Bre ["] vity | 3 | Coſenage |
| 5 | Affability | 4 | Capa ["] city | 3 | Coſtlineſs |
| 4 | Affluency | 4 | Captivity | 4 | Covetouſneſs |
| 4 | Agility | 4 | Carno ["] sity | 3 | Courteſy |
| 4 | Alacrity | | Cafualty | 4 | { Cowardlineſs |
| 4 | Allégiance | 4 | Cele ["] rity | 3 | { Cowardice |
| 5 | Ambiguity | 3 | Céſtitude | 3 | Courteſy |
| 4 | Ambition | 5 | Cerebrócity | 3 | Cráſſitude |
| 6 | Amicability | 3 | { Certainty | 2 | Crédence |
| 5 | Animo ["] sity | 3 | { Certitude | 5 | { Credibility |
| 6 | Anteriority | 2 | Chágrin | 4 | { Crédibleneſs |
| 5 | Anthronópathy | 4 | Civility | 4 | Credulity |
| | Anti ["] pathy | 3 | Clárity | 3 | Crudity |
| 4 | Anxiety | 3 | Clémency | 3 | { Cruélty |
| 3 | A'pathy | 2 | Comfort | 3 | { Cruelneſs |
| | Ardency | 4 | { Competency | 5 | { Curioſity |
| | Ardor | 3 | { Competence | 4 | { Curioſneſs |
| 4 | Aspérité | 4 | Complácency | 3 | Cúrſedneſs |
| 5 | Aſſidúity | 3 | Complaiſance | | |
| 4 | Audacity | 4 | Conca ["] vity | D | |
| | Avérſion | | Concupiſcence | | |
| 3 | Avowtry | 3 | { Congruence | 3 | Daringneſs |
| 4 | Auſterity | 4 | { Congru ["] ity | 4 | Debility |
| 4 | Autoc ["] racy | 3 | Conſtancy | 3 | Decency |
| | Autonomy | 5 | Contiguity | 5 | Degenéracy |
| | | 3 | { Cóntinence | | Delinquency |
| | | 4 | { Continency | 3 | Dénſity |
| | | 4 | Contingency | 5 | Diaphancity |
| B | | | | | |
| 4 | Barba ["] rity | | | | |

3 Gástlinefs
5 Generáality
5 Generófitý
4 Gentility
2 Gentry
4 Globófitý
3 Gloóminefs
3 Godlinefs
2 Goódfnefs
3 Górgeousnefs
2 Grandeur
4 Grandiloquence
2 Grávenefs
3 Grávitý
2 Greennefs
Guiltinefs

H

3 Hármony
3 Haughtinefs
3 Heádfnefs
1 Heed
3 Heédlefsnefs
Héfitancy
{ Héterodoxý
{ Héterodoxnefs
2 { Highnefs
 { *Hi-nefs*
3 Hólinefs
6 Homogenéity
5 Homony'mity
3 { Hónefty
 { Hóneftnefs
4 Hóftility
4 Humánitý
4 Humility

I and J

3 Jauntinefs
4 Idéntity

{ Jeáloúfy
3 { Jealoufnefs
4 Ignominy
3 { Ignorance
4 { Ignorantnefs
5 Illegáality
3 Ill-nature
4 Imagery
5 Imbecility
3 { Immánenefs
4 { Immánity
7 Immateriality
4 Immensity
5 Immobility
5 Immorality
5 Immortality
6 Impartiality
6 Immutability
4 Impatience
4 Impénitence
5 Imperfection
4 Impertinence
6 Impetuófitý
3 Impetus
4 { Impiety
4 { Impioufnefs
6 Implacability
3 Impórtance
5 Importunity
6 Impossibility
3 { Impótence
4 { Impótency
5 Improbility
5 Impropríety
4 Improvidence
5 Improvidentnefs
4 { Impúritý
3 { Impúrenefs
5 Inability
4 { Ináction
5 { Inacívity

4 { Inadvertence
 5 { Inadvertency
 4 Inánity *v phy*
 4 Incaléscence
 5 Incapacity
 6 Incarceration
 4 Incertitude
 3 I'ncidence *v ma opt*
 5 { Incivility
 4 { Incivilness
 { Inclémency
 4 { Inclementness
 5 Incogitancy
 6 { Incommodioufness
 5 { Incommodity
 5 Inconcinnity
 5 Incongruity
 6 { Inconfiderateness
 7 { Inconfideration
 4 { Inconfi'stence
 5 { Inconfi'stency
 5 Inconsónancy
 4 Incónstancy
 5 Incóntinency *v phy*
 4 Incontinence
 5 Inconvénience
 6 Incredibility
 5 Incredúlity
 3 I'ncrement *phy, &c.*
 3 Incúmbrance
 4 Indécency
 4 Indecórum
 4 Indémnity
 5 Indevótion
 5 Indifferency
 { Indigency
 4 { Indigentness
 5 { Indigestion
 4 { Indigest-*chom*
 5 Indignation

5 { Indiscrétion
 4 { Indiscreetness
 7 Indivisibility
 4 I'ndolency
 3 { Industry
 5 { Industriousness
 4 Ineptitude
 5 Inequality
 3 Inesse
 3 I'nfamy
 5 Infelicity
 5 { Inferiory
 5 { Inferiorness
 5 Infertility
 5 Infidelity
 { Inf'i'nity
 4 { Inf'i'niteness
 { Inf'i'nitude
 4 { Inf'i'rmy
 3 { Inf'i'rmness
 5 Ingenúity
 4 Ingrátitude
 4 Iniquity
 In-ik-ke-ty
 3 Injústice
 3 { I'nnocence
 4 { I'nnócenty
 4 { I'nnocentness
 4 Inobsérvance
 4 Inquietude
 6 Insensibility
 2 Insight
 4 Insólvency
 5 Instability
 2 Instant *phi*
 6 Insuffi'cientcy
 3 Insúrance
 4 Intégrity
 4 Intemperance
 5 Intémpérature

Interim

Interim

- 4 Intimacy
5 Intrepidity
4 Intricacy
5 Inveteracy
6 Invisibilty
5 Jocularity
3 Jollity
7 Irrationality

Er-

- 6 Irregularity
5 Irreligion
4 { Irreverence
5 { Irreverentness

L

- 3 { Laxity
4 { Laxitiveness
4 Legality
5 Legibility
5 Legitimacy
3 Lénity
3 Léivity
5 Liberality
5 Liquability
4 Liquidity
4 Líquorishness
4 { Locality
3 { Localness
5 Longanimity
4 Longevity
4 Loquacity
3 Loyalty
4 Lucidity
{ Luxuriancy
{ Luxuriantness
3 { Lúxury
5 { Luxúriousness

M

- 5 Magnanimity
4 Magnificence
4 Majority
4 Malévolence
4 { Malignancy
4 { Malignatness
4 { Malignity
6 { Malleability
5 { Malleableness
3 Mátchlessnes
6 { Materiality
5 { Matérialness
4 Matúritý
3 Mélody
4 Mobility
3 Módesty
4 { Morófitý
3 { Morófeness
4 Mortality
4 Móveableness
3 Múddiness
5 Multiplicity
4 { Munificence
5 { Munificentness
5 Mutability

N

- 4 Necéssity
1 { Need
3 { Néediness
4 { Neutrality
3 { Neútrálness
4 { Nobility
3 { Nóbleness

O

- 4 Obduracy
 4 { Obédience
 5 { Obédientness
 { Active } Ditto
 { Passive }
 4 Obliquity
 4 { Obscenity
 3 { Obsceneness
 4 Obscurity
 4 Obsolescences
 4 Obstinacy
 4 Obstruency *phy*
 3 Occultness
 4 Omnipotence
 4 Omnipresence
 4 { Omniscience
 { Omniscience
 4 { Opacity
 3 { Opakeness
 { Opulency
 4 { Opulentness
 4 O'scitancy

P

- 4 Parli'mony
 5 Partiality
 6 Particularity
 3 Paucity
 6 Penetrability
 3 Pénury
 3 Perfidy
 5 Perpetuity
 4 Perplexity
 5 Perspicuity
 3 Pétinence
 4 { Pétulancy
 3 { Petulance
 3 Piety

- 2 Pity
 5 Placability
 5 Plausibility
 3 Pleasantry
 3 Plénitude
 4 { Pléteousness
 { Pléntiffulness
 2 { Plénty
 4 Plurality
 5 Ponderosity
 4 { Porosity
 3 { Porousness
 5 Possibility
 6 Posteriority
 3 Pravity
 5 Predominancy
 4 { Pre-eminence
 { Preheminence
 3 Prénancy
 3 Présience
 4 Priority
 3 Privity *v la*
 5 Probability
 5 Prodigality
 4 Profundity
 4 Prolixity
 4 Promptitude
 4 { Propension
 { Propensity
 4 Propinquity
 4 Propriety
 4 Prosperity
 4 Proximity
 4 Pudicity
 5 Puerility
 3 { Puissance
 4 { Puissantness
 3 { Púchritude
 { Púchritude
 3 Púgency
 3 Púinness

- 3 Púrity
6 Pufflanímity
3 Pútridness

Q

- 2 Quaintness
3 Quiddity
2 { Quiet
3 { Quietness

R

- 3 { Rádiance
4 { Rádiancy
5 { Radicálicity
4 { Rádicalness
4 Rapacity
4 Rapidity
4 { Rascálicity
4 { Rascálinefs
6 { Rationálicity
5 { Rátionalness
4 Reálicity
3 { Rectitude
3 { Réctity
3 { Recúmpence
4 { Recumbency
4 Recúrrency
5 Recurvátion
4 Recúrvity
4 { Redúndancy
4 { Redúndántness
3 { Redúndance
6 Reflexibility
6 { Refrangibility
5 { Refrangibleness
4 Refúlgency
4 Regálicity
5 Regulálicity

- { Relúctancy
4 { Relúctantness
3 Renáscence
6 Renacibility
4 Replétion
2 { Repóse
5 { Reposítion
4 { Repúgnancy
4 { Répúgnantness
3 Réverence
5 Rifibility
4 Rotúndity
4 { Rusticity
4 { Rusticalness

S

- 2 { Sáfeness
2 { Safety
4 Sagacity
5 Salvability
4 Salúbrity
1 { Same
2 { Sameness
4 { Sándctimony
3 { Sándctity
4 Satiety
Sa she-tee
3 Scárcity
2 Scarceness
5 Scrupulósity
4 Scurrility
5 { Seculálicity
4 { Secularness
4 { Sedúloufness
4 { Sedúlicity
5 Sensuálicity
4 Serénity
4 { Servility
3 { Servíleness
X 2

The appellative Names of the various Branches of the System of Virtue.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 2 Candour | 3 Fortitude | 2 Prudence |
| 3 Cha ^r ity | 1 Grace | 2 Prowess |
| 3 Chastity | 1 Hope | 3 Temperance |
| Contrition | 4 Jurisprudence | 2 Va ^l our |
| 2 Cou ^r age | 2 Justice | 3 Verity |
| 3 E ^q uity | 2 Knowledge | 2 Wisdom |
| 3 Eúpathy | 2 Mercy | |
| 1 Faith | 3 Patience | |

The appellative Names of the various Branches of the System of Vice.

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 5 Concupi ^s cence | 2 E ⁿ vy | O'bloquy |
| Cowardice | 1 Fraud | 1 Pride |
| Craft | 1 Guile | 1 Sloth |
| 4 Decéption | 1 Hate | Spleen, &c. |
| Dudgeon | 2 Hatred | 1 Spite |
| jon | Lust | |
| 3 E ⁿ mity | Ma ^l ice | |

The appellative Names of the human Appetites, Dispositions, Faculties, and Senses, being expressed in general, having no Plural.

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------|
| A ^v arice | Pity | Sight |
| Compassion | Reason | Smelling |
| Feeling | Reminiscence | Tasting |
| Fervency | Reminiscency | Thirst |
| Fervour | Retention | Touching |
| Hearing | Rigor | Wrath |
| Hunger | Rigour | Wroth |
| Philanthropy | Risibility | Zeal |

The appellative Names of the various Kinds of Metals, being expressed in general, want Plural.

| | | |
|----------|--------|--------|
| Brass | 1 Gold | 1 Lead |
| 2 Copper | 1 Iron | Ockamy |

Pew-

Pewter
Quicksilver
Silver

Solder
Sodder
Spelter

} Steel
} Tin
Zink

The appellative Names of Minerals, wanting Plural.

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 4 Antimony | 3 Roch A'llum |
| 2 Arsenick | Sal { Armoniack |
| 2 Bismuth | Ammoniack |
| 1 Boll | Sal { Petrae |
| 2 Borax | Petre |
| 2 Brimstone | 3 Sandarack |
| 2 Buddle | 4 Sinoper |
| { Cinnabar | 1 Spar |
| 3 { Ci'noper | 3 Stibium |
| 3 Copperas | 1 Talk a |
| { Gemma | 3 Vi'triol |
| 2 { Salgem | Blue ditto |
| { Jeat | White ditto |
| 1 { Jet | Red ditto |
| 3 Marcasite | Green ditto |
| 2 Mundick | 3 Zaphara |
| 1 Ore | Zink |
| 3 Orpiment | |

The Names of Liquids expressed in general, want the Plural, as

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Air | 3 Ciderkin | 3 Laudanum phy |
| 1 Ale | Claret | 3 Lemonade |
| 3 A'le-gar | Flip | 4 Lixi'vium |
| 2 Arrack | 2 Frontiniack | 1 Lye |
| Arrick | 3 Geneva | 2 Malmsey |
| 1 Beer | 1 Gin | 1 Mead |
| 1 Belch | 2 Gravy | 3 Mercury |
| Blood | Gruel | 3 Methéglin |
| 2 Brandy | 1 Hock | 1 Milk |
| Broth | 2 Honey | 5 Montefiasco |
| Choler | 3 Hy'dromel phy | 3 Mucilage phy |
| 1 Chyle phy | 2 I'chor su | 2 Mucus an |
| 3 Cicuta | 1 Ink | 1 Mum |
| 2 Cider | 2 Lácker pai | |

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 3 { Múscadel | 2 Sherry |
| 1 { Múscadine | 1 Shrub |
| 1 Must | 3 Sillabub |
| 2 Néctar <i>v phy, &c.</i> | 2 Snível |
| 2 Nitre | 1 Snot |
| 2 Spirit of ditto | 1 { Soop } <i>cook</i> |
| 3 O'pium <i>phy</i> | 1 { Soup } |
| 2 Pérry | 1 Souce <i>a</i> |
| 1 Phlégm <i>flame</i> | 1 Spew <i>a</i> |
| 2 Pickle | 2 Spittle <i>a</i> |
| 1 Pifs | 1 Stale <i>a q</i> |
| 2 { Pórrage } | 2 Stíngó |
| 2 { Porridge } <i>cook</i> | 1 Stout <i>q</i> |
| 2 { Póttage } | 1 Suck |
| 2 Póffet | 2 Sy'der |
| 1 Punch | 2 Sy ⁿ rup |
| 1 Purl | 2 Táplash |
| Quicksilver | 1 Tar |
| radical <i>q</i> | 2 Típple |
| Ditto móisture | 2 Tréacle |
| 2 { Ramboóse | 2 Várnish |
| 2 { Rumboóse | 2 Vérjuice |
| 4 Red-fústian | 3 Vínegar |
| 2 Rénnét | 2 U'ríne |
| 1 Rheum | 3 Usquebaúgh |
| 2 Rót-gut | 2 { Water |
| 1 Rum | 2 { Wau-tur |
| 3 Sáliva | Wine |
| 2 Sérum | Spirit of ditto |
| 2 Sherbét | Wort |

It is apparent these admit the Plural (*s*) only in expressing different Sorts in Collection, or Mingling, &c.

The Names of Unctuous Matter, including Gums, &c. as

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 3 Aspháltos | 3 Bergamót |
| Balm | Bírd-lime |
| Balsam | 3 Bi ⁿ tumen |
| Bdellium | Búttér |
| 3 { Bénjamin | Camphire |
| 3 { Benzóin | Caránna |

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cópal | Oil liq |
| 1 Cream | 4 Olíbanun |
| Ditto of Tartar <i>phy</i> | 5 Opopálſamum <i>phy</i> |
| 5 Diagry'dium | Pitch <i>a</i> |
| 2 Drágant | Pounce <i>a</i> |
| 3 Drágon's Blood | 2 { Réſin |
| 3 E'lemy | 2 { Ro'ſin |
| 1 Fat | 3 Sándarack |
| 1 Flêgm <i>phy, chy, &c.</i> | 3 { Scámmony |
| 2 Fránkincenſe | 3 { Diagredium |
| Gálbanum | 2 { Sew'et |
| 1 Gome | 2 { Súet |
| 1 Greafe | Sôap |
| 1 Gum <i>in, gen</i> | Sulphur |
| 2 I'ncenſe | Sweat |
| 2 Máanna | Tallow |
| 2 Márrrow | Túrpentine |
| Máſtick | Common ditto |
| Myrrh | Venetian ditto |
| 2 { Náphtha | Oil of ditto |
| 2 { Náphta | Wax |

The common Names of ſuch Matters as are uſed in Painting, whether Minerals, Gums, &c. they alſo wanting the plural Number ; as

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Bice | 3 { Ma'ſticot |
| 2 Biſter | 3 { Ma'ſticote |
| Black-Lead | 3 Míniun |
| Cérus | 2 O'ker |
| Chair-obſcure | O'rpiment |
| Chairo-obſcuro | Red-Lead |
| Fúcus | Smalt |
| Glair | Teint |
| I'ndico | Vérdegreaſe |
| I'ndigo | Vérditer |
| 2 Làcca | Vermi'lion |
| 2 Lácker | yon |
| Lake | Ultramaríne |
| Lamblack | U'mber |
| 2 Lítmoſe | White-Lead |

The common Names of Grain, wanting Plural; as

| | | | |
|----------|--------|-------|---------|
| 2 Bárley | Wheat | and | Beans |
| 2 Dárnél | Except | Tares | Peas |
| Rye | Oats | Also | Vetches |

The common Names of Spices, wanting the Plural; as

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| All-spice | Mace |
| Cinnamon | 4 Mácropiper |
| 2 Ginger | 2 Pep ^r per |
| Fin- <i>jer</i> | |

The common Names of such Herbs, Plants, Shrubs, and Drugs, as rarely form the plural Number; as

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Agrimony | 3 Cárduus <i>p</i> | 2 Dódder <i>w</i> |
| 3 A'ikanet <i>p</i> | Ditto benedí- | 2 Dúcks-meat <i>w</i> |
| 4 Allelújah <i>p</i> | tus <i>p</i> | Dyers-weed <i>w</i> |
| 2 A'll-good <i>p</i> | 3 Célandine <i>p</i> | 4 Elecampáne <i>b</i> |
| 2 Allseed <i>p</i> | 3 Céntory <i>p</i> | 2 E'ndive |
| A'nemony <i>p</i> | Charlock | 3 Epithíne <i>b</i> |
| Archangel | Chervil | 3 Eríngo <i>p</i> |
| 4 Aspa ^r agus <i>p</i> | Chickweed- | 3 E'sula |
| 5 Affarabácca <i>p</i> | Cínque-foil | 2 Eye-bright <i>b</i> |
| Basil | Clary | Fennel <i>b</i> |
| Baulm | Claver-gray | Feverfew <i>b</i> |
| Betony | Cliver | Fern <i>p</i> |
| Bindweed | 3 Cochineál <i>d</i> | Flax |
| 2 Bómbast <i>p</i> | 2 Cóckle | Foxglove } <i>p</i> |
| Brócoli | 2 Cocks-comb <i>p b</i> | 2 Fúcus <i>p</i> |
| Brooklime | 2 Comfrey <i>b</i> | Fumítory <i>b</i> |
| Bryony | 4 Contra-yérva <i>d</i> | Furz <i>sb</i> |
| Búglofs <i>p</i> | Córal <i>p</i> | 3 Galánga |
| Búrnét | 4 Córriander <i>p</i> | 2 Gárlíck |
| Búrrage <i>p</i> | 4 Co ^r stómary <i>b</i> | 2 Gázul <i>w</i> |
| Borage | 2 Cotton <i>p</i> | 3 Géntian <i>p</i> |
| Calamint | 2 Cranés-bill <i>b</i> | Gorce } |
| Camomel | 2 Cróeus | Gorz } |
| Camomile | Dill | Gors } |
| 3 Carraway <i>p</i> | 3 Dístany <i>b</i> | Gofs } |

Y

Goud

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------|
| Goud } | | Mayweed | |
| Gaud } | <i>p</i> | Meadow-sweet | |
| Grass <i>b</i> | | Melon | |
| Groundfel | | 3 Melilot | |
| Goose-grass | | Mint <i>b</i> | |
| Gromil | | Misseldine } | |
| Gromwel | | Misseltoe } | <i>p</i> |
| 3 Gua-i-a-cum <i>d</i> | | Missletoe } | |
| Hawk-weed <i>b</i> | | Moss <i>p</i> | |
| Héath <i>sb</i> | | Moufe-ear | |
| Hellebore <i>b</i> | | Monks-hood | |
| 2 Hémlöck <i>p</i> | | Mullein | |
| Hemp <i>p</i> | | 5 Nicotiana <i>p</i> | |
| Henbane | | 2 Night-shade <i>p</i> | |
| Horehound <i>b</i> | | 6 { Nöli-me } | |
| Houfe-leck | | { tan-ge-re } | <i>p</i> |
| Hy'acinth } | | 4 Oranöco | |
| Jacinth } | <i>p</i> | Orpine | |
| Hy'sop <i>d</i> | | Orrache <i>b</i> | |
| Jack in the Hedge | | 2 { Orris } | <i>p</i> |
| 2 Jälap <i>d</i> | | { iris } | |
| 3 Jämin } | <i>sb</i> | 2 Parsley <i>b</i> | |
| 3 Jëflamin } | | Penniroyal <i>b</i> | |
| 4 Jëfuits-bark <i>d</i> | | Pellitory of the Wall | |
| { Indico } | <i>d</i> | 4 Perriwinkle <i>b</i> | |
| { Indigo } | <i>p</i> | Plantain <i>b</i> | |
| { anil } | | Poly'pody | |
| 3 Jüniper <i>sb</i> | | Pumpnel | |
| 2 I'vy <i>sb</i> | | Púrlain <i>b</i> | |
| Kali <i>b</i> | | Restharrow } | <i>b</i> |
| Larks spur or heel | | Camock } | |
| 3 Lävender | | 3 Rosemary <i>p</i> | |
| Lav. Cotton | | Rue <i>a b</i> | |
| { Lickorish } | <i>sb</i> | 2 Saffron } | <i>p</i> |
| 3 { Liquorice } | | Saf-fern } | |
| 2 Lögwood | | Sage <i>b</i> | |
| Lövage | | 2 Sámphire <i>p</i> | |
| 2 Mádder | | 5 Sarfaparilla <i>p</i> | |
| Marjoram | | Sarsafas } | <i>d</i> |
| Maiden-hair | | Saxasfas } | |
| Mastick | | 3 Sávoury <i>b</i> | |

Scurvy-

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Scurvy-grafs <i>b</i> | Taragon |
| Sedge <i>w</i> | Tea <i>sb</i> |
| 2 { Sēna } <i>d</i> | Teasel |
| 2 { Senna } <i>d</i> | Thyme <i>b</i> |
| 2 Smallage <i>b</i> | Tórméntil |
| 2 { So ⁿ rel } <i>b</i> | 2 Tréfoil <i>b</i> |
| 2 { Sórrel } <i>b</i> | 3 Trípoly <i>b</i> |
| 3 Southernwood <i>sb</i> | turbith |
| Sow-bread <i>w</i> | blue-camomile } |
| Signal or mew | 3 Valerian <i>b</i> |
| 2 Spikenard <i>p</i> | 2 Vervain |
| Spínache | holy-herb } |
| 2 { Spi ⁿ nage } <i>b</i> | 4 Pigeon-grafs } |
| 2 { Spínnage } <i>b</i> | Juno's tears } |
| Sponge | Weld } |
| Spunge | Would } <i>p</i> |
| Spurge <i>p</i> | Woad <i>p</i> |
| Stone-crop | 2 Woodroff <i>b</i> |
| Súccory | 2 Wormwood <i>p</i> |
| 3 { Tábacco } <i>p</i> | Wrack <i>w</i> |
| 3 { Tóbacco } <i>p</i> | 2 Yárrow <i>b</i> |
| 3 Támarisk <i>sb</i> | 4 Zédoary <i>d</i> |
| 2 Tánfy <i>b</i> | |

Such Plants, Herbs, &c. as terminate with (foot, tongue, and wort), want Plural.

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Colt's-foot | Hound's-tongue | Dragon's-wort |
| Crowfoot | Banewort | Félwort |
| Adder's-tongue | Birthwort | Liverwort |
| Hart's-tongue | Colewort | Mugwort |

But the following Plants, Herbs, Roots, &c. frequently form both Numbers.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 3 A ^r tichoak <i>p</i> | 3 Cucumber <i>p</i> | Marigold |
| 2 Brámble <i>sb</i> | Gôurd <i>p</i> | Mushroom } |
| 2 Bríer <i>sb</i> | Hop <i>a p</i> | Mushroom } <i>p</i> |
| 2 Cabbáge <i>p</i> | Leak } | Nettle <i>p</i> |
| Chieve | Leek } <i>p</i> | 4 Peiony |
| Chive } | 2 Léttice <i>p</i> | Pifs-a-bed <i>p</i> |
| shive } | 2 Mállow | Poppy <i>p</i> |
| Cive } | Mandrake <i>p</i> | Reed <i>sb</i> |

Rush *p*
Savoy *p*

Scaⁿllion }
Scal-yon } *p*

Stráwberry *p*
Thistle *p*

A large Collection of the Common Names of such Things or Matters, whose component Parts cannot admit the Formation of the plural Number (except in expressing different Kinds or Sorts of the same Thing.

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Argil | Fo ^r ther } | Hire No. <i>q</i> |
| Bark | Fodder } | Hógoo |
| Batter | Fricasý } | Jápan-earth |
| Bread | Fricasée } | Ice |
| Búllion | Froth | Junk |
| Cément <i>a</i> | Fruit | Ivory |
| Cheese | Frush | Land <i>in gen.</i> |
| Cordage | Fullers-earth | La ^r ther <i>a</i> |
| Corn | Frumety <i>cook</i> | Latten |
| Crew ^r el | Fúrniture | Lêaven |
| Crúor <i>an su</i> | Furr | Lint <i>su</i> |
| Down | Fústick | Litharge |
| Drofs | Fustock | Loam } |
| Dung | Gallimawfry <i>cook</i> | Lome } <i>gar</i> |
| Dust | Garbage | Loblolly <i>cook</i> |
| Earth | Garble | Lóhock <i>phy</i> |
| Eár-wax | Gear | Lucre } |
| Few ^r el | Geer | kur } <i>in gen.</i> |
| Fúel | Glas | Malt |
| Filth | Glut No. <i>q</i> | Mango |
| Fíring | Gôar | Manúre |
| Fish | Grain No. <i>q</i> | March-pane <i>conf.</i> |
| Flesh | Gravel | Mart |
| Flue | Grillade <i>cook</i> | Marmaláde } |
| Flúmmery <i>cook</i> | Grist } | Marmalet } <i>conf</i> |
| Foam | Grit } | Matter |
| some | Ground | Méal |
| Fódder | Grout <i>cook</i> | Meat |
| Foil | Gun-powder | Médly No. <i>q</i> |
| Food | Hággafs | Mefs No. <i>q</i> |
| Fórage } | Hash <i>cook</i> | Me ^r tal <i>in gen.</i> |
| Fórrage } <i>a</i> | Hay | Mildew |

Míre

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mire | } <i>a</i> | Ragoó <i>cook</i> | Soot |
| <i>Mi-ur</i> | | Refuse <i>No. q</i> | <i>fat</i> |
| Mortar | | Re ⁿ gulus <i>chy</i> | Spawn |
| <i>Mor-ter</i> | | Rhachitis <i>an</i> | Sperm |
| Muck | | Rob <i>phar</i> | Spume |
| Mud | | Rope-yarn | Spun-yarn <i>sb</i> |
| Musk | | Rubbish | Starch |
| Mustard <i>cook</i> | | <i>bidg</i> | Stubble |
| Oakam | | Rust | Stuck |
| Oakum | | Sal <i>chy</i> | Stuff <i>in gen.</i> |
| Oatmeal | | Salmagundy | Stum |
| Ocean | | Solomongundy | Sublimate <i>chy</i> |
| O-shan | | } <i>cook</i> | Subsidence |
| O'ffal | | | Subsistence |
| O'rdure | | Salt <i>v chy</i> | Sultane <i>conf.</i> |
| O'rgal | | Fixed ditto | Su ⁿ tenance |
| Panádo <i>cook</i> | | Volatile ditto | Tan <i>a</i> |
| Péat | | Salt of glass | Tárras <i>bui</i> |
| Pelf <i>No. q</i> | | Ditto of Saturn | Tartar <i>phy</i> |
| Pellicle <i>v phy</i> | | Essential Salt | Thatch |
| Pith | | Sand | Timber <i>in gen.</i> |
| Plaister | } <i>bui</i> | Sandever <i>chy</i> | Tinder |
| Pla ⁿ ster | | Scrag | Tinsel |
| Ditto of <i>Paris</i> | | Scum | Tow |
| Porcelain | | Shag | Traff |
| Purcelain | | Shew-bread | Tutty |
| Pówder | | Sile | Vermicelli <i>cook</i> |
| Próvender | | Silk <i>in gen.</i> | Wood <i>in gen.</i> |
| Pulp | | Slag | Wool |
| Pulse | | Slime | Yeast |
| Putty | | Smut | Zymóma |
| Quint-essence | | Snuff | |

Also the Common Names of Manufactures wanting the Plural (except in Expressions of Quantity, Kinds, or Sorts.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| A ⁿ lamode | Bombisin | Búckram | Camlet |
| A ⁿ rras | Bombycine | Bumbasin | Canvas |
| Asbe ⁿ stine | Braid | Ca ⁿ lico | Chamois |
| Bombazeen | Brocade | Cámbrick | Shammy |
| | | | Dá ⁿ mask |

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| a an the | Da ^m ask | Linen | Shammy |
| | Dimitty | Linsey-woolsey | Silk |
| | Dófel | Lockram | Stuff |
| | Dorfel | Lockrum | Swán-skin |
| | Dowlafs | Luftring | Tábbý |
| | Drab | Lutestring | Tammy |
| | Drap | Mo ⁿ hair | Tape |
| | Drapdeberry | Muslin | Tápestry |
| | Flánnel | Orris | Tapistry |
| | Frángipane | Paper | Threád |
| | Freeze | Parchment | Thred |
| | Frieze | Pastboard | Tick |
| | Fuftian | Plad | Ticking |
| | Fuft- <i>chan</i> | Plush | Tíssue |
| | Galloón | Sagatheé | Twine |
| | Ga ⁿ loon | Sárcenet | Twist |
| | Gause | Sárfenet | Véllam |
| | Gawze | Sátten | Véllum |
| | Gro ⁿ gram | Sattin | Vélvét |
| | Hofe | Sattinet | Wadding |
| | Húck-a-back | Say | Week |
| | Incle | Serge | Wick |
| | Kersey | Shag | Wire |
| | Lace <i>in gen.</i> | Shagreen | Woósted |
| | Lawn | Shaloón | Worsted |
| | Lēa ⁿ ther | Shamoy | Yarn |

The Names of the various Kinds or Sorts of Stones following have rarely the plural Number, (except they terminate with the Syllable (stone), then they may easily form both Numbers; as follows.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A ⁿ damant | Cárbuncle | Diámond |
| A ⁿ gate | Chalcédony | <i>di-mant</i> |
| A ⁿ methyft | Chryfolite | <i>di-munt</i> |
| Ami | Chryfopæia <i>phy</i> | Eagle's-stone |
| Asbe ⁿ ftos | Cornelian | E ⁿ merald |
| Be ⁿ ryl | <i>yan</i> | E ⁿ mery |
| Bezoar | Sárdoin | Florentine |
| Bolonian-stone | Cornu-ámmonis | Foffil |
| Ca ⁿ lamine | Cry ⁿ ftal | Gárnet |

Gírafol

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Gírafol | Pearl |
| Granit | Philosopher's-stone |
| Hyacinth | Plaister |
| Jacinth | Plafter } of <i>Paris</i> |
| Jade | Porphyry |
| Ja ⁿ íper | Púmice |
| Jett | Reddle |
| Lapis Infernalis | Ruddle |
| Lapis Lazuli | Sapphire |
| Máagnet | <i>fi-ur</i> |
| Márble | Sardonyx |
| Mu ⁿ íscovy-glaſs | Shale |
| Mirror-stone | Smaragdus |
| O'nyx | Spalt |
| Opal | Spar |
| Oſteocolla | Terrella |
| Parian Marble | Tópaz |

The following, and thoſe always compounded with (ſtone), are expreſſed in both Numbers, at Pleaſure; as

| | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| Brick-ſtone | Ragſtone | { ies s |
| Flint, and | Rubſtone | |
| Flint-ſtone | Ruby | |
| Free-ſtone | Slate | |
| Grind-ſtone | Touchſtone | |
| Hôan | Whetſtone | |
| Pebble | | |

A Collection of Common Names expreſſing Actions in general, and very ſeldom expreſſed Plural.

| | |
|------------|----------------|
| Avówtry | Blandíloquence |
| Autógraphy | Bóúnty |
| Autólogy | Brachy'logy |
| Aútopſy | Bribery |
| Batto'logy | Burglar |
| Bi'gamy | Burglary |
| Bláſphemy | Burleſk |

Bur-

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Burlesque | Polylogy |
| Calumny | Portliness |
| Casualty | mien |
| Causa' lity | ge'sture |
| Cenotaphium <i>arc</i> | Remorse |
| Champarty } <i>la</i> | Renascence |
| Champerty } | Renascency |
| Chance-medly <i>la</i> | Renitency |
| Chylification <i>phy</i> | Ribaldry |
| Conformity | Sacredge |
| Fe'lony | Sincerity |
| Folly | Sleight |
| Forgery | Speed |
| Gratitude | Tauto'logy |
| Heed | Traffick |
| Imbracery <i>la</i> | Trigamy |
| Imparance <i>la</i> | Tutelage |
| Incest | Vaniloquence |
| Influx | Vengeance |
| Ingra'titude | Violence |
| Mockery | Unani'mity |
| O'cillancy | Uniformity |
| Patrocination | Utterance |
| Patrocinity | Waggery |
| Pe'nitence | |

A Collection of Common Names, denoting the State and Condition of Beings and Things, and are seldom expressed in the Plural; as

in, into, unto, under, from, by, on.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Bondage | Defence |
| Bottomry | Discomfiture |
| Bottomree | Disesteem |
| Brotherhood | Disgrace |
| Capti'vity | Dislike <i>a</i> |
| Celibacy | Disregard |
| Childhood | Disrepute |
| Comfort <i>uni</i> | Disreputation |
| Consanguinity <i>cog</i> | Durance |
| Contráctile <i>phi</i> | Effervescence |
| Cósenage | Effervescency |

Eldest

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Eldest | Mino ^r ity | Púberty |
| Eldership | Mirth <i>uni</i> | Pue ^r ity |
| Esteém | Moisture <i>uni</i> | Pupilage |
| Etérnity | Monógamy | Quiéscence |
| Fare | Nature <i>uni</i> | Quiescency |
| Fate | Nobi ^l ity | Quiet |
| Fatherless | Nonage | Quietness |
| Fatness | Non-entity | Repóse |
| Fuidity | Novi ^c iate | Repóition |
| Fore-knowledge | Núllity | Reputáion |
| First-born | Núrture | Repúte |
| Fratérnity | Obedience | Rest |
| Fúry | Oblivion <i>la</i> | Safeness |
| Glory | Obstinacy | Safety |
| Grándeur | O'rphanage | Scárcity |
| Ha ^b itude | O'rphanism | Shame |
| Haste | Panfóphia <i>uni</i> | Sisterhoód |
| Héalth | Pápácy | Slávery |
| Húnger | Pa ^r adice | Spléndour |
| Hypo ^c risy | Pa ^r entage | Sumptuosity |
| Jéopardy | Pa ^r ity | Superio ^r ity |
| <i>jep-par-dy</i> | Péace | Suprémacý |
| Húddle | Péasantry | Temperature |
| Impórtance <i>uni</i> | Plénty | Thrift |
| Impotence | Plight | Thriftiness |
| I'mpotency | Poly ^g amy | Tributariness |
| I'ncrement | Po ^l yl ^y archy | Vérdour |
| Indémnity | Potentia ^l ity | Vérdure |
| Infancy | Po ^t her | Vérity |
| Inferiórity | Poverty | Virgi ⁿ ity |
| I'nfluence <i>uni</i> | Pre-e ^m inence | Want |
| Labóur | Pre-he ^m inence | Warmth |
| Languór <i>uni</i> | Pre-exi ^s tence | Wédlock |
| Liberty | Preference | Wélfare |
| Manhoód | Préferment | Yeomanry |
| Ma ^t rimony | Prégnancy | <i>yem-manry</i> |
| Medio ^c rity | Prio ^r ity | |
| Might <i>uni</i> | Prospe ^r ity | |

A Collection of such Common Names of Common Terms and Things as are rarely applied in the Plural; as follows.

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A ^l lamode | Nick Nínny | Shack <i>act.</i> |
| Cúrrant | Nihil | Single-Ten |
| Dawn | Nóne-such | Ditto, &c. |
| Defhabille | Nónplus | Stérling |
| Devoir | Nónsense | Stir |
| Dishabille | Noon <i>ti</i> | Talk |
| <i>beel</i> | No ^o thing | <i>tauk</i> |
| Ens | Nought | Táttle |
| Finis | Pa ^o pa | Tire |
| Járgon | Pel-mel <i>No. &c.</i> | Títtle-tattle |
| Labour in vain | Phyz | Troth |
| Látermath | Pigfny | Trust |
| Laud | Pre ^o sent | Twilight |
| Legerdemáin | Price-Courant | Vogue |
| <i>-jer-</i> | Prittle-Prattle | Up-shot |
| Lobs-póund | Prose | Wéal |
| Mid-day <i>ti</i> | Pug | Wéa ^o ther |
| Mifs <i>tit</i> | Puggy | Whole <i>q</i> |
| Mundúngus | Púrport | World |
| Neuter | Pursuance | <i>wurld</i> |
| Nick of Time | Rhíno <i>cant</i> | Ye ^o sterday |
| Nickum Poóp | Sense in <i>gen.</i> | Yesternight |

A Collection of Common Names, being extraordinary Technical Terms of such Arts, Sciences, &c. as are denoted by the Abbreviation or Abbreviations following; also wanting the plural Number.

| | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| the | { | Arcanum <i>phy, &c.</i> | Bockland <i>la</i> |
| | | Arpeggio <i>mu</i> | Bolcage <i>forst</i> |
| | | A ^o tmosphere <i>phi</i> | Cántus <i>mu</i> |
| | | Attic-base <i>arc</i> | Canzone <i>mu</i> |
| | | Augu ^o stine | Caphar <i>mer</i> |
| | | Confession } <i>div</i> | Caput Mortuum <i>chy</i> |
| | | Avifo <i>mer</i> | Ca ^o stramination <i>mil</i> |
| | | Azoth <i>chy</i> | Chacoón <i>mu</i> |

Chaniade

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Chamade <i>mil</i> | Moiety <i>No. q la</i> |
| Clicket <i>hun</i> | Money <i>com</i> |
| Conátus <i>phi</i> | Montoir <i>hors</i> |
| Contra <i>mer</i> | Mórbus <i>phy</i> |
| Convérse <i>ma</i> | Mortmain <i>la</i> |
| Corban <i>scrip</i> | Myúrus <i>phy</i> |
| Crépúscle <i>phi</i> | Nam |
| Crócus <i>chy</i> | Náam } <i>la</i> |
| Décalogue <i>div</i> | Nama ⁿ lion |
| Decámeris | Nausea <i>phy</i> |
| Dodecátemory <i>ast</i> | Nemine contradicente <i>la</i> |
| Durefs <i>la</i> | Néophite <i>ecc</i> |
| Eclectick <i>phi</i> | Nísus <i>phy</i> |
| Emendalis <i>la</i> | Non-abi ⁿ lity |
| Enneadecaeteris <i>chro</i> | Non-appearance <i>la</i> |
| Equúleus <i>mil ast</i> | Nonagesimal Degree <i>ast</i> |
| Esse <i>phy</i> | Non compos mentis <i>la</i> |
| Fourth <i>mu</i> | Núcleus <i>ast arc</i> |
| Gránd-gusto <i>pai</i> | Nútriment <i>phy</i> |
| Hanse <i>No. mer</i> | Nutrition <i>phy</i> |
| Hypostatical Union <i>div</i> | Olympick Fire <i>opt</i> |
| Ignorámus <i>la</i> | Or <i>he</i> |
| Infantry <i>No. mil</i> | O'rdeal <i>la</i> |
| Juxta Position <i>No. phy</i> | Ordinance <i>No. mil</i> |
| Lárboard <i>na</i> | Ordónnance <i>pai arc</i> |
| Lárceny | Os <i>an</i> |
| Grand ditto } <i>la</i> | Par <i>com</i> |
| Pettit ditto | Philosopher's-stone <i>phi chy</i> |
| Litany } <i>div</i> | Phry ⁿ gian Mood } <i>mu</i> |
| Liturgy | -ji- |
| Magna-Charta <i>la</i> | Phy ⁿ sical Point <i>phy</i> |
| -kar- | Plánisphere <i>persp</i> |
| Maranátha <i>ecc</i> | Pla ⁿ stick Virtue } <i>phy</i> |
| Marásmus <i>phy</i> | Ditto Power |
| Marotick Stile <i>po</i> | Plus <i>al</i> |
| Mar'tial Law <i>mil</i> | Póint-blank <i>gun, he, &c.</i> |
| Metre } <i>po</i> | Policy } <i>la, &c.</i> |
| Meter | Polity } |
| Meum & Tuum <i>la</i> | Pontlévis <i>hors</i> |
| Millennium <i>div</i> | Pragma ⁿ tick Sanction <i>la</i> |
| Mochlia <i>su</i> | Premunire <i>la, &c.</i> |

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Pre st o <i>mu</i> | Salvátion <i>div</i> |
| Prime <i>v ast chro &c.</i> | Séton <i>su</i> |
| Primum Mobile <i>ast</i> | Shéminith } <i>scr</i> |
| Pro st ody <i>gr</i> | Seminith } |
| Protopopéia <i>rb</i> | Shiloh <i>scr</i> |
| Ptolemáick System <i>ast</i> | Siderial Year <i>ast</i> |
| Purlieu <i>for la</i> | Summum Bonum <i>div</i> |
| Pythagórean System <i>ast</i> | Tare <i>com</i> |
| Ditto Table | Te deum <i>ecc</i> |
| Ditto Theorem | Thorough Base <i>mu</i> |
| Py th on <i>po</i> | Thúmmim <i>scr</i> |
| Quarantain } <i>for la</i> | Tophet <i>scr</i> |
| Qua ^r antine } | Trávally <i>mil</i> |
| Quórum <i>la</i> | Tret <i>com</i> |
| Racha } | Tróver <i>la</i> |
| -ka } <i>scrip</i> | Tutty <i>mu</i> |
| Raca } | Vert <i>forest la</i> |
| Régimen <i>phy</i> | Urim and Thummim <i>scr</i> |
| Relievo } <i>sculp</i> | U ['] sance <i>com</i> |
| Relief } | U ['] tas <i>la</i> |
| Rise <i>mer</i> | Zéphyrus |
| Salique } | |
| -like } <i>for la</i> | |

the

The Names of the Seasons, or Quarters of the Year, expressed in general, want Plural; as

Spring Summer Autumn Winter

The Names of the cardinal Points of the Sea-Compass, or Winds, shewing the Quarters of the World, with their Subdivisions, as exhibited in the following Card, want the Plural.

1 NORTH

2 North-by-East

3 North-North-East

4 North-East-by-North

5 North-East

6 North-East-by-East

7 East-North-East

8 East-by-North

9 EAST

10 East-by-South

11 East-South-East

12 South-East-by-East

} Wind

13 South-

- 13 South-East
- 14 South-East-by-South
- 15 South-South-East
- 16 South-by-East
- 17 SOUTH
- 18 South-by-West
- 19 South-South-West
- 20 South-West-by-South
- 21 South-West
- 22 South-West-by-West
- 23 West-South-West
- 24 West-by-South
- 25 WEST
- 26 West-by-North
- 27 West-North-West
- 28 North-West-by-West
- 29 North-West
- 30 North-West-by-North
- 31 North-North-West
- 32 North-by-West

} Wind

the

A Collection of Common Names whose component and constituent Parts admits not the singular Number.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Acquists | Cónfines | Effi'gies |
| Alms | Contráries | Efflúviums |
| Amends | Crampoóns | E'lements <i>un</i> |
| A'ntlers | Crámp-rings | Elves |
| A'shes | Credéntials | Entrails |
| Assets | <i>-shals</i> | E'mbers |
| Bellows | Croches <i>deer</i> | Espóufsals |
| Bilboes <i>pun</i> | Cutlets | Esséntials <i>sb un</i> |
| Billiards } <i>gam</i> | Dainties | E'thicks |
| yards } | Díctates | Eves |
| Bowels <i>an</i> | Díviders | Eaves |
| Bráckets | Dog-days | E'xequies |
| Bréeches | Drags | Extra'vagants |
| Butter-teeth | Dregs | Fángles |
| By-ends | Eaves | Fangs |
| Calipers <i>inst</i> | Eaves-droppers | Fétters |
| Cónders | E'ffects <i>goods</i> | Filaments |

Flém-

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Flémings | Jénnets | Nómbles |
| Flótages | I'nstitutes | Nones <i>ti</i> |
| Fore-fáthers | Inte'stines | No'strils |
| Fore-teéth | Intrails | Numerals |
| Forma'lities | Júmbals | O'bsequies |
| Fouds | Jumps | Ogles <i>cant</i> |
| Folds | Kálends | Oppósites |
| Frontiers | Kecks | Orts |
| Fróntlets | Kíckshaws | Oughts |
| Furies | Kníck-knacks | Pálliards |
| Fussocks | Lees | Pándeets |
| Fu'stilugs | Mále-contents | Pantaloóns |
| Galliga'skins | Manes | Pantoffles |
| Gállows | Mánners | Pantables |
| Gambadoes | Mátrices | Parentáles |
| Gámbols | Mawks | Péndants |
| Garbels | May-games | Péttitoes |
| Ga'scoynes | Means | Philippicks |
| Ga'thers | Mélasses | Píncers |
| Géntiles <i>peo</i> | Ménaces | Ply'ers |
| Gibbles | Messieurs | Preliminaries |
| Globules | Millepedes | Prémises |
| Globulets | Mínutes <i>notes</i> | Quickfands |
| Góblins | Misdeeds | Quíllets |
| Goods | Mocado's | Quibbles |
| Grotts Oatmeal | Moderns <i>peo</i> | Reins |
| Gúbbings | Molasses | Remains |
| Guerkins | Molosses | Repairs |
| Gums | Monsoons | Roes } <i>milt</i> |
| Guts | Mósses | Rows } |
| Halliards | Moveables <i>goods</i> | Rudiments <i>in gen.</i> |
| yards | Mues | Rúffles |
| Hangers | Mews | Scales |
| Hangings | Múggets | Scíffors |
| Hips <i>p b</i> | Múlligrubs | Scízzars |
| Hólfsters | Mustáches | Scotch Collops |
| Hurds | Néapes | Scraps |
| Hards | Ne'cessaries | Senses |
| Hu'ftings | Nest of Drawers | Sháckles |
| Jaunts | News | Shámables |
| Ides | Nippers | Shávings |

Shears

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Shears | Teásles | Valences |
| Sheers | Teázles | Vallens |
| Skirts | Temples <i>b b</i> | Ve ^r stments |
| Slippers | Ténters | Viands |
| Snáppers | Thanks | Viñtuals |
| Snúffers | Thrumis | Umbles } <i>decr</i> |
| Spángles | Tidings | Numbles } |
| Spárables | Tongs | Wáddles |
| Spátter-dashes | Tréaddles | Wages |
| Stays | Tréddles | Waites |
| Steélyards | Treffes | Wang-teeth |
| Stews | Trifles | Wáttles |
| Stilts | Tufhes | Whiskers |
| Stocks | Tusks | White-meats |
| Súburbs | Tweézers | Whithers <i>borf</i> |
| Suds | Twins | |
| Tacks | Vails <i>gifts</i> | |

A Collection of such Technical Terms as are only expressed in the Plural Number, digested after the same Manner as the Collection of Technical Terms in Page 170; shewing, by the Abbreviation following the Term; in what Art, Science. &c. such a Term is accepted in; as follows.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A'bbutals <i>la</i> | Apprôaches <i>mil</i> |
| Abdúctores <i>an</i> | Arms <i>mil</i> |
| Abori ^g ines <i>bis</i> | Arréars <i>mer</i> |
| Acróters <i>arc</i> | Asymptótes <i>ma</i> |
| Allerions <i>be</i> | Atlántes <i>arc</i> |
| Alpha | Atláffes <i>arc an</i> |
| Alponfine Tables } <i>ast</i> | Aúges <i>ma</i> |
| Aludels <i>chy</i> | Bárriers <i>fort</i> |
| A'naleçts | Bátlements <i>fort</i> |
| Anécdotes <i>chro</i> | Cáliduçts <i>arc</i> |
| Anguelles <i>haw</i> | Capillámments <i>an</i> |
| A'nnals <i>chro</i> | Capillary Arteries <i>an</i> |
| Annates <i>ecc</i> | Caprizans <i>phy</i> |
| Antepredícaments <i>lo</i> | Cómfits <i>conf</i> |
| A'ntes <i>gar arc</i> | Cómmens <i>ecc</i> |
| Antiades <i>an</i> | Concórdates <i>la</i> |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Conténts <i>com</i> | | Ducts <i>v an</i> |
| Contourriated | } <i>antig</i> | Effections <i>geo</i> |
| Madallions | | Ejaculatory Vessels <i>an</i> |
| Convéntuals <i>ecc</i> | | Elegiack Verses <i>po</i> |
| Convergent | } <i>Rays phi</i> | Elephantine Books |
| Converging | | Ely'sian Fields <i>fic</i> |
| Converging Series <i>al</i> | | Ember Days <i>ti</i> |
| Corps <i>v arc</i> | | Ditto Weeks <i>ti</i> |
| Corpu'scles <i>phi</i> | | Emblements <i>v la</i> |
| Corrélatives <i>cog</i> | | Entries <i>bu</i> |
| Courses <i>sh</i> | | Equerries <i>off</i> |
| Cou** <i>an</i> | | Erect Flowers <i>bo</i> |
| Cremafters | } <i>an</i> | Escalop-Shells <i>be</i> |
| Suspensóres | | E'sculents <i>bo</i> |
| Crenated Leaves <i>bo</i> | | E'spleés <i>la</i> |
| Cricoídes <i>an</i> | | E'stovers <i>la</i> |
| Cuiraffiers <i>mil</i> | | E'thicks <i>phi</i> |
| Culmiferous Plants <i>bo</i> | | Ethmoíds <i>an</i> |
| Cu'spidated Flowers <i>bo</i> | | Ethmoídes <i>an</i> |
| Cútings <i>gar</i> | | E'ver-greens <i>bo gar</i> |
| Dēads | } <i>min</i> | Excrétory Ducts <i>an</i> |
| Dēad Heaps | | Exercises <i>uni</i> |
| Delegates | } <i>la</i> | Exorcisms <i>uni</i> |
| Court of ditto | | Fáctors <i>ari</i> |
| Dental Letters <i>prin</i> | | Fa'scines <i>fort</i> |
| Dénticles | } <i>arc</i> | Bavins |
| Déntils | | Fashion Pieces <i>sh</i> |
| Desultóres | | Fecennine Verses <i>po</i> |
| Deuterocanónical | } <i>scr</i> | Fibers |
| Books | | Fibres |
| Diacauſtick Curves <i>ma</i> | | Figurate Numbers <i>ari</i> |
| Dialectical Arguments <i>lo</i> | | Filaments <i>an bo</i> |
| Digitated Plants <i>bo</i> | | Finánces |
| Digliphs <i>arc</i> | | Fistular Flowers <i>bo</i> |
| Discous Flowers <i>bo</i> | | Fixed Bo'dies <i>ast</i> |
| Diſmes <i>la</i> | | Fixed Stars <i>ast</i> |
| Dominicál Letters | | Flútings <i>arc</i> |
| Doublings <i>be</i> | | Flúxions |
| Draughts | } <i>gam</i> | yons |
| drafts | | shons |
| Drugs <i>phy</i> | | Flyers <i>arc</i> |

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Foothooks } <i>sb</i> | Hèats <i>hors</i> |
| Fúttocks } <i>sb</i> | Have-offerings <i>scr</i> |
| Fórceps <i>su</i> | Hereditaments <i>la</i> |
| Fórcers <i>su</i> | Homoimerical Princip. <i>phi</i> |
| Forces <i>mil</i> | Hot-cockles <i>gam</i> |
| Fore-bolts <i>sb</i> | Húmmums <i>phy</i> |
| Fóre-locks <i>sb</i> | Hypostátical Principles <i>chy</i> |
| Fórtitudes <i>astr</i> | Jessles <i>baw</i> |
| Fortúnes <i>astr</i> | Immúnities |
| Four Corners <i>geo &c.</i> | I'mplements <i>in gen.</i> |
| Frontales <i>an</i> | Indivisibles <i>v gr</i> |
| Fruementáceous Plants <i>bo</i> | Infinite ^u simals <i>ma</i> |
| Fútlocks <i>sb</i> | Infórtunes <i>astr</i> |
| Gáblocks | Initials <i>prin</i> |
| Gafflets | Inns of Court <i>la</i> |
| Gazons <i>fort</i> | Intélligences |
| Gemelles <i>he</i> | Intécalary Days <i>chra</i> |
| Ge ⁿ itals <i>an</i> | Intermésses <i>cook</i> |
| Geodétical Numbers <i>ari</i> | Interro gatives <i>la</i> |
| Germins <i>gar</i> | Intérstices <i>phi</i> |
| Gessles <i>baw</i> | Joiſts |
| Gests | Isles } <i>arc</i> |
| Jests | <i>isles</i> } |
| Glans <i>nat his</i> | Isoperi ^u meters |
| Góllops <i>he</i> | Isoperi ^u metral |
| Gráces <i>la</i> | Figures <i>ma</i> |
| Days of Grace <i>mer</i> | Isóceles <i>ma</i> |
| Grains of Paradise <i>phy</i> | Júrats |
| Grápnels <i>sb</i> | Judicial Days <i>la</i> |
| Gréaves <i>mil</i> | Lambdoïdes } |
| Grínders <i>an</i> | Lambdoïdal } <i>an</i> |
| Grómets <i>sb</i> | Suture } |
| Grounds <i>prin</i> | Lanniars } |
| Ground Timbers <i>sb</i> | <i>yars</i> } |
| Guards <i>ast mil</i> | Láshers <i>sb</i> |
| Gules <i>he</i> | Laskets } |
| Halcyon Days <i>tim</i> | Latches } <i>sb</i> |
| Hárpings <i>sb</i> | Latches <i>me</i> |
| Harpin Irons <i>sb</i> | Laúnders <i>min</i> |
| Hèad Lines <i>sb</i> | Lêásh Laws <i>hu</i> |
| Hèad Sails <i>sb</i> | Ledges <i>sb</i> |

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Leets <i>la</i> | Motets <i>mu</i> |
| Leetch-lines <i>sh</i> | Móveable Signs |
| Lens <i>opt &c.</i> | Môúldings <i>arc</i> |
| Lifts <i>sh</i> | Múniments <i>la</i> |
| Li ^g atures <i>prin su</i> | Mu ⁿ nions } <i>arc</i> |
| Ligets <i>v an &c.</i> | -yons } |
| Limbers { <i>sh</i> | Mu ^s cular Arteries <i>an</i> |
| Límber-holes } | Muscular Fibres } |
| Liquids <i>la gr</i> | fi-burs } |
| Lixi ^v iate Salts <i>chy</i> | Muscular Veins <i>an</i> |
| Local Colours <i>pai</i> | Napiers Bones |
| Ditto Cu ^l stoms | Laws of Nature |
| Ditto Ceremonies | Naval Timbers <i>sh</i> |
| Ditto Pro ^b lems <i>ma</i> | Nebulus Stars <i>ast</i> |
| Lo ^g arithms <i>ari</i> | Nettings <i>sh</i> |
| Loins <i>an</i> | Netting-Sails <i>sh</i> |
| Lucid Intervals | Neuters <i>gr</i> |
| Lumbrical Mu ^s cles <i>an</i> | Nichils <i>la</i> |
| Lúnettes <i>an</i> | Noble Parts <i>an</i> |
| Lungs <i>an</i> | Nodes <i>ast</i> |
| Macaronicks <i>po</i> | Nomas <i>phy</i> |
| Mánig lions <i>gun</i> | Non-naturals <i>phy</i> |
| Mannopers <i>old la</i> | Nórthern Signs <i>ast</i> |
| Mántlings <i>he</i> | Notes <i>mu &c.</i> |
| Manucaptures <i>la</i> | Common Notions |
| Marines } <i>mil</i> | Novations <i>la</i> |
| -reens } | Núdils <i>su</i> |
| Mártlets <i>he</i> | Nudities <i>v pai</i> |
| Mártnets <i>sh</i> | Obeying Signs <i>ast</i> |
| Máffeters <i>an</i> | Obvéntions <i>old la</i> |
| Materials <i>bui</i> | Offices <i>arc</i> |
| Ma ^t ttins <i>ecc</i> | Officinals <i>phy</i> |
| Mecha ⁿ ical Affections <i>me</i> | Off-sets <i>gar</i> |
| Ditto Powers <i>me</i> | Qleron Laws |
| Memoirs <i>bis</i> | Olfactory Nerves <i>an</i> |
| Meninges <i>an</i> | Optic-glassés <i>opt</i> |
| Metopes <i>arc</i> | O ^r bits <i>an</i> |
| Miliary Glands <i>an</i> | O ^r ders <i>v &c.</i> |
| Mitchels <i>arc</i> | O ^r dinaries <i>he</i> |
| Mítral Valves <i>an</i> | Orenges <i>he</i> |
| Bills of Mortality <i>chro</i> | |

Organ } *mil*
 Orgues }
 O'rnaments *arc*
 O'ut-works *fort*
 Palifadoes }
 Pali^ufades } *fort*
 Pállats *watch me*
 Pangs *phy q*
 Parceners *la &c.*
 Parodick Degrees *al*
 Parrels *sh*
 Pártners *sh*
 Pátents }
 Letters ditto } *la*
 Páthós *rb*
 Court of Pecúliars *la*
 Clerk of the Pells *la*
 Penteco^ustals
 Pévits *watch me*
 Pháses *ast*
 Pickles *co*
 Imperfect Plants *bo*
 Platonick Bodies
 Plays *various Sorts*
 Common Pleas *la*
 Pleas of the Crown *la*
 Clerk of the Pleas *la*
 Pleiades *ast*
 Polar Circles *ast geog*
 Poles *ast geog*
 Polemicks *div*
 Po^uliticks *State aff*
 Polygonal Numbers
 Peres interstices *phi*
 Free-Ports
 Pounces *haw*
 Pounders *gun*
 Pówderings *pai arc be*
 Powers *ma phi al chy phar*
 &c.
 Prédial Tythes *la*

Preserves *conf*
 Prick Posts *bui*
 Profécions *astr*
 Propórtionals *ari*
 Proxies *can la*
 Prutenick Tables *ast*
 Pulmónes *an*
 Quadrats *prin*
 Quantities *al*
 Quarters *lodgings*
 Quarter-Sessions *la*
 Quiescents *prin*
 Raddlings *bui*
 Radiacal Curves *ma*
 Rag-bolts *sh*
 Ratlings *sh*
 Readings
 Regular Bodies *ma*
 Ditto Curves *ma*
 Ditto Figures *ma*
 Relapsed Persons *div*
 Court of Requests *la*
 Ribs *an sh*
 Riches *mer q*
 Ring-bolts *sh*
 Rites *ecc*
 Robbins *sh*
 Rolls *v la &c.*
 Master of the Rolls *la*
 Rolls of Parchment
 Roof Trees *bui sh*
 Rungs *sh*
 Salts *chy &c.*
 Sand-bags *mil*
 Sanders *India Wood*
 Sattellites *ast*
 Sa^uvages *peo*
 Saucissons }
 Fascines } *mil*
 Scriptures *v scr*

| | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|
| the | Scupper-holes <i>sh</i> | Superfi ^u cies | } <i>ma</i> |
| | Scupper-leathers <i>sh</i> | - <i>she-ees</i> | |
| | Scupper-nails <i>sh</i> | Supplies <i>mil</i> | |
| | Scuttles <i>sh</i> | Supporters <i>he</i> | |
| | Series <i>v ma</i> | Sylphs <i>Fairies</i> | |
| | Servants at Arms <i>tit</i> | Tales <i>la</i> | |
| | Sexagesimals <i>ari</i> | Temporalities <i>ecc</i> | |
| | Sharper's Tools <i>gam</i> | Terms <i>v phy ast ma arc &c.</i> | |
| | Shoars } <i>v bui</i> | Testicles <i>an</i> | |
| | Shores } | Thrones <i>div</i> | |
| | Side-lays <i>hu</i> | Tidings <i>news</i> | |
| | Simples <i>phi</i> | Ties <i>sh</i> | |
| | Sippets <i>cook</i> | Tithes <i>ecc</i> | |
| | Sleepers <i>sh</i> | Train Bands <i>mil</i> | |
| | Slops <i>v phy &c.</i> | Treenels } | } <i>sh</i> |
| | Species } | Trunnels } | |
| | - <i>shees</i> } <i>&c.</i> | Trees <i>sh</i> | |
| | Spillers <i>hu</i> | Tro ^u picks <i>ast</i> | |
| | Spirits <i>phy</i> | Trunnions } | } <i>gun</i> |
| | Animal ditto | - <i>yons</i> | |
| | Vital ditto | Vails <i>gifts</i> | |
| | Natural ditto | Ve ^u getables <i>in gen.</i> | |
| | Spirits <i>chy</i> | Veins <i>min an</i> | |
| | Sulphurous ditto | Vejours <i>la</i> | |
| | Acid ditto | Vi ^u ctuals | |
| | Salt ditto | Vitals <i>an</i> | |
| | Spiritualities <i>ecc</i> | Voices | |
| | Splents <i>su &c.</i> | Articulate ditto | |
| | Spokes <i>wheel</i> | Inarticulate ditto | |
| | Spurkets <i>sh &c.</i> | Vouffloirs <i>arc</i> | |
| | Stairs <i>bui</i> | Wales <i>sh &c.</i> | |
| | Stánefiles <i>card</i> | Wangates <i>min</i> | |
| | Stannaries <i>min</i> | Wings <i>fort bui arc he</i> | |
| | Stretchers <i>sh</i> | Wires <i>gar</i> | |
| | Strings <i>mu</i> | Works <i>fort &c.</i> | |
| | Súckers <i>gar</i> | Xíphoides } | } <i>an</i> |
| | Sumptuary Laws <i>ob</i> | Zi | |

The appellative Names of such Arts and Sciences as want the Plural Number.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Acousticks | Hydrosta ^u ticks | Phy ^u ticks |
| Conick Séctions | Mathema ^u ticks | <i>fiz-ziks</i> |
| Diaphónicks | Mecha ^u nicks | Pneuma ^u ticks |
| Dióptricks | <i>-kan-</i> | Po ^u liticks |
| Gnomónicks | Metaphy ^u ticks | Sta ^u ticks |
| Hydraulicks | O ^u pticks | Tácticks |

C H A P. XII.

Of PROPER NAMES.

Q. What do you mean by *proper Names*?

A. *A proper Name is used to express and distinguish one particular Being or Kind from another of the same Being or Kind.*

Q. How do you explain yourself on this Head?

A. *By the following Divisions or Classes of the same Beings or Kinds; as*

1. *Of the Supreme BEING of Beings.*



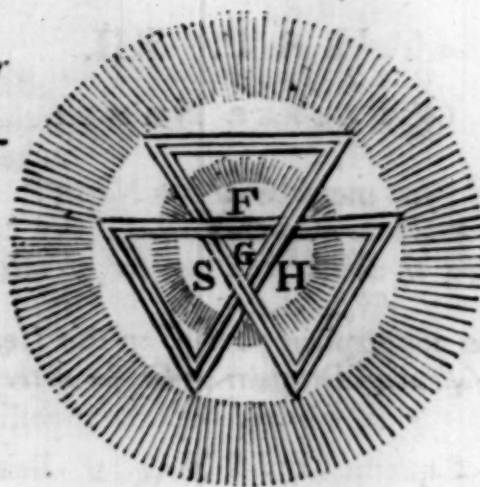
N. B. *Although there be the Name God for a false God, yet let it be understood it must be farther distinguished by a following Name, to distinguish which of those particular Gods you mean; as will be exhibited hereafter: Therefore the Word God consequently and absolutely becomes either a Common Name, or a Quality, in such Case.*

2. *Of*

2. *Of the proper Names of the Godhead, or Trinity, as declared to Mankind by divine Revelation, at sundry Times, and divers Manners.*

*Jehovah
The Lord of Hosts
I am That I am
Sabaoth
The Father*

*Emmanuel
Wonderful Counsellor
The Mighty God
The Everlasting Father
The Prince of Peace
The Lord our Righteousness
Messiah
The Son of God
Jesus
Christ
Our Lord
Saviour
The Lamb of God
First Begotten
The Word
Redeemer*



*The Holy Ghost
The Spirit
The Holy Spirit
The Comforter
The Paraclete*

N. B. *No more must be understood of an equilateral Triangle in this Place than its figuring forth Unity and Oneness, according with St. Athanasius's Creed, and not to oppose the second Precept of the Decalogue.*

1. *Of created Beings, whether animate or inanimate.*

Animate Beings.

1. *Angelick ; as
Gabriel, &c. Lucifer, &c.*

2. *Of Mankind.*

1. *Of*

1. *Of the Masculine ; as*

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Adam | Hezekiah, &c. | Quintilian, &c. |
| Abraham (<i>the Father of the Faithful</i>), &c. | Joel, &c. | Richard, &c. |
| | Jôb, &c. | Samuel, &c. |
| | Kish | Thomas, &c. |
| Benjamin, &c. | Korah, &c. | Uriah, &c. |
| Caleb, &c. | Lionel, &c. | Vespasian, &c. |
| Daniel, &c. | Moses, &c. | William, &c. |
| Elijah, &c. | Noah, &c. | Xerxes, &c. |
| Francis, &c. | O ^b badiah, &c. | Zephaniah, &c. |
| Gad, &c. | Peter, &c. | |

2. *Of the Feminine ; as*

| | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Abigail, &c. | Grace, &c. | Rûth, &c. |
| Barbara, &c. | Hannah, &c. | Sufanna, &c. |
| Catharine, &c. | Jane, &c. | Tabitha, &c. |
| Dinah, &c. | Lydia, &c. | Vashti, &c. |
| Elizabeth, &c. | Martha, &c. | Winefrid, &c. |
| Frances, &c. | Phillis, &c. | Xantippe, &c. |

3. *There are many proper Names given to Brute Creatures, either for Use or Pleasure in the Animal ; as*

Bucephalus, *the Horse of Alexander*
 Ponto, *a Dog*
 Trull, *a Bitch, &c.*

Inanimate Beings.

1. *Of the Planets ; as*

| | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| { Sun } | { Mércury } | { Mars } | { Sa ^u turn } |
| { Moon } | { Vénus } | { Jupiter } | |

2. *Likewise there is given to every Sign of the Zodiack a proper Name ; as*

| | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| { 1 Aries } | { 5 Leo } | { 9 Sagitary } |
| { 2 Taurus } | { 6 Virgo } | { 10 Capricorn } |
| { 3 Gemini } | { 7 Libra } | { 11 Aquarius } |
| { 4 Cancer } | { 8 Scorpio } | { 12 Pisces } |

3. *There*

3. *There are a great Number of proper Names given by Astronomers to particular Stars of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth Magnitude, (none of which need mentioning here ; neither the many other Places, Lines, Points, &c.), properly denominated upon the Celestial Globe of the Heavens ; viz.*

The Ecliptick, Equinoctial Line, Zenith, &c.

And two Places denominated by Divines ; viz.

Heaven

Hell

Also, all those proper Names being properly affixed on the *Terraqueous Globe*, which exhibits to the Geographer,

1. *The four grand Divisions, or Quarters ; viz.*

1. *Europe ; 2. Asia ; 3. Africa ; and 4. America.*

2. *Their Empires, Kingdoms, Provinces, Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, Divisions, Subdivisions, Islands, Cities, Towns, Mountains, Hills, Fountains, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, and whatever Thing or Substance have a Name given it for distinguishing that Thing or Substance from others of the like Kind ; as every Ship has her proper Name under the Notion of the Feminine Gender.*

4. *The proper Names in Time ; as, 1. The Four Seasons of the Year ; viz. Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. 2. The Months in the Year ; as January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. And 3. The Days in the Week ; as, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.*

And

And lastly, I conclude this Head of proper Names with the annexing a short alphabetical List of proper Names of the false Deities, taken out of the vast Number which Men in various Ages, and through vain Imaginations, have feigned, created, and adored, being here inserted for discretionary Use, and the final Close of proper Names.

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|
| The False God | { Adrammaleck | Hercules | Saron |
| | { Apollo | Juno | Themis |
| | { Baal | Jupiter | Vesta |
| | { Bacchus | Latona | Vulcan |
| | { Cham | Minerva | Uranus |
| | { Dagon | Neptune | Xixutrus |
| | { Eacus | Orpheus | Ynca |
| | { Faunus | Pan | Zamolxis |
| | { Gorgon | Rhadamanthus | |

As to their Original see the History of the Gods; and for more perfect Lists of proper Names, see the Appendix of *Dyche's Dictionary*, which every *Briton* ought to have in Possession, with this Grammar.

2. Have not proper Names both Numbers?

A. Proper Names have only the Singular Numbers, except in a collective Expression; as, the Alexanders, Cæsars, Scipio's, &c.

C H A P. XIII.

Of PERSONAL NAMES.

Q. What is the Use of *personal Names*?

A. *Personal Names* are used to express and rehearse Persons in Being, Action, and Suffering; and save the Repetition of the proper Names of Men, Women, &c. and the common Names of Things.

This may be explained by Masters, when a Boy can very well form an *Affirmation* through both Voices.

Q. How many *Persons* are there?

A. Only Three; they having both the singular and plural Number; as appears by the following Scale.

| | Sing. | Plu. |
|----------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Person | I | We |
| 2 Per. | { Thou } or You | { Ye } or You |
| 3 Per. | { He } She It | { They |

Q. Why is the Word *You* used when we speak only to one Person, since it is really of the plural Number?

A. Custom (which has introduced most Irregularities), has introduced this also; it being accounted ungentle and rude to say thou dost this or that; savouring a little of Quakerism, as some Churchmen say.

Q. Have not these *personal Names* any Declensions?

A. None: But nevertheless effect their Relations, Regards, and Connections, to and with the other Parts of Speech, by the Change of State, and the foregoing Particles; as shewn in the Parallel between the Latin Noun and modern British Common Name.

Q. How many States have a personal Name?

A. Only Two: The Leading and the Following.

Q. Which is the Leading State?

A. The

A. *The very personal Name itself taken primitively, or radically, whether singular or plural, is the Leading State.*

Q. *How is the Following State formed?*

A. *By a radical Subversion of the Leading State, as will evidently appear from the following Scale; which also exhibits their Relations, Regards, and Connections with the other Parts of Speech; and parallels with every declined Tongue or Speech.*

The Scale of personal Names in both States.

| Leading State. | | of, to, for, &c. | Following State. | |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Sing. | Plu. | | Sing. | Plu. |
| 1 Per. I | We | | Me | Us |
| 2 Per. { Thou } { Ye } | { or } { or } | | { Thee } { You } | { You } |
| { You } | { You } | | { You } | |
| 3 Per. { He } { They } | { She } { They } | | { Him } { Them } | { Them } |
| { It } | | | { Her } { These } | { These } |
| | | | { It } | { Those } |

N. 1. *It is evident that the Leading State is radically changed to form the Following State; as appears by the First Person in both Numbers.*

N. 2. *The Particles cannot be prefixed to the Leading State in Sense, notwithstanding they naturally join with the Following State, paralleling the Latin Pronoun Substantive Declensions amply in all their Cases.*

N. 3. *It, has no Variation, being the same in both States.*

C H A P. XIV.

C L A S S II.

Of Words termed Qualities.

Q. What Words are *Qualities*? and their Use?

A. *Quality Words are as aforesaid, in Page 27, and are placed and used before the Names; viz. Words which express Things or Substances themselves, in order to express their Manner of Being, in respect of some Quality, Number, Figure, or Form, Motion, Relation, Posture, Habit, &c. as, a cunning Man; the third Heaven; a swift Horse; a crooked Crabtree; a golden Candlestick, &c. The Words cunning, third, swift, crooked, and golden, are properly and absolutely Qualities; and are incapable of preserving their Nature, being added, or put before any other Part of Speech, but Substantives or Names.*

Q. How may *Qualities* be known from the other *Parts of Speech* by *Babes*, and those of weak Judgment?

A. *By putting, or expressing the common relative Name THING after the Quality; as is exhibited sufficiently in the subsequent Tables of Qualities, on the Right Hand Margins: I hope it will be easily conceived, that without the Word Thing the Quality raises no Idea; but with it numberless Ideas.*

Q. Have they no other *Mark of Distinction* from the other *Parts of Speech*?

A. *Yes: The common Qualities have another very great Mark of Distinction from the other Parts of Speech; viz. By admitting Degrees of Comparison of Quality.*

Q. How many *Degrees of Comparison* are there in *Quality*?

A. *But Two: Either increasing or decreasing above the common Quality; viz. the Comparative and the Superlative.*

Q. How is the first *ascending* or *comparative Degree* of *Quality* formed or made?

A. *By Two Ways: 1. By putting more before the Quality itself. 2. By ending with the Termination (er), if the Quality ends with a Consonant; and only the Letter (r), if the Quality*

lity ends with an (e) final, or (ble); as will sufficiently appear in the Tables following; in which this and the following Rule, are numerously expressed.

Q. How is the second or superlative Degree of Quality formed?

A. Two Ways: In a Manner like the Comparative. 1. By putting before the Quality Word the little Word (most) or (very). Or, 2. By terminating the Quality Word with (est), when it ends with a Consonant; and only (st) when the Quality Word ends with an (e) final, or (e) servile, or (ble).

Q. Are all the Qualities in the modern British Tongue governed by the foregoing Rules for Comparison of Quality Words?

A. No: The modern British Quality Words are not universally governed by the foregoing Rules of Comparison; but nevertheless the most Part of them are; as will plainly appear in the large regular Tables following, which contain only such as are agreeable with those Rules foregoing.

Q. How are the irregular Quality Words formed?

A. By almost as many different Formations as there are different Quality Words dissenting from the general Rules; as shall be next necessarily inserted, in order to get clear of the Coast of Quality Words, in the same Manner as was used in Common Names, by inserting the Irregulars first; as,

| Radical common Qualities. | Comparative or first Degree. | Superlative or highest Degree. |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Good | Better | Best |
| 2 { Bad or | Worse | Worst |
| 2 { Ill | | |
| 3 { Much or | More | Most |
| 3 { Many | | |
| 4 Little | Less | Least |

} Thing

Obs. Much implies Quantity; and Many implies Number.

The Comparative Degree, both in Quantity and Number, is often formed by the Words *more than* and *less than*.

Q. Do every *Quality Word* in the modern British Language comply with, and form *Two Degrees of Comparison*?

A. Not all, (though most do by the foregoing Rules); the following Table or List containing the most Part, if not all those common *Quality Words* which admit of no Degree of Comparison, nor the Article Qualities before them.

A Table or List of Quality Words wanting the Degrees of Comparison.

| | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| All | |
| Some | |
| Any | No (without a Name) changes into None |
| Such | Enough } but signifying Num- { Enow |
| Each | e-nuf } ber, is changed into { e-no |
| Every | Vast } takes only Supr. est |
| Other | huge } takes only Supr. est |
| Another | Old sometimes forms } elder, eldest |
| Next | Old sometimes forms } older, oldest |

Q. Have you intirely done with *Comparison*?

A. There remains only this one Precept, and all is done with the Manner of Comparison of Quality; which last Way is performed by putting the little Particle Word as before the Quality Word; and the same Particle Word as after the Quality Word, with another Name bearing or containing a similar Quality to the Quality compared, though very probably there may be a very great Inequality, in Degree of Quality in the Two Subjects.

EXAMPLES.

This { Stone is as hard as Iron
 { Cloth is as soft as Silk, &c. &c.

Sufficient: Let the Master prosecute with Pleasure.

Q. You having mentioned the Term *Common Qualities*, What do you mean by that Term?

A. By the Term *Common Qualities* is meant, all those Quality Words which appear to agree in some Measure with Abundance of Common Names.

Q. Is

Q. Is there any other Term or Terms given to Quality Words than Common Qualities?

A. Yes: There are a few Quality Words which properly fall under other Denominations; viz. The Article Qualities, and Quality Words, derived from Names and Affirmations; also Personal Quality Words; all which shall be treated of in their Order, after the following Tables of regular Common Quality Words, shewing the Degrees of Comparison of Quality.

Note 1. I continue my Freedom with the Article Qualities, in the Use of them in the Margin, without (as yet) saying any thing concerning their Particulars, (knowing a Child must read well, and have some Judgment, before he needs to meddle with nice Punctilio's); for indeed I am inclined to think he will be able to judge when he may, and when he may not use them, before he'll be able to read well the Explanations on them. Therefore I forbear saying any thing concerning the above Divisions of Quality Words, till after I shall have inserted all the more necessary Tables of regular Common Quality Words.

Note 2. I have borrowed, and inserted in the Margin on the Left Hand, the Personal Names, with their corresponding Personal Variation of the Substantive Affirmation AM; also, on the Right Hand Margin, the Common Substantive Relative of Names, the Word THING, in Order or Design to give a Child, as he advances in Skill, an Influence over the whole modern British Language; and not (as some Persons, I make no Doubt, do vainly and weakly imagine) to puzzle the young Tyro.

Note 3. It is not designed a Child should be put to the Tryal of reading or forming Sentences by these Tables, until he is capable; then will the Application render Delight.

CHAP. XV.

TABLE I.

Of Common Quality Words consisting of Monosyllables, ending with a single Consonant, according to alphabetical Order; shewing the Formation of Comparison of Quality, and the Composure of a great Number of very good and elegant Sentences.

Note 1. Qualities ending with a single Consonant, double the final Consonant in forming Comparison by a Termination; as glib, glibber, glibbest, &c.

Note 2. A Sentence formed from the first and second Persons, whether singular or plural, bears but indifferent Sense closing with the Word Thing; therefore omit the Word Thing at Pleasure; neither do any Person, expressing an animate Being, agree very well with an Article; which prove at Pleasure.

An Instance.

| | | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|-------|
| Animate, | | I am a | } glib ber best { | Thing |
| Inanimate, | | It is the | | |
| Singular | Aff. | | qual. | |
| I | am | | lad | |
| Thou | art | | glad | |
| You | are | | red | |
| He | | | big | |
| She | | | smug | |
| It | | | snug | |
| Who | } is { | } a the | dim | |
| Which | | | grim | |
| This | | | slim | |
| That | | | trim | |
| | | | squat | |
| | | | wet | |
| Plural | | | fit | |
| We | | | split | |
| Ye | | | hot | |
| They | | | | |
| These | } are { | } the | | |
| Those | | | | |
| Them | | | | |
| Who | | | | |
| Which | | | | |

more Comp. most or very Supr.

er Compo est Supr.
Thing Sing. & Plural

short
hathrash
freshbrisk
juststanch
hunchharsh
curst

Note, *Any common Name may be used at Pleasure, in lieu of Thing. And now it must be observed, that the Common Quality Word hath no Variation in Number and Gender; that Distinction being sufficient in the Substance.*

TABLE III.

Quality Words of Monosyllables ending with e final.

Note, E final now becomes the Vowel of the Termination, and the Consonant joins with it in the Termination.

AN INSTANCE.

| Common Qual. | | Comp. | Supr. |
|--------------|-----------------|--------|---------|
| Nice | | Nicer | Nicest |
| Sing. | | | |
| I | am | wide | true |
| Thou | art | rude | strange |
| You | are | crude | scarce |
| He | | safe | large |
| She | } is { a the | huge | |
| It | | vile | |
| This | | lame | |
| That | | tame | |
| Who | | prime | |
| Which | | fine | |
| | | ripe | |
| | } are | bare | |
| Plural | | rare | |
| We | | square | |
| Ye | | dire | |
| You | | di-ur | |
| They | | fore n | |
| These | | pure | |
| Those | | pu-ur | |
| Them | | wife | |
| | | late | |
| | | white | |
| | | brave | |
| | | grave | |

r Comp. & Supr.
Thing Sing. s Plural

TABLE

TABLE IV.

Quality Words of Monosyllables, containing each a Diphthong, and digested in the Manner foregoing.

| Com. Qua. | Com. Qua. | Com. Qua. | er Comp. est Supr. Thing Sing. s Plural |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------------|
| a i | meek | i e | |
| straight N P | fleek | brief | |
| frail | queer | chief | |
| vain | fleet | fiere | |
| plain | sweet | | |
| fair | | u i | |
| strait | o o | a w | |
| | smooth | | |
| e i | e a | e w | |
| o i | dëad | few | er Comp. est Supr. Thing Sing. s Plural |
| void | dëaf | new | |
| moist | weak | o w | |
| | bleak | lôw | |
| a u | lean | slôw | |
| | mean | brown | |
| e u | clean | | |
| | cheap | a y | |
| o u | deâr | gay | |
| loud | cleâr | gray | |
| foul | neâr | | er Comp. est Supr. Thing Sing. s Plural |
| round | greât | e y | |
| four | | bey | |
| four | | grey | |
| four | o a | | |
| stout | broad | | |
| | braud | o y | |
| e e | hoarse | coy | |
| free | | | |

Note, More, most, or very, will be found the most applicable to form the Degrees of Comparison in Quality Words of more than one Syllable.

Also, I hope it will be admitted, that it is needless to continue the Insertion of the Personal Names, Interrogatives, Relatives, and Demonstratives, concluding that any Child who can form the foregoing Sentences, is enabled to form a Sentence in like Manner by any one of the following Quality Words, and rendered

rendered capable to form more than Ten Thousand Sentences without any Trouble; being such as are the most elegant and polite.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Quality Words consisting of Two and Three Syllables, accented on their proper Syllables, shewing in Manner foregoing the Degrees of Comparison and Composure of Sentences.

| | | A | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|--|----------------|--|
| | | abased <i>be</i> | | a'gile | |
| | | abject <i>n</i> | | aground | |
| | | a'ble | | aguish | |
| | | abórtive | | airy | |
| | | abrupt | | alike | |
| | | a'bsent | | alive | |
| | | absolute | | a'mbient | |
| | | ab'strúse | | a'morous | |
| | | absúrd | | amórt | |
| | | abundant | | a'mple | |
| | | abusive | | a'ncient | |
| | | accolle <i>be</i> | | <i>ansbent</i> | |
| | | accurate | | antient | |
| | | accúrsed | | <i>ansbent</i> | |
| | | a'cid | | a'ngular | |
| | | a'ctive | | a'nual | |
| | | a'ctual | | a'nnular | |
| | | acúte | | antique | |
| | | a'dequate | | <i>antik</i> | |
| | | adsécted | | a'nxious | |
| | | adjácent | | a'pish | |
| | | advérfé | | appárent | |
| | | adúlt | | a'pposite | |
| | | adúft | | aquátick | |
| | | a'rial | | aquatile | |
| | | a'ssable | | a'queous | |
| | | afflictive | | a'rable | |
| | | affluent | | a'rétick | |
| | | affrónitive | | a'rident | |
| | | aghaft | | a'rduous | |
| | | | | a'rrant | |

Singular
he } is { an
she } or
it } the

Plural
they are

very

most

more

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Singular he } she } is { a it } or the | } Singular Plural they are | cautelous | comely |
| | | cautious | comfortless |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | central | comical |
| | | centuple | coming |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | cephalick | common |
| | | certain | competent |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | chaly ^{beat} | complaisant |
| | | changeable | compleat |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | chargeable | complète |
| | | charming | complex |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | chary | compliant |
| | | cheerful | compóment |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | childish | compósite |
| | | chilly | concave |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | choleric | concentrick |
| | | <i>kólerik</i> | concinuous |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | christian | concise |
| | | <i>krischan</i> | conclusive |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | chronical | concordant |
| | | <i>krónnical</i> | concreted |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | chuff | confident |
| | | churlish | conf ^{scate} |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | chymical | confluent |
| | | <i>kimmikal</i> | congruent |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | circular | conick |
| | | circumspect | conical |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | civil | conjoint |
| | | claimable | conjugal |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | clammy | connate |
| | | cla ^{morous} | conscious |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | clande ^{stine} | confi ^{stent} |
| | | cláffick | consonant |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | cláffical | constant |
| | | cleanly | consular |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | cle ^{ment} | consummate |
| | | cle ^{ver} | consumptive |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | cloudy | content |
| | | clóven | continent |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | clóuterly | contingent |
| | | clow ^{nish} | contourne <i>be</i> |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | clumsy | contraband |
| | | co-équal | contrary |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | co-éval | contrite |
| | | cogent | conversant |
| } Singular Plural they are | } Singular Plural they are | collective | convex |
| | | | |

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| conúfant | cy ⁿ ical | devoíd |
| convúlsive | cy ⁿ stick | devoút |
| cópious | | dewy |
| cóptic | D | -i |
| córdial | | déxter |
| córporeal | daínty | déxterous |
| córpulent | dámnable | déxtrous |
| corréct | damp | difficult |
| córrosive | dámpish | diffúfive |
| cósmical | dángerous | dige ^s tive |
| cóssick | dantelle <i>be</i> | dilúcid |
| cóuchant <i>be</i> | dápper | dire |
| cóvetous | daúntless | díreful |
| cóunter | deádlý | diréct |
| cóuped <i>be</i> | deáthless | dísastrous |
| courant <i>be</i> | deboist | discórdant |
| cóurteous | debonaír | discreét |
| cóurtly | deceitful | discrete |
| cóusu <i>be</i> | décent | discreéve |
| crábbed | decísive | dísdaínful |
| erackbrained | decoúrs <i>be</i> | diseáied |
| cráfty | decréssant | disgráceful |
| crágged | decre ^s pid | dísast ⁿ est |
| crággý | décuple | dísast ⁿ al |
| cramponéé <i>be</i> | de ^s féctive | dísmal |
| crázy | defénceless | dissolute |
| cre ^s dible | defaít <i>be</i> | díssoñant |
| crédulous | défnite | dísuáfive |
| creñelle <i>be</i> | defúñct | -swá |
| crést-fallen | delightful | distanced |
| cri ^m inal | delightsome | dístánt |
| cri ^t ical | demúre | dístásteful |
| croísantéé <i>be</i> | dencheé <i>be</i> | dístíñct |
| cross-grained | depéndent | dístrústful |
| crúel | desértless | dísused |
| crúummy | desí ^r ous | dítto |
| cúlpatible | de ^s olate | divérging |
| cúmbersome | de ^s perate | divérgent |
| cúp-shot | de ^s titute | dívers |
| cup-shóttén | destrúctive | divérse |
| cúritable | detérgent | divíne |
| cúrious | detérfive | dízzy |
| cúrrént | detrancheé <i>be</i> | dócíle |
| cúrrish | de ^s vilish | |

er est } Thing Sing. & Plural

| | | |
|--|--|----------------------|
| | | docible |
| | | dóctrinal |
| | | dogged |
| | | doggish |
| | | dólce <i>be</i> |
| | | dóleful |
| | | dolorous |
| | | dóltish |
| | | dome- <i>stick</i> |
| | | do ^r rick |
| | | dórmant |
| | | dóuble |
| | | <i>dubbel</i> |
| | | doubtful |
| | | <i>doutful</i> |
| | | doubtless |
| | | <i>dout</i> |
| | | dóughty |
| | | <i>dou</i> |
| | | dóuable |
| | | dówny |
| | | dráffy |
| | | dragonné <i>be</i> |
| | | dramatick |
| | | dreádful |
| | | dreéry |
| | | dreáry |
| | | dréggy |
| | | drónish |
| | | drópfical |
| | | dróffy |
| | | droughty |
| | | <i>dra</i> |
| | | dual |
| | | dúcal |
| | | dúnny |
| | | dúable |
| | | dúskish |
| | | dúsky |
| | | du ^r ity |
| | | dútiful |
| | | dúteous |
| | | dwárfish |

Singular
he }
she }
is }

is {
or {
the {

Plural
they are

Plural
they are

very

most

more

E

éáger
 éárnest
 éárthen
 éárthly
 éárthy
 éástern
 éáfy
 éátable
 eccéntrick
 eclíptick
 édible
 éffable
 efféctive
 elástick
 elástical
 eléctive
 e^rlegant
 elúfive
 elúfory
 embáttled
 e^rminent
 émpty
 e^rmulous
 enceppé *be*
 éndless
 énglish
 engrailed *be*
 enguiche *be*
 enmanché *be*
 énormous
 entíre
 énvíous
 epicéne
 épick
 eplóye *be*
 e^rquable
 équal
 erased *be*
 érect
 érrable
 érrant

errá-

erratick
erratical
e^v/scàrtel *be*
e^v/sclattè *be*
e^v/stetè *be*
esti^v/val
esurine
etérnal
evánid
eváfive
éven
e^v/vident
exáct
éxcellent
excérpt
excéssive
excúfive
éxile
exo^v/tick
éxpédite
expénsive
expért
éxpétive
explicit
expres
expressive
expúlsive
exqui^v/site
extant
exta^v/tick
exta^v/tical
exténsive
extérnal
extínct
extream
extreme

F

fa^v/bulous
faithful
faithless
fálcated
fállible
fállow
fámous

fana^v/tick
fana^v/tical
fâtal
faútlefs
feárful
feárfless
feásfible
fea^v/therless
féculent
fécond
féderal
feéble
féllable
fe^v/minine
féodal
fe-
féral
fértile
férvént
fe^v/stival
fétid
feverish
fibrous
fi^v/ckle
fi^v/ery
fi^v/lial
fi^v/yal
filthy
fi^v/nable
fi^v/nal
fi^v/nical
finite
fi^v/scal
fi^v/stulous
fitcheé *be*
flabby
fláccid
flágrant
fláky
fláshy
fla^v/tulent
fláwy
fleeting
flegma^v/tick
fle^v/mish
fléxible

fimsy
flinty
flippant
flo^v/rid
flúent
flúid
flúxible
foédéral
fóggy
fóol-hardy
foolish
fórcible
fórdable
fo^v/reign
ferrain
fóremost
forgétful
forked
fórlorn
fórmal
fórmér
fórtunate
forward
fráctious
fragil
frágrant
frángible
frántick
frappish
fraternál
fraúdulént
freákish
fréc^v/kly
frequent
frésko
frétful
friable
friéndless
frightful
fri^v/gid
frisky
fri^v/volous
fróppish
fráppish
frósty
fróward

er } est
Thing Sing. s Plural

| | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Singular he } she } is { a it } { or the } | Plural they are | fro ^l with |
| | | fro ^l -isb |
| | | frowfy |
| | | fro ^l zen |
| | | frugal |
| | | fruitful |
| | | fruitless |
| | | fúlgent |
| | | fulgid |
| | | fúlminant |
| | | fúlsome |
| | | fúlvid |
| | | fúlmigant |
| | | fúmous |
| | | fúmy |
| | | fúngous |
| | | funny |
| | | fúrious |
| | | fúrthelt |
| | | furthermost |
| | | fú'file |
| | | fú'fible |
| | | fu ^l 'ty |
| | | fu ^l 'stle |

G

gainful
gállant
gállican
gamefome
gárdant
gárrulous
gaúdy
ga^l'lid
jellid
ge^l'neral
ge^l'nerous
genial
ge^l'nital
genteel
géntle
ge^l'nuine
gérman
gerundive

very

most

more

ghástly
ga^l-
ghóftly
gét
gibbóse
gibbous
giddy
gigántick
gildable
girlish
given-to
glándulous
glándular
globóse
globous
globular
gloomy
glorious
glóffy
glúey
glúish
gódless
golden
gohld
gould
goodly
górgeous
go^l'thick
goúty
gráceful
grácious
gra^l'dual
gra^l'phical
gráffy
grateful
greedy
gréennish
grievous
grí'fled
grí'fly
groundless
guardant
guileful
guiltless
guilty

gúm-

gummy
guttural
gymnastick
jim-

H

habited
hainous
heinous
hairy
handsome
handy
happy
-pé
harbourless
hardish
hardy
hare-brained
har'mful
har'mless
hasty
hateful
haughty
hazardous
hazy
heady
head-strong
healing
healthy
healthful
heathenish
heavy
heedful
heedless
hellish
helpful
helpless
hen-hearted
hen-pecked
hepastick
hernious
heroick
hide bound
histdeous

hallocky
hindermost
hipshot
histther-most
hoddy
hollow
holy
homely
homespun
hostneft
hopeful
hopper-arsed
horary
horn-mad
horrible
horrid
hosttile
huckle-back'd
huffling
hully
humble
humorous
hunch-back'd
hungry
hurtful
husky

I and J

jadish
icy
ideal
identick
identical
idle
jeastlous
jejune
jewish
ignoble
ignorant
jilting
illegal

illicit
immanent
immature
immense
imminent
immostdest
immostral
immortal
imparked
impending
impudent
imperfect
impious
implistcit
impolite
important
impotent
improper
imprudent
impudent
impure
inane
inbred
incestant
inclusive
incompact
incomplete
inconstant
incorrect
incorrupt
increase
increasing
increasing *be*
incrusted
incumbent
indebted
-det-
indecent
indicant
indirect
indistcreet
indistinct
indocile
indocible
indulgent

er }
est }
Thing Sing. s Plural

| | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|
| | | indúrate |
| | | infamous |
| | | inférnal |
| | | infértil |
| | | infinite |
| | | infr'm |
| | | infréquent |
| | | inhérent |
| | | inhúman |
| | | injúst |
| | | inky |
| | | inland |
| | | inmost |
| | | innate |
| | | inner |
| | | innermost |
| | | innocént |
| | | insáne |
| | | insecúre |
| | | infi ^u pid |
| | | insolent |
| | | instáble |
| | | instrúctive |
| | | integral |
| | | inténse |
| | | intént |
| | | intensive |
| | | intérnal |
| | | intéstáte |
| | | inte ^u stine |
| | | intimate |
| | | intránced |
| | | intre ^u pid |
| | | intricate |
| | | intrinsic |
| | | intrínscical |
| | | inva ^u lid |
| | | inventive |
| | | inward |
| | | jocóse |
| | | jo ^u cular |
| | | jócund |
| | | jolly |
| | | jovial |
| | | jóyful |

| | | |
|------|----------|-----|
| | Singular | |
| he | } is { | an |
| she | | or |
| it | | the |
| | Plural | |
| they | are | |

joyous
joyless
irksome
ironick
issuant
issueless
jubilant
judaical
júgular
juiceless
junior
júnvenile

K

very

knággy
knávish

L

most

lábial
laco^unick
lácteal
lácteous
lánd-locked
languid
látent
lá^uteral
latter
laúdatable
la^uvish
law^uful
law^uless
lázy
leaden
leaky
légal
le^ugible
le^unetive
lenten
le^uprous
le^uthargick

levan-

| | | |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| levantine | lu''scious | mébranous |
| le''vel | -f'vous | mémbréd <i>be</i> |
| liable | lustful | ménial |
| li''beral | lusty | ménstruous |
| lico''rish | ly''rick | ménstrual |
| lifeless | | méntal |
| limber | M | mércantile |
| limpid | | mérciful |
| líneal | ma''culous | mércilefs |
| línear | maculóse | mérry |
| liquable | ma''did | metálick |
| liquified | maggótry | metálline |
| li''quid | ma''gical | métrical |
| listless | mailed | méttlefome |
| li''teral | máior | míddlemoft |
| líterate | ma''lapert | míddling |
| li''toral | malígn | místy |
| li''vid | malignant | míghty |
| loamy | mangy | mílitant |
| loomy | ma''nifest | mílký |
| lócál | ma''nifold | mi''mical |
| lófty | manly | míndful |
| lo''gical | ma''nual | míndless |
| long-héaded | márine | mínúte |
| long-wínded | mar''tial | míschievous |
| lordly | márvé''lous | míshapen |
| lóathfome | ma''fculine | místrustful |
| lővely | máffive | místy |
| lóúfy | máffy | móbbísh |
| lowry | maffoné <i>be</i> | módal |
| lőyal | maffoned <i>be</i> | mo''derate |
| lúcet | máthless | mo''dern |
| lúcíd | matchable | mo''dest |
| lucky | matérnal | módísh |
| lucrative | matted | móllíent |
| lúctuous | mature | móltén |
| lúculent | matulíne | móméntous |
| lúdibund | maúdlín | mo''nacíal |
| ludi''crous | mawkísh | móneyed |
| lukewarm | méagre | móneyless |
| lúminous | -gur | múny- |
| lúmpísh | meály | monkísh |
| lúnar | médíal | mon''strous |
| lúnary | me''dícate | moódy |
| lúnatíck | mellow | moórísh |

er } est
Thing Sing. & Plural

| | | |
|--|--------------|------------------|
| | morbid | nóthermly |
| | morbi'fick | nóthern |
| | moróse | nóthward |
| | mórtal | no''table |
| | mosáick | no''vel |
| | móssy | noxious |
| | móth-eaten | númeral |
| | mo''therless | númerous |
| | mo''thery | nuptial |
| | moveable | -shál |
| | <i>muuv-</i> | |
| | <i>moov-</i> | O |
| | mouldable | |
| | mouldy | oáfish |
| | móuntainous | oazy |
| | móurnful | oozy |
| | múcid | obdurate |
| | mucóse | objéctive |
| | múcous | oblique |
| | muddy | -like |
| | muggy | obvíscent |
| | muggish | ob''scure |
| | múgient | obsérvant |
| | multiform | obsolete |
| | multipede | obstinate |
| | múltiple | obstrúctive |
| | múltiplex | obtuse |
| | múmptish | óbvious |
| | múndane | occúlt |
| | múral | occurring |
| | múrderous | occurrent |
| | múrky | o''cular |
| | múffícular | ódious |
| | | offénsive |
| | N | óffward |
| | niggardly | o'minous |
| | niggardish | oózy |
| | nimble | opácous |
| | nitrous | opáque |
| | nóble | ópen |
| | nócent | operose |
| | nodose | opportúne |
| | nodous | oppósíte |
| | noisome | oppressi've |
| | no''minal | mooted <i>be</i> |
| | | mope-eyed |
| | | optátive |

optative
optick
optical
opulent
oral
orderly
ordinal
orient
oriental
orthodox
ostensive
ottoman
over
over-board
over-bold
over-born
over-grown
over-laid
over-much
over-ripe
over-seen
overt
over-thwart
outermost
outmost
outlandish
outward

P

pastoral
paternal
patheⁿtick
pathetical
patient
patronal
payable
peaking
peccant
pedantick
peerless
peevish
pellucid
penal

pépend
péndulous
peⁿetrant
peⁿitent
penniless
pensive
pégrine
perfect
pacifick
painful
pallid
palpable
pálful
páltry
pául-
pápal
pappy
paramount
parental
pártial
pártible
pártile
paschal
pássant
pássible
pássive
pe^rilous
pérmament
pérsenal
pértinent
pervérse
pervious
pe^stilent
pe^stit
pétish
petto
pe^s tulant
phlegmatick
phthi^sical
phy^sical
piddling
pied
pyed
pindárick
pious

piquant
pitchy
piteous
pitiable
pitiful
placable
plaguy
pliable
pliant
plúral
pocky
pockish^d
poe^s tick
poetical
poinant
poisonous
polar
polémick
polemical
polite
po^s tick
po^s litical
pompous
ponderous
po^s pular
porous
portable
po^s sitive
possessive
possible
posthumous
pótent
pówerful
praise-worthy
precédent
precéptive
pre^s cious
precise
prégnant
premature
présent
presumptive
prétty
prévalent
prévius

er Comp. est Supr.

Thing Sing. s Plural

Singular
 he } is } an
 she } or
 it } the
 Plural
 they are

primary
 primévous
 primeval
 pri''mitive
 principal
 prior
 pri''stine
 private
 privative
 pri''vy
 pro''bable
 procumbent
 pro''dial
 productive
 profane
 pro''fligate
 profound
 profuse
 proli''sick
 prolix
 prominent
 propense
 pro''per
 prosaick
 pro''spective
 pro''sperous
 prostrate
 prondish
 pro''vident
 prudent
 pu''blich
 puissant
 puisné *be*
 púling
 púnctual
 púngent
 purblind
 purgative
 purgatory
 pursuant
 pu''rulent
 pustulous
 putative
 putid
 putrid

py''bald
 -bault

Q

quádruple
 qualmish
 quarrelsome
 queasy
 quenchable
 que''rulous
 quick-sighted
 quick-witted
 quiescent
 quintuple

R

rácy
 rádiant
 rádical
 rágged
 rainy
 ráisty
 résty
 rákish
 ránish
 rampant
 rancid
 rancorous

rándom
 rank
 ránkish
 ra''pid
 raptúrous
 ráteable
 ra''venous
 ravissant *be*
 rayonnant *be*

ready

real

recent

retchless

recluse

recumbent

redúctive

redún-

redúndant
 refúlgent
 régál
 régárant
 régárdful
 régárdless
 régént
 regnant
 re^gible
 re^gular
 relative
 relentless
 remis
 remórseless
 remote
 rénal
 renascent
 réntable
 repléte
 représsive
 reproáchful
 re^quisite
 re^solute
 respéctful
 respéctive
 respléndent
 re^sitive
 réstý
 restless
 restrictíve
 restríngent
 retchless
 retentive
 revéngeful
 re^verend
 rheumatíck
 rhomboi^dal
 righteous
 rightful
 ri^gid
 ri^gorous
 ríly
 rímy
 ring-streaked
 risíble
 róbuſt

rôguish
 rôman
 rómantíck
 rómiss
 roomy
 rópy
 rórid
 rósy
 rotten
 róyal
 ruddy
 rueful
 rugged
 rúminous
 rúminant
 rúral
 ru^stical
 rústíck
 rústy

S

fácred
 fáleable
 falíent *be*
faleyent
 falíne
 faltish
fault-
 fanáble
 fanative
 fánguine
 fápíd
 fápless
 fáppy
-pee
 fatúrnine
 fa^vage
 fáucy
 favóury
 scabbed
 scabby
 scábrous
 scándalous
 scant
 scánty

scárry
 sceptical
 sceptíck
skép-
 scorbu^tick
 scornful
 scotch
 scót-free
 scrággý
 scríptural
 scrob^y
 scrofulous
 scrophulous
 scrupúlous
 scrútable
 scurfy
 scúrriious
 scúrvy
 sea-fáring
 seámless
 sécret
 fécular
 secure
 fedáte
 fédulous
 seédy
 féemly
 seíant *be*
 seíſable
 seízable
 félect
 self-ended
 selfish
 fémbtable
 fémnal
 fénséless
 fénsíble
 fénsítive
 fénsual
 se^parate
 sepúlchral
-kral
 fera^phíck
 fera^phícal
 feréne
 féríous

er }
 est }
 Thing Sing. s Plural

E e

férous

Singular
 he }
 she } is { a
 it } the }
 Plural
 they are

férous
 serpentine
 fervile
 fe"ven-fold
 fe"veral
 févere
 féx-angled
 féx-tuple
 fhabby
 fhady
 fhagged
 fhagreén
 fhallow
 fháme-faced
 fháme-ful
 fháme-les
 fhápe-les
 sharp-fighted
 sharp-witted
 sheépish
 shéltér-les
 shélving
 shélvy
 shirking
 short-fi ghted
 shotten
 showéry
 shówy
 shrewd
 si'biline
 sickly
 sideling
 si'ghtles
 si'gnal
 silent
 filken
 silly
 si'milar
 si'mple
 sincére
 sinewy
 single
 si'ngular
 si'nister
 si'nles
 si'x-fold

very

most

more

fi'zeable
 skarfed
 skilful
 skinny
 skittish
 slabby
 slanderous
 slánting
 slávish
 sleéplefs
 sleépy
 sleety
 sleéveles
 slénder
 slight
 slippery
 sloppy
 slothful
 slúggish
 slank
 slúttish
 smock-faced
 smóky
 smútty
 snággy
 snáppish
 sni'velling
 sni'velly
 snotty
 snówy
 snúffish
 snúffy
 sóber
 sodden
 sólar
 sólemn
 sólvable
 soluble
 sólutive
 sónorous
 soóty
 sut-
 sórdid
 sórrowful
 sórry
 sótish

so"vereign
soulless
southerly
southern
spacious
spa"nish
spánking
spárkish
spa"smatick
spe"cial
specifick
specificál
spe"rious
speckled
speechless
speedy
spermátick
spherick
spherical
sse-
spicy
spinous
spiral
spiteful
spláshy
spléndid
splénétick
spónsal
sportful
spórtive
spótlefs
sprightly
springy
spúngy
spúrious
squalid
squeámish
stáble
stágnant
stárry
státely
steády
stédfast
steely
stéril
sticky

still-born
stíngy
stóical
stomáchful
-mak-
stóny
stórny
strápping
strénuous
stringy
stúbborn
stúdios
stupéndous
stúpid
stúrdy
sty"gian
subálpín
súbject
sublime
submissive
subséquent
subtíle
subtle
suttle
succeedént
succéssful
succéssive
succínet
súccous
súcculent
súcky
súdden
suitable
fullen
súltry
súmmary
súmptuous
sún-burnt
súndry pl
supérb
superfi"ne
supine
superlefs
supple
supreám
supréme

súrly
sutable
suitable
spánking
swáthy
sweáty
sweetish
swinging
swinish

T

tábular
ta"cit
táctical
tactíle
tálkative
tállowish
támeable
tangible
táper
tápering
tárdy
tástelefs
tattered
taw'dry
táwny
táxable
teáchable
technical
téchy
tectónick
tédious
témperate
temporal
ténable
ténder
tendínose
tendinous
ténuous
térmagant
térrible
térrifick
tésty
thánkful
thánklefs

er } est
Thing Sing. & Plural

Singular
 he }
 she } is } an
 it } or } the
 Plural
 they are

theátral
 theátrical
 thievisht
 thirsty
 thriftly
 thórny
 thóughtful
 thoughtless
 threadbare
 thrifty
 thúmping
 thúndering
 ticklish
 tidy
 tímíd
 tí^morous
 tiny
 típsy
 tíresome
 títhable
 titular
 toílsome
 toóthless
 toóthsome
 tó^p-heavy
 tópping
 tórpíd
 towardly
 tráctable
 tra^gical
 traíterous
 tranálpine
 tranáscéndent
 tran'sient
 tran'sitive
 tran'slúcid
 tran'smarine
 tran'spárent
 tran'svérsé
 trávesty
 treácherous
 trémbling
 trémendous
 tremúlous
 trépíd
 tréckish

tríple
 trivial
 tríúmphánt
 tríúmphál
 tróúblesóme
 trusty
 túborous
 tústed
 túmíd
 tumáble
 tun-bellied
 turbíd
 túrbulent
 turgíd
 túrkish
 tútelar
 tútelary
 ty'pical

very

V and U

vácant
 vagrant
 valíant
val-yant
 válid
 válourous
 vápid
 várious
 úberous
 veíny
 vénal
 véndible
 vénial
 veⁿomous
 véntóse
 vénturous
 vénturesóme
 vérbal
 verbátim
 vérbóse
 vérdant
 vérnal
 vérsable
 vérsatíle
 vérséd

most

more

vér-

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| vértical | unbought | unfeéd |
| vértuous | unbounded | unfeigned |
| virtuous | unbridled | unfenced |
| véspertine | -deld | unfit |
| úgly | unbroken | unfixed |
| vibrable | unbuilt | unforced |
| vicious | unburied | unforeseen |
| vigilant | uncalled | unformed |
| vi ^g gorous | úncaught | unfriendly |
| villainous | uncertain | unfruitful |
| vincible | uncéssant | ungain |
| vindíctive | uncháste | ungenteel |
| vinóse | unchew'd | ungodly |
| vinous | unchúrched | ungrateful |
| viperous | unci ^l vil | unhandsome |
| virgin | unclad | unhándy |
| -jin | uncloáthed | unheálthful |
| virile | unclean | unhealthy |
| virtual | unclift | unheard |
| virtuous | uncloy'ed | unheeded |
| viscous | uncoifed | unhold |
| vi ^s ible | uncómely | unhóneft |
| vi ^s ual | uncómmón | unhurt |
| vital | uncónstant | úniform |
| vi ^t ious | uncórded | unjudged |
| vitreal | uncoúth | unjúst |
| vitreous | uncrow'ned | unkárd |
| viváce | un'ctuous | unkind |
| vi ^v id | uncùred | unknit |
| úlcerous | undaúted | unknowing |
| últimate | undécent | unknówn |
| unáble | under-foot | unlâwful |
| unáctive | under-hand | unleárned |
| unaíded | úndermost | unlike |
| unápt | undevout | unlucky |
| unármed | undóne | unmade |
| unbegún | undoubted | unmánly |
| unbeheld | -dout- | unmárked |
| unbenígn | undried | unmásted |
| unbefought | undue | unmáched |
| unbidden | uneasy | unmátted |
| unblest | unéqual | unmeaning |
| unbloódy | unérring | unmeet |
| unbóned | unexpert | unmélted |
| unboóted | unfair | unmindful |
| unbórn | unfaíthful | unmingled |

er Comp. est Supr.
Thing Sing. & Plural

unpaid

Singular
 he } is { a
 she } { or
 it } { the
 Plural
 they are

unpaid
 unpainted
 unpaired
 unpeopled
 unpérfect
 unpleásant
 unpleasing
 unplowed
 unploughed
 unpólled
 unpróved
 unpúrged
 unquiet
 unréady
 unriggerd
 unripe
 unrólled
 unrúly
 unsafe
 unsaid
 unscaled
 unseémly
 unseén
 unset
 unsettled
 unsháded
 unsháken
 unshapen
 unsháven
 unsheáthed
 unshód
 unshórn
 unshút
 unskilful
 unskilled
 unsoled
 unsound
 unspént
 unspótted
 unstáble
 unstained
 unstánched
 unsteády
 unsteadfast
 unstedfast
 unstirred

very

most

more

unsure
 unswórn
 untainted
 untaken
 untamed
 untánned
 untásted
 untaught
 unthánkful
 unthinking
 unthrifty
 untilled
 untimely
 untóld
 untoúched
 untóward
 untried
 untrimmed
 untrúe
 untrústy
 unwárméd
 unwárned
 unwáry
 unwáshed
 unwátched
 unwédded
 unwiéldy
 unwélcome
 unwhólesome
 unwilling
 unwise
 unwitting
 unwónted
 unwórn
 unwóorthy
 unwound
 unwóunded
 unwritten
 unwróught
 vócal
 vo^lcative
 voidable
 vólant
 vo^latile
 vólable
 vótive

upper

úpper
úppermost
uppish
upright
urbane
úrinous
úseful
úsual
útible
utmóst
útter
útterefi
úttermost
vúlgar
vulturine

W

wággish
waifaring
wakeful
wánder
wánting
wánton
warlike
wáry
wáspish
wasteful
wátchful
wa^tterish
wau-
wátery
wau-

wavering
waúmish
wálmish
wávy
wáy-faring
wáyward
wealthy
weaponless
weáried
weárisome
weather-wise
weighty
well-born
well-bred
well-set
westward
westerly
western
wét-shod
wheaten
whímical
whisking
whítish
whólsome
whórish
wicked
wiely
wilful
willing
wind-bound
windward
winged
witty

wóful
wolfi'sh
wolvisk
woolf-
wo-manish
wum-
wooden
woody
woollen
woolly
workmanlike
worldly
worm-eaten
worshipful
wóthless
wrongful

Y

yárrish
yellow
younger
youngish
youthful

Z

zéalous

C H A P. XVII.

Qualities, consisting of four, five, and six Syllables, being duly accented on their proper Syllables, and exhibiting, in the Manner foregoing, the Degrees of Comparison of Quality, and likewise the Composure of Sentences.

Note, Seeing there can be no Necessity for continuing the Insertion of the personal Names, Substantive, Affirmation, and Articles, it is hoped their Omission will be dispensed withal; considering that a YOUTH of either Sex may, and ought to commit them to Memory, long before the Entrance on this Chapter.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| more Comp most or very Supr. | A | âlienable | anato ^m ical |
| | abc ^m inable | aliméntary | ange ^m lical |
| | ablémious | aliméntal | anomalous |
| | acanáceous | allódial | ano ^m nymous |
| | acceptable | alló dian | ânswerable |
| | accéssible | allowable | antecedánious |
| | accidental | allúminous | antichristian |
| | accountable | allomy | antimétrial |
| | acro ^m ical | alphabe ^m tical | antimonarchical |
| | âctionable | âterable | antimonârchial |
| | adâgial | alterate | apagógical |
| | adamántine | altérnative | apocaly ^t ptical |
| | addiciónal | ambidéxtious | apócryphal |
| | âdmirable | ambifarious | apodictical |
| | adórable | ambigénal | apologétical |
| | adscititious | ambi ^m guous | apo ^m stolical |
| | advantageous | ambi ^m tious | apo ^m stolick |
| | adventitious | amblygónial | appeátable |
| | adverbial | aménable | appliable |
| | advisable | améndable | applicable |
| | adúlatory | amfráctuous | apprehénsive |
| | adúlterous | âmiâble | approachable |
| | adústible | a ^m micable | ârbitrary |
| | afféctionate | amphi ^m bious | arguméntative |
| | affi ^r mative | amphibo ^m logical | aristocrátick |
| | a ^m gitable | anacámptick | aristocratical |
| | agréable | analógical | arithmétical |
| | alexádrine | analy ^t tick | ârmillary |
| | aléxipharmick | analy ^t tical | aroma ^m tick |
| | algebraical | anaphora ^{rb} | aromátical |
| | | anapologétical | arthritick |

arth-

arthritical
articulate
artifi'cial
assertory
affi'duous
affi'gnable
astrological
astronomical
asy'mmetral
atheis'tical
atrocious
attainable
attenuative
available
avaric'ious
audacious
auricular
auspi'cious
authentick
authéntical
authoritative
auxiliary
auxi-lyary

B

beati'fick
beati'fical
benefi'cial
bene'volent
biángulated
biennial
bifarious
bifidated
bifurcated
bilinguis
bimedial
bipartient
bipartite
biquádrate
biquadrátick
bituminous
botánick
botánical
bulbaceous

C

cabali'stical
cala'mitous
calefactive
calefactory
caliginous
calvinistical
canicular
cano'nical
capacious
capillary
capricious
carnivorous
catechetical
-k-
categórical
catonian
cautionary
celebrious
cele'stial
celes'bal
censórious
censurable
centrifugal
centripetal
ceremonial
ceremonious
cha'ritable
chilónian
chilónick
chimérical
ki-
chrono'lólogical
kro-
cimmérian
circumambient
circumfluent
circumjacent
circumstántial
climaetérical
cocciferous
coércible
coëssential
coetérnal

cogitative
coincident
colla'teral
colliquative
collúfive
collúfory
colósséan
colóurable
combústible
cómfortable
comméndable
comménsurable
comménsurate
commentitious
comminatory
commódious
commúnicable
commúnicative
cómparable
compárative
compássionate
compátible
compéllable
compéndious
cómplícated
compliméntal
comprehénsible
comprehénsive
compréssible
compúlsive
compúlsory
compútable
concéivable
concómitant
condémnable
condítional
condúcrive
condúcible
confi'rmatory
confórmable
congéable
congénial
-géne-yal
congregational
conjéctural

er Comp. est. Supr.
Thing Sing. s Plural

more Comp. most or very Supr.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| connatural | corruptible | deplorable |
| connubial | cosmographical | derisory |
| -nubi-yal | co ^u vétable | derivative |
| conquerable | courageous | derogatory |
| -kur- | cox-comical | desi ^u rable |
| conscientious | créditable | des ^u spicable |
| consensus | crustaceous | despo ^u tick |
| conscionable | cuniculous | despo ^u tical |
| consecutive | curvilinear | desultory |
| conservable | cu ^u stomable | determinable |
| considerate | cu ^u stomary | determinate |
| considerable | cutaneous | dete ^u stable |
| consistorial | cylindrical | detriméntal |
| consolable | | diabo ^u lical |
| conspicuous | | diamet ^u rical |
| consubstantial | | diaphanous |
| contagious | | diatódick |
| contemplative | | didactick |
| contemptible | | didactical |
| contemptuous | | die ^u tical |
| contentious | | di ^u latory |
| conte ^u stable | | diminutive |
| conti ^u guous | | disadvantageous |
| conti ^u nual | | disaffected |
| contractible | | disagréable |
| contradictious | | discalceated |
| contradictory | | discalendered |
| contri ^u outary | | discernible |
| controverfial | | disconsolate |
| contumacious | | disco ^u verable |
| contumelious | | dishévelled |
| me ^u -lyus | | dishonourable |
| convenient | | disinge ^u nuous |
| conventional | | dismembered <i>be</i> |
| convéntual | | disobédient |
| conversable | | disproportional |
| convertible | | disproportionate |
| co-ordinate | | disputable |
| co ^u pulative | | disre ^u putable |
| corinthian | | disrespectful |
| cornigerous | | dissatisfactory |
| corporeal | | dissentaneous |
| correspondent | | diffi ^u milar |
| corrigible | | dissoluble |
| corrodible | | dissolvable |
| corrosible | | disti ^u nguishable |
| | | distri- |

D

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| dámageable | deplorable |
| de-afforsted | derisory |
| decapité <i>be</i> | derivative |
| deffait <i>be</i> | derogatory |
| deceivable | desi ^u rable |
| decennial | des ^u spicable |
| decéritable | despo ^u tick |
| deciduous | despo ^u tical |
| declátable | desultory |
| declarative | determinable |
| declaratory | determinate |
| de ^u dicatory | dete ^u stable |
| deducible | detriméntal |
| defa ^u matory | diabo ^u lical |
| defendable | diamet ^u rical |
| des ^u cient | diaphanous |
| des ^u nitive | diatódick |
| dei ^u stical | didactick |
| deivirile <i>be</i> | didactical |
| deléctable | die ^u tical |
| deletorious | di ^u latory |
| deliberative | diminutive |
| deli ^u cious | disadvantageous |
| deli ^u rious | disaffected |
| delúfive | disagréable |
| delúfory | discalceated |
| democra ^u tical | discalendered |
| démonstrable | discernible |
| démonstrative | disconsolate |
| | disco ^u verable |
| | dishévelled |
| | dishonourable |
| | disinge ^u nuous |
| | dismembered <i>be</i> |
| | disobédient |
| | disproportional |
| | disproportionate |
| | disputable |
| | disre ^u putable |
| | disrespectful |
| | dissatisfactory |
| | dissentaneous |
| | diffi ^u milar |
| | dissoluble |
| | dissolvable |
| | disti ^u nguishable |
| | distri- |

distri^butive
disve^loped
dithyrambick
divideable
divi^sible
diure^tick
diurnal^s
documental
dogma^tical
dorfi^parous
dorfi^ferous

E

ecclesia^tical
ecsta^tical
effe^tual
effeminate
effic^acious
egrégious
egy^ptian
ela^borate
ele^mental
eléctrical
elemo^synary
elegiack
elementary
elephantine
eⁿligible
elliptical
emanative
emblema^tical
emblema^tick
emollient
emol-yent
empha^tical
empha^tick
empirical
empy^real
energe^tical
enigma^tical
enigmatick
ennea^tical
enthusia^tick
enthusiastical
epidémick

epide^mical
epiléptick
epiléptical
epiplotick
episcopal
epistolary
eque^strian
equángular
equicrural
equidifferent
equidistant
equila^teral
equimu^ltiple
equipollent
equiponderous
équitable
equi^vocal
éremítical
erróneous
erubéscent
espe^cial
eséntial
éstimable
ethereal
etymológicoal
evanéscent
eucharístical
eventual
everlásting
e^vitable
european
excentrick
excentrical
excéptionable
excisable
exclámatory
excrementi^tious
excúfable
éxecrable
exécutive
exécutory
exegetical
exémplary
exhórtative
exhórtatory
exíguous

exi^mious
exórable
exórbitant
expédient
expedi^tious
experiméntal
expétible
éxpiatory
explánatory
éxplicable
exponéntical
expo^stulatory
extérieur
extra-judi^cial
extráneous
extraordinary
extra-parochial
-ki-
extra^vagant
extrínsecal
exúberant
exúperable

F

facetious
factitious
fallaceous
faullashus
familiar
-yar
fa^shionable
fa^stiduous
favoútable
feather-edged
felónious
fictitious
fi^gurative
fimbriated *he*
flagi^vicious
flammi^ferous
flu^sterated
fórfeitable
fórmidable
fórtifiable
fortúitous

er Comp. est Supr.

Thing Sing. s Plural

more Comp. most or very Supr.

fráctional
frénchified
frigified
frigori^u sick
frustráneos
fuliginous
fundamental
fúnerary

G

genea^ulógical
général
ge^unerative
genérical
genethlícal
geocéntrick
geométrick
geome^utrical
glútinative
glútinous
gnathónical
gnomonological
gnomónical
góggles-eyed
gorbellied
górged *be*
go^uvernable
gramma^utical
granívorous

H

ha^ubitable
habítual
habit-*chual*
harmúnical
harmonious
heliacal
heliocéntrick
herbiferous
hercúlean
-*yan*
here^uditary
herétical
hermítical

héterodox
heterogéneal
heterogéneous
hexégonal
hexámeter
hexapétalous
hibérnian
hierarchial
hierogly^uphick
hierogly^uphical
histórical
homocéntrick
homogéneal
homogéneous
homo^ulogous
ho^unorary
ho^unourable
honorí^u sick
horizóntal
hospitable
hyperbórean
hypocritical
hypo^ustátical
hypothe^utical

I and J

ja^uculatory
jatrálíptick
jatrálíptical
idioma^utical
ido^ulatrous
je^usuited
jesuítical
ignomínious
illegítimate
ille^uviable
illiterate
illo^ugical
illúfory
illusive
illu^ustrious
ima^uginable
ima^uginary
ima^uginative

i^umitable
imma^uculate
immarce^usible
immatériel
immédiate
immédicable
immémorable
immemórial
imménsurable
immetho^udical
immo^uderate
immóveable
immútable
impálpable
impártial
impátient
impeáchable
impe^unetrable
impe^unitent
impe^urative
imperce^uptible
impérforable
impérial
impérious
impérsonal
impértinent
impérvious
impe^utuous
implácable
impo^ulitick
impo^ulitical
importunate
impóssible
impra^ucticable
impreg^unable
impróbable
impróveable
impro^uvident
inaccessible
inádquate
inálíenable
ina^unimate
inarti^uculate
inartifi^ucial
inauspi^ucious
incápable

inca-

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| incapa/cious | indicant | infortunat |
| ince/stuous | indi/cative | infrangible |
| incidental | indi/ctable | ingenerable |
| inclínable | indifferent | ingénious |
| incógnito | indige/stible | ingé'nuous |
| incog | indige/sted | ingl'orious |
| incoherent | indiscérnible | inhá'bitable |
| incombu/stible | indiscri/minate | inharmónical |
| incommensurable | indispénsable | inhó/spitable |
| incommúnicable | indispénsible | inimi/table |
| incommutable | indisputable | in'it'ial |
| incómparable | indissólvable | injudi/cious |
| incompassionate | indissoluble | injúrious |
| incompátible | indistíguishable | inna/vigable |
| incompénsable | indivisible | innúmerale |
| incómpetent | indúbitable | inoffensive |
| incompósite | indurable | inórdinate |
| incomprehensible | indu/strious | inorgánical |
| inconceivable | inéfible | inqui'sitive |
| incóngruous | inefficacious | insanable |
| inconfi/derable | ineffective | insatiable |
| inconfi/derate | ineffectual | inscrutable |
| inconfi/stent | inélegant | insensible |
| incónsolable | inergétical | inse/parable |
| inconte/stable | inéstimable | infi'dious |
| incóntinent | ine/vable | insigni'ficant |
| inconvérsable | inexcógitable | insociable |
| inconvertible | inexcúsable | inso/lvable |
| incórporeal | inexhaustible | insolvent |
| incorrigible | inexorable | instantaneous |
| incorruptible | inexpédient | instruméntal |
| incre/dible | inéxpiable | insuccésful |
| incre/dulous | inéxplicable | insuffi'cient |
| inculpable | inéxpréssible | insúperable |
| incurable | inexpúgnable | insupportable |
| incúrious | inextinguishable | insurmountable |
| indeclínable | inextirpable | intelléctual |
| indécorous | inéxtricable | intelligent |
| indefatigable | inexuperable | intelligible |
| indefeasible | infallible | intéperate |
| indefeísible | inféctious | intentional |
| indéfinite | infeli'citous | intercurrent |
| inde/lible | inférieur | intercutaneous |
| indemonstrable | inflámmable | interjacent |
| indépendent | inflámmative | interior |
| indétérminate | inflexible | interlineary |

er Comp. est Supr.

Thing Sing. & Plural

inter-

more Comp. most or very Supr.

interlúcent
intermédiaire
interminated
interminable
intermittent
interprétable
interro^gative
into^lerable
intractable
intransitive
introdúctive
intúitive
invariable
inve^{ter}ate
invi^dious
invincible
inviolable
invisible
invo^luntary
invulnerable
iracible
iroⁿical
irrational
irreconcíleable
irrefragible
irre^gular
irremédiable
irre^{par}able
irreprehensible
irref^ustible
irrésolute
irretrievable
irréversible
irrevocable
irritable
iscure^{tic}
isochronal
-kro-
italian
ital^{yan}
iti^{ner}ant
judi^{cial}
judi^{ciary}
judi^{cious}
juridical
justifiable

L

labórious
laboursome
lacerable
lacinated
lactifical
lactifick
lamentable
lapidéscent
lascivious
legendary
legi^{sl}ative
legi^{ti}mate
legúminous
lentiginous
levi^{ti}cal
libidinous
licéntious
licénterick
liti^{gious}
lixi^{vial}
lixi^vious
longitudinal
loquacious
luciférian
ludibrious
luxúriant

M

machiavilian
ma^{ki}-avil^{yan}
magi^{sterial}
magnaⁿimous
magne^{tical}
magne^{tick}
magni^{ficent}
maje^{stical}
majestick
maintainable
maledicted
male^{dit}-ed
male^volent
mali^{cious}

malleable
mandibula
marketable
marriageable
mar^{ridge}-
mathematical
matrimonial
mealy-mouthed
measurable
mechanical
mechaⁿick
me^{kan}-
mediatorial
medicinable
méditative
mediterranean
me^{lancholick}
melancholy
melliferous
mellifluent
mellifluous
melodious
me^morable
mesurable
meraceous
mercenary
merchantable
mercúrial
meretri^{cious}
meri^{dional}
meritorious
metaphorical
metaphy^{sical}
meteolo^{gical}
metho^{dical}
metropolitan
mi^{litary}
ministérial
miraculous
misbecoming
misbegotten
miscellaneous
mi^serable
momentaneous
momentary
monarchical

mona-

monastérial
monastical
monastick
moⁿitôry
monopétalous
monstriferous
mortiférous
multángular
multifárious
multila^{te}ral
multilóquous
multinómial
multipárous
multipartite
múltipliable
múltuplicable
muni^{fi}cent
mysterious

N

narcótical
narcótick
natalitious
na^tional
na^vigable
ne^{ce}ssary
nece^{ss}itous
necromántick
nefarious
neo^{te}rick
nobi^{li}tated
nóncúpative
nótiônal
notórious
n^{eg}atory
numérable
numérical
nutritious
nutritive

O

obédient
obediéntial
obligatory

obnoxious
obreptitious
obséquious
obsérvable
obstréperous
occásional
occidéntal
octángular
octénial
odouriferous
odori^{fe}rons
æco^{no}mical
æcónomick
æcuménical
offi^{ci}ous
oleáginous
olfáctory
oligárchical
omni^{po}tent
omni^{fi}cient
om-nist bent

o^{pe}rative
opinionative
opin-on
opinionated
oppilative
oppróbrious
orbicular
ordinary
orgaⁿical
orgánized
ornaméntal
orthógonal
orthográphical
ostentátious
over-hasty
over-malted
ovíparous
outrageous

P

pacíferous
pa^{la}table
pálliative
panegy^{ri}cal

papistical
parabo^{li}cal
paraly^{ti}cal
paraphrastical
parasi^{ti}cal
párdonable
parliamentary
parlimen-
parochial
paróki^{al}
parsimónious
partici^{pi}al
parti^{cu}lar
passi^onate
patriárchial

-ki-
patrimónial
pecúliar
pecule-yar
pecúniary
pe^{ne}trable
pe^{ne}trative
penínsulated
penetential
penúrious
perceivable
percéptible
perduráble
perémptory
perénial
perfi^{di}ous
perfúnctory
perio^dical
perio^dick
peripa^{te}tick
pe^{ri}shable
peristaltick
perni^{ci}ous
perpendi^{cu}lar
perpétual

perpétchual
persevéant
persónable
perspicácious
perspi^{ci}uous
persuasive

er Comp. est Supr.

Thing Sing. s Plural

per-

more Comp. most or very Supr.

persuafory
-sou-a-
 pertinacious
 péstilentia
 phana"tical
 phanta"stical
 phanta"stic
 pharisa'i"cal
 philolo"gical
 philoso"phical
 piratical
 pleafüreable
 poly'gonal
 pónderable
 ponti"fical
 po"ltérieur
 potentiel
 pot-va"liant
-valyant
 prácticable
 práctical
 práctick
 pragma"tical
 pragma"tick
 precários
 precipitant
 precipitous
 pre"diabie
 predo"minant
 pre-engagé
 préfactory
 préférable
 prejudicial
 prelátical
 préparative
 préparatory
 prepósterous
 prefum'ptuous
 preter-na"tural
 prévention
 préventative
 préventive
 primigenious
 problema"tical
 prodigious
 pro"ntable

progre"ffional
 progréffive
 proléptical
 proléptick
 promi"fcuous
 pro"miffory
 prophe"tical
 propitiatory
 propitious
 propórtionable
 propórtional
 protuberant
 provérbial
 providential
 provincial
 provi"ffional
 pro"vocate
 prudentia
 pruri"ginous
 pue"rile
 púlmonary
 pulmóneous
 pu"nifhable
 pyrámidal
 pyramidical

Q

quadrángular
 quadriennial
 quadrilateral
 quadrino"mial
 quadripártite
 quadrúpedal
 quadrupedous
 que"ftionable
 quinquennial
 quoti"dian

R

rabbi"nical
 rapa"rious
 ratiocinable

ratio"nable
 rational
 raífonable
 rebellious
rebel-yous
 receíveable
 reci"procal
 recitative
 recommandable
 recommandatory
 recommandative
 reconcilable
 reco"verable
 recreative
 recrementitious
 réctifiable
 rectilíneal
 rectilínear
 redeémable
 redoútable
 redúctible
 refráctory
 refrágable
 refrángible
 regimental
ridge-men-
 rejéctable
 religious
 re"lishable
 remárkable
 reme"diabie
 remedilefs
 remiffible
 repaívable
 repeálable
 repercúffive
 reprehénfible
 reproáchable
 repróveable
 reptitious
 repúdiabie
 réputable
 relitient
-fib-she--yent
 refinacious
 refinible
 réfolutive

réfolute
réfponfible
réfôrative
rétréveable
réveréntial
révérfible
révértible
révôcable
rewardable
re-*vaurd*-
rhetorical
ridi^{culous}

S

fabba^{tical}
facerdotal
facraméntal
facrile^{giôus}
fagacious
falacious
falubrious
fa^{lutary}
falutiférous
fanctimonial
fanctimónious
fanguinary
fapori^{fick}
faporous
farca^{ftical}
fata^{nical}
fatisfactory
faty^{rical}
fchifma^{tical}

fif

fchola^{ftick}
fchola^{ftical}

fko

fciéntifick
feafonable
fedéntary
feditious
felf-dépendent
felf-e^{vident}
fempitérnal
fenténtious

féparable
fépténial
fépténtrional
féviceable
féfquiâteral
féxâgenary
féxénial
fhâttér-brained
figni^{ficant}
figni^{ficative}
fimoníacal
fociable
focial
fodomi^{tical}
folicitous

fo^{litary}
folftitial
fomniférous
fomni^{fick}
fophi^{ftical}
fopori^{férous}
fpagírical
fpagírick
spe^{culative}
fpi^{ritual}
fpirituôus
fpontânéous
ftentórian
ftereográphical

fternútatory
fubalternate
fub-côntrary
fúblunary
fúblunar
fubordinate
fubrepti^{tious}
fubférvient
fubftántial
fubterrânéous
fudatory
fúfferable
fuffi^{cient}
fulphúreous
fúmpfuary
fúperable
fuperabúndant

super-celestial
-celef-*chal*
supercilious
-cil-*yous*
super-e^{minent}
superfi^{cial}
superfluôus
fupérior
fupérative
fuperna^{tural}
fuperfti^{tious}
fuppórtable
fuppofti^{tious}
fúppurative
fupramúndane
furrepti^{tious}
fufcéptible
fufpi^{cious}
fuftainable
fyllogi^{ftical}
fymbo^{lical}
fympathe^{tical}
fympathetick
fyno^{dical}
fy^{nodal}
fyno^{nymal}
fyno^{nymous}

T

temerários
tempe^{ftuous}
témporary
tena^{cious}
te^{nantable}
términal
terraqueous
terrétrial
terre^{ft-*chal*}
teftáceous
theolo^{gical}
theoma^{gical}
theore^{tick}
theore^{tical}
to^{léable}
tradi^{tional}

G g

er Comp. est Supr.

Thing Sing. s Plural

trá-

more Comp. most or very *Supr.*

traditionary
transitory
transmissible
transmutable
transportable
traſonable
triangular
tricennial
triennial
trigonometrical
trila"teral
trino"mial
tripartite
tun-bellied
tuniculated
tyra"nical

V and U

vain-glórious
valetudinary
va"luable
vapori"ferous
váriable
ve"getable
veneni"ficál
veneni"ſick
ve"nerable
ve"nereal
venérous
veriloquent
verilóquious
verifi"milar
vermicular
vermiculóſe
vermiſugous
vernácula
vertiginous
vexátious
victórious
violable
viſionary
vi"tiabile
vitrificable
vitriolick

vitíolous
vivácious
vivíparous
ulcerated
ulterior
ultramúndane
unaccéptable
unaccountable
unaccu"ſtomed
unacquainted
unadmóniſhed
unadviſed
unaffected
unálienable
un-ale-ye-nable
unáalterable
un-aul-ter
una"nimous
unánſwerable
unappéaſeable
unapproachable
unárgued
unáſſayed
unáſſiſted
unáſſuaged
-ſwa-
unáſſured
unattainable
unattétempted
unatténtive
unavailable
unbecóming
unbegóttén
unblámeable
unbówelled
uncano"nical
uncápable
unchárangeable
uncha"ritable
unchriſtened
un-kriſſ-ent
un-kriſ-chend
uncircumciſed
-cized
uncircumſpect
uncóllécted

uncome-at-able
uncómfortable
un-kum-
uncompóunded
unconcérnéd
unconceivable
uncondémnable
uncondémned
unconſórmable
unconquerable
-ker-
unconſcionable
-ſhon-
unconſtráinable
unconſúmeable
uncontémnable
unconte"ſtable
uncontróllable
uncorrécted
uncréated
uncúltivable
uncúltivated
uncúráble
uncu"ſtomable
uncu"ſtomary
uncu"ſtomed
undécided
undéclined
undéfended
undéſiled
undéfráyed
undertaken
under-written
undéſerved
undetérmind
undíſchárged
undíſciplined
undíſtinguiſhable
undíſtinguiſhed
undútiful
úne"loquent
únémployed
unendówed
unéxecuted
unéxpected
unexpérienced
unexprefſible

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| unextinguishable | unpa ^r alleled | unseasonable |
| unfashioned | unpardonable | unseasoned |
| <i>-phon-</i> | unpeaceable | unseparable |
| unfeathered | unperceivable | unserviceable |
| unfledged | unpo ^r lished | unsociable |
| unfettered | unpolluted | unspeakable |
| unfin ^{ish} ed | unprecedented | unsubdued |
| unfortified | unpre ^{jud} iced | unsuccessful |
| unfrequented | unpreme ^{dit} ated | unsufferable |
| unfurnished | unprepared | unsuitable |
| ungathered | unprevented | unullied |
| ungovernable | unprofitable | unteachable |
| ungracious | unprosperous | untenable |
| unhabitable | unprovident | untractable |
| unhallowed | unpunishable | untuneable |
| unaltered | unquenchable | unvaluable |
| <i>un-haul-</i> | unquestionable | unvanquished |
| unhealable | <i>-quest-phon-</i> | un-uniform |
| unimaginable | unravelling | unusual |
| unemployed | unreasonable | unutterable |
| uninflammable | unreducible | unwalled |
| uninha ^b ited | unreclaimed | unwarlike |
| unintelligible | unrecompensed | unwarranted |
| uninterrupted | unreformable | unwatered |
| uninvited | unregarded | <i>un-wau-ter</i> |
| unitable | unregardful | unwearied |
| universal | unrelenting | vociferous |
| unlamented | unremediable | voluminous |
| unleavened | unremitted | voluntary |
| unlicensed | unremoved | voluptuous |
| unlimited | unrepaired | voracious |
| unmannerly | unreprovable | urinary |
| unmanured | unresisted | usurious |
| unmarried | unresolved | utterable |
| unmastered | unrestrained | vulnerable |
| unmeasurable | unrevenged | vulpinary |
| unmeditated | unrewarded | vulpine |
| unmerciful | unrighteous | uxorious |
| unmolested | unrivalled | |
| unmoveable | unsaleable | |
| unnatural | unsaluted | |
| unnecessary | unsanctified | |
| <i>un-necess-</i> | unsatisfactory | |
| unnumbered | unsavoury | |
| unoccupied | unscriptural | |
| unopposed | unsearchable | |

er Comp. est Supr.

Thing Sing. s. Plural

W

warrantable
weather-beaten
white-livered
worldly-minded

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the Article Quality Words.

Q. Have you done with *Common Qualities*?

A. Yes. *Sufficient Rules and Examples have been inserted concerning them; they respecting neither Number nor Gender, in our Language, though they do in many others. Oh! what an Abatement of Trouble and Concern! Oh! welcome Cessation of Fatigue!*

Q. You mentioned in Page 191, there remained a few *Quality Words* of different Denominations from *Common Quality Words*; viz. 1. *Article Quality Words*. 2. *Quality Words derived from Names and Affirmations*. 3. *Personal Quality Words*. 4. *Demonstrative*. And, 5. *Relative or Rehearfal Quality Words*.

What have you to say of the first Sort; viz. of the *Article Quality Words*?

A. First, I make use of the very same Expression which the *Authors of the English Grammar with Notes have made*; viz.

*A, An, or The, are Qualities may name,
Because their Use and Nature are the same.*

That is, *A* is used as a *Quality Word* before a *Common Name* of the *Singular Number*, beginning with a *Consonant*; *an* in like manner before a *Common Name* beginning with a *Vowel*; *the* is likewise used as a *Common Quality Word* before most *Common Names*, beginning with either a *Vowel* or *Consonant* in both *Numbers*.

Note 1. These three *Quality Words*, *a*, *an*, and *the*, are not only used before *Common Names*, but are as frequently used immediately before *Quality Words*; as *Experience* teaches thro' every *Series of Common Quality Words*.

Note 2. *A* and *an* before *Common Names* of the *Singular Number* (for indeed they cannot in *Sense* be put before the *Plural Number*) extend the *Signification* of a *Common Name* to any one; and so to all, one by one, of its *Kind*: But *the* before the *Singular Number* restrains it to some *Particular*, and by that *Means* makes a *Common Name* equivalent to a *Proper Name*.

Note 3. These *Article Quality Words* never shew or denote Individuation, therefore they cannot in Sense be set before any *Proper Name*, as *Abraham*, &c. nor before any of the *Personal Names*, or *Personal Qualities*; which doctrinal Points are sufficiently declared in both the preceding and subsequent Examples. Where these *Article Quality Words* are chiefly used they are inserted in the Margin; and where they are useless, they are not inserted.

Note 4. They are not expressed when the Name expresses the Thing in general; as

EXAMPLE I.

MAN, being mortal, soon fades away, and dies.
Observe, It is not said, *a Man*, or *the Man*.

EXAMPLE II.

VIRTUE consists in the *Mean*.
Observe, Not *a* or *the Virtue*.

Note 5. *A* and *an* sometimes signify *one*.

EXAMPLE I.

As, All to *a Man*.

EXAMPLE II.

All to *an Ox*, &c.

Note 6. *A* and *an* may be termed *indefinite Articles*, because they leave the Sense of the Word to which either of them may chance to be put before, undetermined, to what Particular is meant.

EXAMPLE.

See what it is for a *Man* to have to do (or be concerned) with ungrateful Wretches.

Observe, *A Man*; viz. any *Man*.

Note 7. *The* may be termed a *demonstrative Article*, or the *definite Article*; and signifies the same in Sense as the Word *That*; because it points out and determines the Sense of the *Common Name* that immediately follows it, to some Particular.

EXAMPLE.

The *People of England* are happy ; viz. that particular *People*, &c. &c.

Note 8. When an Article comes before a *Proper Name* (as sometimes it happens so, there being few general Rules in any Art or Science without an Exception) let it be observed, some *Common Name* is to be thought of, or understood.

EXAMPLE I.

The *Tbames* ; where the *Common Name* RIVER is understood.

EXAMPLE II.

The *Halifax* ; viz. the Ship termed or called *Halifax*. Likewise such Expressions as are used by way of Eminence or Distinction ; as

EXAMPLE I.

He is a { *Cavendish*, } that is, one whose Name is *Cavendish*
 { *Walpole*, } or *Walpole*.

EXAMPLE II.

The *Dunks* ; that is, the Family of the *Dunks*.

EXAMPLE III.

The *Alexanders*, the *Cæsars*, &c. viz. any brave and valiant Men may be put under those Appellatives. Likewise we say, the GOD of *Abraham*, by way of Distinction from the false Gods.

C H A P. XIX.

Of Quality Words derived from NAMES and AFFIRMATIONS.

Q. What Qualities derive from Names ?

A. 1. Possessive Quality Words. 2. Respective. And,
3. Personal.

Q. How do the Possessive derive or form from Names ?

A. By any Name, whether Singular or Plural, by terminating the Name with 's or es, if the Necessity of Pronunciation require it ; as in the Examples following.

E x.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Man's* Nature ; for the Nature of *Man*.
 2. *Men's* Nature,
 3. *Waller's* Poems,
 4. The Church's Peace,
- } in the Manner above.

Note, When the Plural Number ends in *s*, as it generally does, then either the Plural *s*, or the *s* that forms the Possession, must be omitted, or ejected out of the *Possessive Quality*, there being no Necessity for both *s's*; as in the following

EXAMPLES.

1. The Lords House,
 2. The Commons House,
- } not, the Lords's House, &c.
&c.

Note 2. The like must be observed of proper Names of more than one Syllable that end with *s*, whenever they are formed, or turned into *Possessive Quality Words*; as in the following

EXAMPLES.

1. *Priamus* Daughter,
 2. *Venus* Temple,
- } not *Priamus's*, &c. &c. &c.

Though the full Writing is preserved in the forming proper Names of Monosyllables; as in the following

EXAMPLES.

1. King *Charles's* Court,
2. St. *James's* Park, &c. &c.

Q. How are the *Respective Quality Words* derived, or formed from Names?

A. By incorporating a foregoing Name into a following, by this little Mark (-) called a Hyphen; as is exhibited in the following

EXAMPLES.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Sea-Fish, | 5. Home-Close, |
| 2. River-Fish, | 6. Gold-Ring, |
| 3. <i>Lisbon</i> -Voyage, | 7. Silver-Bowl, &c. &c. |
| 4. Self-Love, | |

Q. Why are they termed *Respective*?

A. For this Reason, the foregoing Name being joined and incorporated into the following, the two Names in Fact are then become Unity;

Unity; the first Name does then lose its Essence of Name, it respecting, or implying only, from what Place, or what Matter, the following Name hath Relation to, or is brought from, or what Matter it is composed of; as is evident from the foregoing Examples.

Q. Which are the Personal Quality Words?

A. The Personal Quality Words are inserted in the two following Tables or Scales; which may also be admitted into the Term Personal Possessives; they denoting immediate Possession of themselves; but more emphatically with the annexing or joining of the Possessive Quality Word OWN; as is exhibited in the following Scales; which at the same Instance shews the Formation of a great Number of various Sentences, without Trouble or Fatigue.

TABLE I.

Of such Personal Possessive Quality Words as will easily accept the Word OWN, and omit it; but in all Sentences and Expressions require a Common Name after them; as per Experience.

| | | | | Posf. Quality Singular. | Posf. Quality Plural. | accords with both Numbers. | | | |
|----------|--------|-----|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--|--|
| Singular | Plural | | | | | | | | |
| it | they | is | { | 1 Per. my | our | { | own | | |
| this | these | | | 2 Per. thy | your | | | | |
| that | those | | | 3 Per. { his | their | | | | |
| which | which | | | | | | | | |
| | | are | { | her | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | g Sing. s Plural | | |

Note, Self is used with the Qualities in this Table, with or without Own; but always let it close the Sentence instead of the Name.

Teach a Child to observe but only the Concord of Number, and the Reading will become easy and pleasant to a meer Infant, both in the foregoing and following Table.

T A B L E II.

Of such Personal Possessive Quality Words as will not admit the Possessive Word OWN, nor any Name after them.

| Sing. | Plural | Sing. and Plural | |
|-------|--------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| it | they | 1 Per. { mine | } accord with both Numbers. |
| this | these | 2 Per. { ours | |
| that | those | 3 Per. { thine | |
| which | which | { yours | |
| | | { his | |
| | | { hers | |
| | | { theirs | |

Q. Which are the *Quality Words* derived from *Affirmations*?

A. Such Affirmations as admit the Terminations ing, ed, 'd, 't, or n, denoting being, doing, or suffering.

Examples of these Kinds of *derivative Quality Words* are numerously expressly in the following Division of Words, in their proper orderly Derivation; nevertheless, I here give an Example or two of the three Sorts or Kinds.

1. Examples of *Being*.

1. I, *being* a Man, have put away childish Things.
2. I have *been* a Child.

Note, Quality Words derived from Affirmations denoting BEING, are confined wholly to that one Word, and *been*.

2. Examples of *Doing*.

1. A *prancing* Horse,
 2. The *flying* Coach,
- } known by ending in *ing*.
&c. &c.

3. Examples of *Suffering*.

1. A *wounded* Soldier,
 2. A *crack't* Bone,
 3. The *beaten* Powder,
 4. The *slain* Bullock,
- } known by ending with *ed*, *'d*, *'t*,
en, or *n*.
&c. &c.

Q. With what Head or Division of the *Latin*, and other declined Languages, do these derivative *Quality Words* concur and agree?

A. With that Part or Division of Words in the *Latin*, and other declined Languages, termed *Participles*?

Q. Do the Derivatives in *ing* always denote or imply doing?

A. No: For without a following Name they denote the Effect of Action.

EXAMPLES.

1. A Writing,

2. A Fighting,

} }

3. The Running of Horses,
&c. &c.

Q. Are those Derivatives from Affirmations ending in *ing*, *ed*, *'d*, *'t*, *en*, or *n*, always *Quality Words*?

A. No: Signifying the Time of Action or Suffering, by the Auxiliary *am*, &c. with a Person prefixed, they can by no Means retain the Property of *Quality Words*, being then really Affirmations.

EXAMPLES:

1. I am writing a Book,

2. He is mending a Cloak,

3. We have burned or burnt the Papers,

4. Ye have commended the Work,
&c. &c.

Q. When are these derivative *Quality Words* from Affirmations meer *Quality Words*?

A. 1. When they bear no respect to Time.

Ex. 1. A learned Man.

2. A carved Pillar.

2. When they admit the Degrees of Comparison.

Ex. 1. Loving, more loving, most loving.

2. Learned, more learned, most learned.
&c. &c.

3. When they are compounded with such a Preposition, that the Affirmation they descend or derive from, will by no Means admit; as in the following

EXAMPLES.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|------------|
| 1. Unbecoming | } | Thing, &c. |
| 2. Unheard | | |
| 3. Unseen | | |
| &c. &c. | | |

Note, There is no Saying to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{unbecome} \\ \text{unhear} \\ \text{unsee} \end{array} \right.$

CHAP. XX.

Of Demonstrative, Interrogative, and Relative Quality Words.

Q. Which Words are termed *Demonstrative Qualities*?

A. Only the two Words *this* and *that*; for this Reason, they always point out or shew what particular Person or Thing you or another may mean; as in the Examples foregoing is numerously expressed. However, admit a following Example or two for a final Explanation.

EXAMPLES.

| | | | |
|----------------|--------|---|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Demonstratives | Sing. | { | Man, Woman, Boy, Girl, Thing, Horse, Dog, Cat, Rat, &c. |
| | This | | |
| | or | | |
| | That | | |
| | Plural | { | |
| Dem. | These | | |
| | Those | | |

Note, *This* and its *Plural* relate to Things nigh, or near at Hand; *that* and its *Plural* denote or refer to an Object or Objects farther off.

Q. What *Quality Words* are those that are called *interrogative Quality Words*?

A. Only these three following; viz. Who, What, and Which.

Q. Is there any Difference in the Use of the *interrogative Quality Words*?

A. There is a great Difference in the Use of these Words; as

1. *Who* is used only in asking Questions of a Person or Persons; and has, like the *Personal Names*, a *Leading* and a *Following State*; and is not improperly termed a *Personal Interrogative*.

A Scale of the States of *Who*.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Leading State Who boo | { | of | } | Following State Whom boom |
| | | to | | |
| | | for | | |
| | | through | | |
| | | by | | |
| | | from | | |
| | | [with, &c.] | | |

2. *What* and *Which* are used promiscuously in asking Questions; sometimes interrogating about a Person or Persons; sometimes concerning a Thing or Things; as is fully explained in the following

EXAMPLES.

1. *What* Man is he that is able to oppose him?
2. *What* Book is that?
3. *Which* Woman do you like?
4. *Which* is your Coat?
5. *Which* Way must I go? &c. &c.

Q. Have not the modern *British* Tongue the Term *Relative Quality Words* to accord and agree with the Term *Relative* in other Languages?

A. There is no such Term admitted. Nevertheless, there are abundance of Expressions require it; we expressing ourselves very often in relative or rehearsal Expressions.

Q. How are relative or rehearsal Expressions supplied with relative or rehearsal *Quality Words*?

A. By borrowing the two Demonstratives, and two of the Interrogatives, and adjoining to their Company the Word *same*, as appears in the following List:

| | | | | |
|------|---|------------|---|------|
| This | { | Who, &c. } | } | same |
| That | | | | |
| | | Which | | |

Q. How do you explain, or make these to appear relative or rehearsal *Quality Words*, seeing they are demonstrative and interrogative *Quality Words* before shewn?

A. Very easily, by the following Examples.

EXAMPLES.

1. The Stick, &c. you cut, &c. is This or That.
2. That is the Pen, &c. *which* I made.
3. I am the Man *who* made it, &c.
4. They are the Men *who* built the Church, &c.
5. *John* is the Man *whom* I, &c. saw, &c.
6. That Fellow, &c. is the *same* I saw picking a Pocket, &c.
7. That Thing, &c. is indeed the very *same* [meaning Thing] with, or to mine

Note, I judge the foregoing Examples are sufficient to explain, that the foregoing borrowed relative or rehearſal *Quality Words* do each of them, in their reſpective Example, ſave the Repetition of the foregoing Name. But I am not ſo vain as to conclude, a *Maſter of Grammar* will judge theſe few neceſſary Examples ſufficient for a Boy's underſtanding fully relative or rehearſal Sentences; *viz.* ſuch as contain the *Quality Words* now treating of; but I hope every Maſter will amply ſupply their Defect, by producing to his young *Tyro* many more at his own Option.

C H A P. XXI.

Of transforming Quality Words into Names, &c. and concluding with a Table of the cardinal and ordinal Numbers.

Q. It having been abundantly ſhewn, and made evident, that Names of all Sorts do degenerate from the Subſtance to the Quality; I deſire to be informed, whether or no *Quality Words* do not advance to Names?

A. Sometimes Quality Words do advance to Names; as in the Examples following.

EXAMPLES,

| | | |
|-----|---|------------|
| The | { | Black |
| | | White |
| | | Great |
| | | Good |
| | | Juſt |
| | | Proud, &c. |

Q. Is

Q. Is there no other Method of turning *Quality Words* into *Names*, than putting them absolute in the Manner afore said ?

A. Yes : Most *Quality Words* will admit the Termination *ness*, which is of no other Use but to form or transpose *Quality Words* into *Names* ; which are termed *Names of abstract Qualities*.

Q. Do *Quality Words* form any other Part of Speech than *Names* ?

A. Yes : *Quality Words* form a numerous Number of *Quality Particle Words*, by only annexing the Termination *ly* to a *Quality Word*, whether it be a *Monosyllable*, or a *Word of many Syllables* ; as,

EXAMPLE.

Fine, finely, &c.

Q. Why have you not inserted the *Cardinal* and *Ordinal Numbers* as they would have fallen in the *Alphabetical Order* of the foregoing Tables promiscuously ?

A. I have judged it necessary to omit them in those Tables for these Reasons :

1. They cannot admit the Degrees of *Comparison*.
2. They are disputed by some to be *Names*, especially when a *Cardinal* is put absolute. But I choose rather to stand *Neuter* for Brevity-sake.
3. They are brought in the Rear of *Qualities*, for the Judgment of Masters to determine on them at Discretion; and inserted in the following Table, in such a Manner as a Child may, at the same Instant, learn the *Numeral Letters* and *Figures*, which do likewise express the *Words* of the *Cardinal* and *Ordinal Numbers*.

The Table of Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers, expressing them by Words, Letters, and Figures, shewing they are Quality Words (if not absolutely) by their easy Admission, or joining with, a Common Name.

| Card. Num. by Word. | Ord. Numb. by Word. | Car. & Ord. by Letter. | by Fig. | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------|--|
| one | first | I | 1 | |
| two | second | II | 2 | |
| three | third | III | 3 | |
| four | fourth | IV | 4 | |
| five | fifth | V | 5 | |
| six | sixth | VI | 6 | |
| seven | seventh | VII | 7 | |
| eight | eighth | VIII | 8 | |
| nine | ninth | IX | 9 | |
| ten | tenth | X | 10 | |
| eleven | eleventh | XI | 11 | |
| twelve | twelfth | XII | 12 | |
| thirteen | thirteenth | XIII | 13 | |
| fourteen | fourteenth | XIV | 14 | |
| fifteen | fifteenth | XV | 15 | |
| sixteen | sixteenth | XVI | 16 | |
| seventeen | seventeenth | XVII | 17 | |
| eighteen | eighteenth | XVIII | 18 | |
| nineteen | nineteenth | XIX | 19 | |
| twenty | twentieth | XX | 20 | |
| twenty-one | twenty-first | XXI | 21 | |
| &c. &c. | &c. &c. | | | |
| thirty | thirtieth | XXX | 30 | |
| forty | fortieth | XL | 40 | |
| fifty | fiftieth | L | 50 | |
| sixty | fixtieth | LX | 60 | |
| seventy | seventieth | LXX | 70 | |
| eighty | eightieth | LXXX | 80 | |
| ninety | ninetieth | XC | 90 | |
| hundred | hundredth | C | 100 | |
| hundred and | hundred and | CI &c. | 101 | |
| one | first | | | |
| &c. &c. | &c. &c. | | | |
| two hund. | two hund. | CC | 200 | |
| three h. | three h. | CCC | 300 | |
| four h. | four h. | CD | 400 | |

Sing. Thing, Man, irr, Tree, Ship, Place, &c.

Plural s

Card. N. by W. Ord. N. by W. both by Let. by Fig.

| | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------|--------|
| five hundred | five hundredth | D.I | 500 |
| six hund. | six hund. | DC | 600 |
| seven hund. | seven hund. | DCC | 700 |
| eight hund. | eight hund. | DCCC | 800 |
| nine hund. | nine hund. | CM | 900 |
| one thousand | one thousandth | M.CIC | 1000 |
| five thousand | five thou. | I | 5000 |
| ten thousand | ten thou. | CC | 10000 |
| fifty thousand | fifty thou. | I | 50000 |
| one hund. thous. | one hund. thous. | 5 | 100000 |

Note, The Cardinals must be the Plural Number, but the Ordinals cannot.



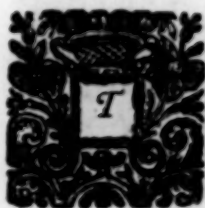


O F

AFFIRMATIONS;

By way of

P R E F A C E.



H I S Kind of Word is the very Soul and Quintessence of a Sentence ; for without this Word a Sentence cannot subsist ; since nothing can be spoken that is affirmed, or denied, without it.

This Word the Latins term Verbum ; from which Term some English Grammarians retained, or rather formed, the Term Verb.

I am neither so rash in Censure, nor voracious of Praise, as to condemn the Notion, but am really induced to believe, they intended to proceed in a Parallel, as near as possibly they could, to the dead Languages ; and by the Term Verb, and others of Latin, or of Latin Extraction (the dead Languages being then most in vogue) intended to have united the dead Languages with the most copious modern British Language ; or to have fixed her to their Standard and intricate Rules ; and finding she would not comply, and accept of such Terms, in Violation of her Purity, some depreciate her with the Term Difficult.

However, the final Judgment of all those who very well understand the modern British Language is, that she is far more copious and excellent than any one particular Language.

And further it must be allowed, that Youth are far from being compleat in the modern British Tongue (and too many of them but

meer Smatterers therein), notwithstanding they shall have spent a very long Time, or Series of Years, in the dead Languages; and though all that is asserted here be in reality Fact; yet, I don't expect such a doctrinal Point, or declaratory Truth, will have any Effect on, or be digested by, many of the self-conceited unthinking Tradesmen and Yeomen, who having been much more conversant and busied (very necessarily too), about coarse and earthy Matter, than Literature and Elegance, they must need, and too ambitiously, direct their Aim in the Education of their Children, intirely at the dead Languages; and when they hear their Children (they themselves not knowing what they say) only rehearse the Declensions and Conjugations of the Latin, for a few modern British Words, they confide that their Children have advanced so far, and made such a Progress in the Art of Literature, which declares (with themselves) that their Issue are compleat modern British Scholars, understanding the full Extent of their native Language; though they have not Vanity enough to assert, they are Masters of the Latin Tongue, to which they have been, both strenuously and assiduously, dabbling at, with a close Application of the Scholar (and warm Encouragements of the Parent) for the Space of seven or eight Years, in order (as they say) to attain good English, and qualify their Children for Commerce, Mechanicks, Handicraft, or Agriculture; at the same Time declaring, neglecting, and suspending (perhaps the most noble and intelligent Branch of their Offspring), the Females, as less worthy of that high parental Regard for their Education. But it is evident, the Females, who have any tolerable Degree of English Literature, exceed the Male Offspring, and would much more excel, were they taught the Parts of Speech.

However, I would not have added one Syllable more on this Topic, were I not an Evidence against those weak and impertinent Notions, Opinions, and Assertions, by Experience; and sensible of their being aided and supported by some who prompt Parents into such Notions, with no other Views than colouring, with the Latin Tongue, their Imperfection of a British or English Schoolmaster; and serving their Exigencies by the Milk of the Purse; which, many times, such sappling Parents yield plentifully to such worm-eaten Schoolmasters, for their like Assistance and Advice. And thus in Concertion they proceed on, to bandy and traverse up and down capacious Youths on the Elements of Latin, until they shall be rendered almost useless for either Commerce, Mechanick, or even Handicraft Employment, and not able to discover the like Parts of Speech in English.

This is a melancholy Relation in Fact, which, without Doubt, will make every rational Man cry out, O! what a MONSTER is the ISSUE of Pride and Arrogance, conceived by Prejudice!

Notwithstanding what I have, or might have said, in Objection to the fantastical, prejudicial, and even false Notions, Opinions, and Judgments, made by some, for a general Practice of the Latin Elements, for the compleat Attainment, and full Perfection, of the modern British Tongue; I would only be understood, that it is both an unnecessary and indirect Means to attain a compleat English Education: And further, that the Commercial, Mechanick, and Handicraft Part of Mankind are under, no, not so much as the least Necessity of being yoked with such an uneasy Yoke: But if any of the above Classes of Men should be so vain, weak, and even impertinent, as to yoke their Male Offspring with that Yoke, which themselves (by carrying on a Vocation, as their Children must also afterwards) are not sufficient, in Case, to support, I will make bold to tell them, its a Hundred to One, if it be not as I assert. At the Expence of the Purse, and Time, lies the Hazard of a fractured or dislocated Understanding, unhappily disabled for serviceable Undertakings. But myself, or any other, will not presume to deny or object the British Gentleman, or Others, designed for the Liberal Arts and Sciences in general; or in particular for Divinity, &c. a Tour through the dead Languages, for the Sake of Eminence, or Turn of Mind on the Ancients, in such a Branch as his Genius shall be most applicable to, and delighted with.

Therefore, in the mean while, viz. between the Cradle and a proper Age for such great and serious Undertakings, let the British Principles and Elements be thoroughly inculcated into the Mind, Memory, and Understanding of the young British TYRO; and then every Burden following will be alleviated.





C L A S S III.

C H A P. XXII.

Of Affirmation Words, which are termed Verbs in the Latin and many other Languages.

Q. How are *Affirmations* known from the other Parts of Speech?

A. *Affirmations* are manifested and declared to be such, from the other Parts of Speech, by their Sense and Signification, of Being, Doing, and Suffering; viz they denote how, or in what Manner, one Person or Thing is acted upon, or affected by another. Or, it is a Word used when we affirm one Thing of another. And in the modern British Language is ever attended with the Circumstances of Person, Number, and Time.

Q. When do *Affirmations* signify Being?

A. When they denote or signify, 1. Existence, as, I am; Peter is, i. e. exists. 2. Position, Posture, Situation, or Circumstance of BEING; and how, and in what Manner, a Person or Thing is, or may be affected; as, to stand, sit, lie, be hot, be cold, be angry, or be pleased, &c.

Q. What Sort of Actions may be denoted by the *Affirmations*?

A. All Sorts of Actions, either of Mind or Body; as, to love, think, run, &c.

Q. What Kind of Suffering is expressed by *Affirmations*?

A. All Impressions received by one Person or Thing from another; as, William beats John; or, John is beaten by William: In either of these Phrases, William is the Agent or Actor, who beats; and John is the Patient, who suffers, or endures the beating of William.

Q. What do you mean by the Time of the *Affirmation*?

A. The

A. *The Time of the Affirmation relates to a Thing or Subject ; a doing, done, or not yet done ; and the like of Suffering.*

Q. How many Times have the modern British Affirmations ?

A. *They, by the Nature of Affirmation, have only three ; as,*

1. *The present Time, that now is.*
2. *The past Time, as Yesterday.*
3. *The future Time, or Time to come ; as, To-morrow, &c.*

Q. Are there no more than these three Times ?

A. *In Strictness, there are no more ; yet, if an Action be considered as finished, or not finished, we may make or form six Times (and thereby render our Expressions as expressive as the Latins do, in this Part of Speech ; but with much more Ease, as shall be exhibited) ; and then there will be two present Times, two past Times, and two future Times.*

Q. How do you explain yourself on these ?

A. *There is,*

1. *The present Time of the Action not finished ; as, I do sup ; i. e. I am at Supper ; but have not yet done it.*
2. *The present Time of the Action finished ; as, I have supped ; and have now done it.*
3. *The past Time of the Action not finished ; as, I was at Supper ; but had not done it.*
4. *The past Time of the Action finished ; as, I had supped ; and it was then done.*
5. *The future Time of the Action not finished ; as, I shall sup ; or shall be at Supper ; but I shall not have then done it.*
6. *The future Time of the Action finished ; as, I shall have supped ; and shall have done it.*

Q. How many Times are expressed by the Affirmation Word itself ?

A. *The Affirmation itself admits only two Times ; viz. the present, and the past Time ?*

Q. How do you distinguish the present Time from the past Time, by the Affirmation itself ?

A. *The present Time of an Affirmation is the Affirmation Word, as it is expressed in its own simple Letters, with the first Person Singular in the Indicative Manner ; or with to before it, as in the Indefinite Manner of Expression ; as, I burn, or to burn. The past Time (of what I term regular Affirmations) requiring the Termination ed, when the Present ends with a consonant Letter ; and only d or 'd when the Present ends with an e servile, as I burn, burned, rove, roved, or rov'd, &c.*

Q. Seeing

Q. Seeing the Affirmations themselves are capable of expressing only two Times; how, or in what Manner are the other Times expressed?

A. By putting before the principal Affirmations other Affirmations, which I term Auxiliaries; and shall be treated of in their absolute Order first; and then exhibit the full Use of them by a Scale of one particular regular Affirmation, which shall be sufficient for all others; instructing the young Tyro to parallel the declined Tongues through every Mood, or Manner of Expression, Tense or Time, Person and Number.

Q. You having said nothing about the Person of the Affirmation; How do we express the Persons of the Affirmation?

A. By the Leading State of the personal Names, either expressed, or understood before the Affirmation, in the Manner as exhibited in the following Scale of personal Names.

Q. Do the Persons make any Alteration in the Affirmation Word?

A. Yes; as is likewise exhibited in the following Scale.

Q. How is the Number of the Affirmation distinguished and expressed?

A. Number is distinguished and expressed, in an Affirmation, by the foregoing Personal Names, whether expressed before it, or only understood; viz. when the Person is Singular, the Affirmation is Singular; and when the Person is Plural, the Affirmation is Plural: All which is properly exhibited in the Scales following.

Q. Has not the modern British Language any Moods in this Part of Speech, like as the Latin, French, and other Languages?

A. There is indeed no such Term as Mood, friendly received in the modern British Language; but, instead thereof, we may substitute Manner of Expressions.

Q. Considering that the British Language in this Sort of Speech, having two Times only expressed by the Affirmation Word itself, and no Moods; How do we express the other Times and Manners of the Affirmation Word, in a direct Parallel with the same Kind of Word in the Latin, French, and other Languages, termed Verb?

A. Notwithstanding there are indeed but two Times expressed, declared, and shewn, by the Affirmation Word itself, and no Moods, in the modern British Language; yet do we fully answer the Term Verb in other Languages, in a direct Parallel with every Circumstance of that Term, by the nine following Words, as before hinted and termed Auxiliary Affirmations; as, do, will, shall, may, can, must, ought, have, am: or be; which being placed before other Affirmations, supply the before-seeming Deficiencies; help.

helping the following Affirmation to signify its Fulness of Times, Power, Will, Liberty, Necessity, Duty, &c.

Q. In what Manner can these little Words supply those great Deficiencies, and parallel the Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons, in other Languages?

A. The British Personal Names first corresponding, and answering, both the Latin, &c. in their Personal Names (or Pronouns, as they term them) and Terminations, for their Persons or Pronouns; the foregoing nine Auxiliaries do fully parallel all the remaining Circumstances of the Term Verb in other Languages, in the Manners of the following universal Scale for regular Affirmations; though these Words equally serve regular and irregular Affirmations.

And now, next immediately before the Insertion of the universal Scale of Affirmations, is most necessarily inserted the Doctrine and Formation of each particular Auxiliary Affirmation, as preparatory for the following universal Scale, Tables, &c.

1. Of the Auxilliary (do).

Q. To what Purpose do we set *do* before another Affirmation?

A. To express the present Time of the following Affirmation with greater Force, Distinction, or Emphasis; as, I do love; I do not love.

Q. How is *do* formed?

A. In the Manner as its following particular Scale directs or exhibits.

Personal N. Sing. Pr. t. P. t. Q. D. Q. S.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|------------------|----------------------|-------|------|--|
| I | do | did | | | | | |
| Thou | dost | didst | | | | | |
| You | do | did | | | | | |
| He | } doth | did | Quality of Doing | Quality of Suffering | | | |
| She | | | | | does. | | |
| It | | | | | | | |
| Plural. | | | | | | | |
| We | } do | did | | | ing | done | |
| Ye | | | | | | | |
| They | | | | | | | |

Q. May

Q. May *do* have any of the helping Affirmations before it?

A. Yes; when it signifies Action absolutely; as, I ~~do~~ such a Thing.

It then admits the Auxiliaries before it, to signify the Time and Manner of *doing*; and falls among the Irregulars; which see

2 & 3. Of *will* and *shall* promiscuously.

Q. What Time is denoted by *will* and *shall*?

A. *Will* and *shall* denote the future Time, or Time to come.

Q. Is there any Difference in the Sense of Expression between *will* and *shall*?

A. Yes; there is a wide Difference in Sense between *will* and *shall*; for though they both express and denote the future Time; yet *will*, in the first Person, promises or threatens; as, I will; we will: But, in the second and third Persons, it barely foretells; as, thou wilt, or you will; he will; ye, or you will; they will obtain Riches, &c.

Shall, in the first Person, simply foretells the future Action or Event; as, I shall; we shall; but in the second and third Persons, *shall* promises, commands, or threatens; as, thou shalt; or you shall; he shall; ye, or you shall; they shall fall, perish, &c.

And further, when I say or express, I will go; or, I shall go, &c. I do then declare my Willingness or Resolution to go, &c. But if I say, You shall go, &c. there is a plain absolute Command or Injunction.

Q. What Time is denoted by the Derivatives of *shall* and *will*; viz. *would* or *would*; *should* or *should*?

A. Both these Derivatives denote the Time that was or had been to come; but with this Difference, that *would* implies the Will or Intention of the Doer or Actor; and *should* implies the bare Futurity; or, that the Thing will be, or happen; as, I would burn rather than turn; that is, I am willing to burn; I should, or *should* burn, if the Fire were about me, &c.

Should oftentimes signifies ought; as, I have been obliged to you, and *should*, i. e. ought to, return the Obligation.

Q. What's the Difference between *shall* and *will*; and *would* and *should*?

A. *Shall* and *will* denote the Time to come absolutely; but *should* and *would* express it conditionally.

Q. But do you not intend to give or insert a Scale of these two Auxiliaries?

A. The Insertion of a Scale on these two particular Auxiliaries, for the Exhibition of their Formation, would be needless, considering

the whole and entire Formation having been already declared, and fully expressed, in and with the doctrinal Points and Observations foregoing: Nevertheless, a Scale of them, I judge, may be wanting for the younger Tyro's; who may read these Scales, and understand them, long before they may or can read and understand the Doctrines asserted of them. Therefore take the following Scales.

The Scale of will.

| Personal N. Sing. | Fut. t. | Fut. t. past | |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| I | will | would, or wou'd | ing Quality of Doing ed Quality of Suffering |
| Thou | wilt | wouldst, or wou'dst | |
| You | will | would, or wou'd | |
| He | } will | would, or wou'd | |
| She | | | |
| It | | | |
| Plural. | | | |
| We | } will | would, or wou'd | |
| Ye | | | |
| They | | | |

The Scale of shall

| Personal N. Sing. | Fut. t. | Fut. t. past |
|-------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| I | shall | should, or shou'd |
| Thou | shalt | shouldst, or shou'dst |
| You | shall | should, or shou'd |
| He | } shall | should, or shou'd |
| She | | |
| It | | |
| Plural | | |
| We | } shall | should, or shou'd |
| Ye | | |
| They | | |

Note, Qualities wanting.

4 & 5. Of may and can.

Q. What is implied by may and can?

A. May, and its past Time might, denote or imply the Right, Possibility, and Liberty of doing a Thing; as, I may love; that is, it is possible, or lawful for me to love. Can, and its past

Time cou'd, denote the Power of the Agent or Doer; as, I can read, &c. that is, I am able to read.

Q. What Time hath *may* and *can* Relation to?

A. The Time present, and to come.

Q. What Time hath *might* and *cou'd* Relation to?

A. These have Relation to Time past, and to come.

Q. How are these two Auxiliaries formed?

A. In the Manner as expressed in the following Scale compounded together.

The compound Scale of *may* and *can*.

Personal Na. Sing. P. t. & F. P. t. and Fut.

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|---|-------|---------------------|
| 1 P. | I | { | may | might |
| | | { | can | could, or cou'd |
| | | { | mayst | mightst |
| 2 P. | { Thou | { | canst | couldst, or cou'dst |
| | { You | { | may | might |
| | | { | can | could, or cou'd |
| 3 P. | He | { | may | might |
| | | { | can | could, or cou'd |
| Plural | | | | |
| 1 P. | We | { | may | might |
| 2 P. | { Ye | | | |
| | { You | | | |
| 3 P. | They | { | can | could, or cou'd |

Note, Qualities wanting.

6 & 7. Of the Auxiliaries *must* and *ought*.

Q. What is denoted by *must* and *ought*?

A. *Must* implies Necessity; as, I must go. *Ought* implies Duty; as, I ought to write.

Q. What Time is *must* and *ought* spoken of?

A. The present, except they are followed by *have*; for then they relate to the Time past; as, I ought to have done it; I must have died.

Note, There is no Occasion for a Scale of these two Auxiliaries, for *must* has no Variation; and *ought* varies only in the Second Person Singular, as most do, into *oughtst*.

8. Of the Auxiliary have.

Q. What Time is denoted by *have*, and its Derivative *had*?

A. *Have* denotes the Time of the Action to be just past when we spoke; as, I have dined. *Had* denotes the Action to have been finished some Time before we were speaking of the Matter of Fact; as, I had dined when George came to my House.

Note, *Have* and *had* denote the like Times, when joined with Qualities that signify Suffering; as, I have been beaten; I had been beaten, &c.

Q. What Time is denoted by *have* coming after *shall* or *will*?

A. *Have* coming after *shall* or *will*, denotes the Time which will be past before another Thing, which is expected to come, happens, or is; as, When I shall have finished, &c. this Piece, I will begin the other, &c.

Q. But what does *have* denote when it comes before a common Name?

A. It then signifies Possession, and the present Time; as, I have a Horse; I have a Commission; I have Wealth, &c. and admits some of the other Auxiliaries before it.

Q. How is this Auxiliary *have* formed?

A. According to its following Particular Scale for that Purpose.

The particular Scale for the Formation of the Auxiliary *have*.

| | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|------------|
| Perf. Na. | Pr. t. and Mo. than | Fut. t. p. |
| Sing. | Perf. p. t. Perf. p. t. | |

| | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|--------|--------|
| I | have | had | shall | } have | |
| | | | will | | |
| Thou | { | hast | hadst | | shalt |
| You | | | | | |
| He | { | hath | had | shall | } have |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------|---|------|-----|-------|--------|
| Plural | | | | | |
| We | | | | | |
| Ye | { | have | had | shall | } have |
| You | | | | | |
| They | | | | | |

having Quality of Doing
had Quality of Suffering

9. and last, *Of the Auxiliary am or be.*

2. What are these two Affirmative Words accounted but one Auxiliary?

A. Am or be are indeed one and the same Word in Sense, only appearing under a double Formation, in the foregoing two Words; for am and be being the Substantive Affirmation, and, of itself only imports Being; but set before, or joined to a Quality, signifies Suffering. And by this Substantive Auxiliary only are we supplied with Affirmations of Suffering; or, as they are termed in the Latins, and others, Verbs Passive, which we, and they too, otherwise want.

2 Give an Example or two of its Assistance in forming an Affirmation of Suffering.

A. I am burned; If I be beaten; Thou art wounded; He is slain. But it will be fully explained in the following universal Scale.

2. Is *am* or *be* ever set before Affirmations that signify Action?

A. No; but frequently in the modern British Tongue it is put before the Quality Word, signifying Doing, derived from the Affirmation, importing the like Action; as, I am writing; for, I write: I was writing; I have been writing; I had been writing; I shall be writing, &c.

Note, In the *Latins*, this Point of the Doctrine of *am* is termed an *Elegancy*, and requires Mastership to discern the Expression.

2. How is *am* formed?

A. Am is formed as expressed in the Scale following, exhibiting its double Formation.

A Scale

A Scale of the double Formation of *am*.

| Perf. Na. Singular | Pr. t. | P. t. | Qual. of Being | Q. of past Being |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| I | { am be | was were | | |
| Thou | { art beeft | wast wert | | |
| You | { are be | was were | being | been |
| He | { is be | was were | | |
| Plural | | | | |
| We | { are be | was were | | |
| Ye | | | | |
| You | | | | |
| Thou | | | | |

Q. When is the second Formation; viz. *be, beeft, or be'ft;* &c. in the present, and *were, wert,* &c. in the past, to be used?

A. After the Particles *if, that, tho', altho', whether;* as, *If he be alive; I do not know whether it were be or not,* &c. Be is used after *let* in Imperative Expressions; as, *Let him be whipped,* &c.

Q. Do not this Substantive Auxiliary admit the other Auxiliaries before it, whereby it may be enabled to parallel the same Latin Substantive, and others, in every Mood, Tense, &c.

A. Yes; it does admit the other Auxiliaries before it, whereby it is rendered as full, copious, and extensive, in Expression, as the Latin Verb of this Sort, or any other Language; which I intend to exhibit in a Scale after the first Part of the universal Scale of Action or Doing; as a Preparatory to the second Part of that Scale, shewing Suffering.

Q. When an Auxiliary precedes another Affirmation, must both change their Endings in regard to the Personal Name before them?

A. There is a Necessity to change the Ending of the Auxiliary; but you must then be careful not to change the following principal Affirmation: For Example, *It is Nonsense to say, Thou dost writest,* &c. for, *Thou dost write,* &c.

These

These personal Endings are not only omitted in the principal Affirmation, after the foregoing nine Auxiliaries ; but likewise after the Particles, *if, that, tho', altho', whether, let, &c.*

Note When *you* is used for the Second Person Singular, the Affirmation (whether Auxiliary or Principal) admits of no Increase by Termination ; as appears both by the preceding and following Examples.



THE
-MITHA, 1807
-MITHA, 1807

L. J. T. J. J. J.

• • • • •

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

but not over

100

[Faint, illegible text]

20

2

1000

PART I. Affirmation Active.

The modern British Indicative Manner of Expression, by the Auxiliaries.

| | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | Pr. T. | P. T. | Per. P. T. | Morethan Per. P. T. | Fut. T. |
| Singular. | | | | | |
| 1 Per. I. | do | did | have | had | shall will |
| 2 Per. { Thou You } | dost do | didst did | hast hath | hadst had | shalt shall wilt will |
| 3 Per. { He She It Plural. | doth does | did | hath has | had | shall will |
| 1 Per. We | | | | | |
| 2 Per. { Ye You } | do | did | have | had | shall will |
| 3 Per. They | | | | | |

By Terminations put to the Affirmation.

P. T. P. T. and Q. Suf.

The Royal Universal

ing Quality of Doing or Action.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|----|
| ed | est edst | eth ed | ed |
| | st dft | th s | |
| Principal Affir. love | | | |

PART I. Verb Active.

The Latin Indicative Mood in the first Conjugation, in which the Terminations signify Persons, Number, and Time.

| | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | Particle of the Pr. T. | Particle of the Preterperfect T. |
|----|----------------|--------|------------------|----------|--------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| am | 1 P. o | abam | avi | averam | abo | | |
| | Sing. 2 P. as | abas | avisti | averas | abis | | |
| | 3 P. at | abat | avit | averat | abit | ans | atus |
| am | 1 P. amus | abamus | avimus | averamus | abimus | | |
| | Plu. 2 P. atis | abatis | avistis | averatis | abitis | | |
| | 3 P. ant | abant | averunt avere | averant | abunt | | |

Note, The corresponding Figures, viz. 1, and 1, &c. direct the Management of shewing the corresponding Time, between the modern British Affirmation and the Latin Verb; and consequently Person and Number.

The Commanding or Imperative Manner.

| Sing. | | Plu. |
|--------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 P. { | wanting } | love we, or |
| 2 P. { | love thou } | let us love |
| 3 P. { | love he, or } | love ye |
| | let him love } | love they, or |
| | | let them love |

Latin Imperative Mood.

| Sing. | | Plu. |
|-------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 P. | <i>caret</i> | <i>emus</i> |
| 2 P. | <i>a</i> | <i>ate</i> |
| 3 P. | <i>ato</i> | <i>atote</i> |
| | <i>at</i> | <i>ent</i> |
| | <i>ato</i> | <i>anto</i> |

Note, The Personal Name, in this Manner of Expression, must either follow the Affirmation in the Leading State, or come between the Affirmation and *let* in the Following State; as the Scale directs; the *British* Part being universal. Also this Manner hath only the Present Tense.

A P R A X I S

On the two foregoing Manners of Expression.

I Love the LORD with all my Heart, with all my Mind, with all my Soul, and with all my Strength.

Thou *lovest* Play too much; and he *loveth*, or [he] *loves* Idleness and Folly to too high a Degree.

We, ye, or you, > they *love* any good Thing.

I *loved*, or, I *did love* Milk; thou *lovedst* Soup; he *loved* Meat; but we, ye or you, they > *loved*, or *did love* Wine.

I *have followed* too much the Devices and Desires of my own Heart. Thou hast loved Darkness rather than Light. He *or she* hath loved Piety during the whole Course of Life; but we, ye, or you *have rebelled* against the LORD of Lords, and KING of Kings.

I *had commanded* Susan to dress the Dinner against your Return, as thou hadst desired it; but she had received an Order from her Mistress to have it ready at One.

Now we, ye or you, they > *had failed* inevitably, if we, ye or you, they > *had pursued* the Courses, Measures, and Advice of Mr. Littleworth.

Sir, For this very singular Favour I *will pray* for you eternally; but I *will prosecute* the vile Villain to the full Extent of Law. Thou *wilt injure* thyself, unless you *will take* wholesome Counsel; for he being a perverse Man, he *will oppose* you obstinately; and [he] *will traverse* the Case to the utmost; so that he *will puzzle*, and [he *will*] *confound* the Affair, Matter, or Business, to the End that you, we, ye or you, they > *will lament* the Undertaking, and shall even bemoan its Consequence.

Love [thou or you] the GOD of Gods. *Fear* [thou, &c.] him who hath Power to cast into Hell. *Kiss* [thou] the Son, lest he be angry. *Let* him *love* Piety, and [let *let* him] *practice* the same to his Life's End. *Let* her *provoke*; *let* her *exercise* my Patience, for I have sufficient Resolution to guard my Passions. *Let* us forgive our Enemies. *Let* us pray for those who despitefully treat us. *Hate, despise, contemn, disdain, detract, defraud* [ye] no Man. *Let* them *beware, regard, nay, let* them *dread* the Consequence of their Iniquity.

Note, The Words included by the Brackets are to be used at Pleasure; or more especially when the Teacher shall interrogate the Scholar concerning the Parts of Speech, and their Circumstances or Accidents.

The Continuation of the first Part of the universal parallel Scale between the modern British Affirmation, and a Verb of the first Conjugation of the Latins, &c. denoting *Action*; viz.

The Manner of expressing Power, Will, Liberty, Necessity, Duty, &c. by the Help of such Auxiliaries as are necessary for such Expressions.

| Singular | Pr. t. | Past t. | Perf. p. t. | Mo. than Per. p. t. | Fut. t. |
|----------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| I | { may or can | might | { might cou'd would should &c. | { might would should cou'd &c. | may or can. Take the Termination <i>hereafter</i> . |
| Thou | mayst | mightst | Now adjoin the Termination <i>ed</i> | had | mayst, &c. |
| You | may | cou'dst | it have | st had | love |
| He | may | might | &c. | have | had |
| She | may | might | have | have | had |
| It | can | cou'd | &c. | have | had |
| Plural | may | might | might | have | may, &c. |
| We | may | could | could | have | can, &c. |
| Ye | can | would | would | have | |
| You | | should | should | have | |
| They | | | | have | |

Principal Affirm. love

Note, Such Places under the *Times* as are found *blank'd*, are to be understood to be like the first Person Singular; except those against the second Person Singular, when *Thou* is used.

The Latin, &c. Potential Mood of amo, in the first Conjugation (or Yoking) in parallel Circumstances with the modern British Affirmation love in the preceding Page.

| | Pr. t. | Imperfect t. | Preterperfect t. | Preterpluperf. t. | Fut. t. |
|----------|--------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|----------|
| Singular | { em | aream | averim | avissim | avero |
| | { es | ares | averis | avisses | averis |
| | { et | aret | averit | avisset | averit |
| am | | | | | |
| Plural | { emus | areamus | averimus | avissimus | averimus |
| | { etis | aretis | averitis | avissetis | averitis |
| | { ent | arent | averint | avissent | averint |

Note, From this Mood the *Latins* form two other Moods, termed the Optative and Subjunctive: The first is formed by putting before this Mood *utinam*; the other is formed in like Manner by *cum*.

Now all this is parallell'd in the *British Scale* for expressing Will, Liberty, &c. by omitting the Auxiliary Affirmations, and substituting in their Place a Particle of wishing for the Optative; as, *Would God, I pray God, God grant, &c.* with the Indicative Auxiliaries. For the Subjunctive put *when*, or any conjunctive Particle, in like Manner.

The *British* Indefinite Manner of Expression.

This Manner or Mood want the Personal Names, and consequently Number.

¹ Pr. t. & ² Perf. p. t. & ³ Fut. t.
past t. mo. than p.

to love to have or to love here-
had loved after

¹ ² ³
Gerunds of, in, to < loving
Supines 1 to love 2 to be loved

Participle Pr. t. loving, of the first
Future t. to be loved hereafter.

The *Latin* Infinitive Mood.

Pr. & Imp. t. Pret. Preterplu. t. Fut. t.
¹ am are ² ³
avisse aturum esse

Gerunds

¹ andi ² ando ³ andum

Supines | 1 arum | 2 atu

Participle of the Present Tense *ans*, of the first
Future Tense *aturus*.

Note, It is needless, in the modern *British* Tongue, to regard parallelling the *Latin* Gerunds, Supines, and Particples; they being Peculiar to certain Rules of their own Syntax, and only Repetitions in our Language; as, *amare*, to love; *amatum*, to love, &c.

A P R A X I S

On the two preceding Manners or Moods of Expression, designed for the Exercise of the Learners Judgment on the Parts of Speech; and exemplifying, and shewing the Necessity of understanding perfectly the Branches and Circumstances of a modern British Affirmation, as there delivered.

I *May* enter the House. *Thou mayst* depart. *He may* take Cash for his Bill. *We, ye, they* \rangle *may* refuse, neglect, deny \rangle the Thing.

I can command \rangle her, him, it. *Thou canst* order it. *He, we, ye, they, can* distinguish, perceive, discern, \rangle the Mote in the Eye of another. *I might* love another as well. *Thou mightst* declare; nay, thou *cou'dst* declare absolutely against \rangle him, her, it. *He might* come safely to Town. *We, ye, they might, could, prevent* \rangle their Passage.

I might have, could have, would have, should have loved Ralph, on Condition he had behaved prudently; yet thou *canst* blame me who have acted well; and almost, you *would, or wou'd* render me inexcuseable. *Thou mightst have, cou'dst have* obliged me. *He, we, ye, they might, would, should, could, cou'd have* granted the Favour. *I might* had loved Chloe, had she not been so pert and extravagant. *Thou mightst* had perished had not I assisted: likewise he, or she, or it *might* had perished, if Assistance had not interposed. *We, ye, they might, would, should* had died, *sa'mished, perished*, unless [had not] the Enemies Troops retreated; which [Retreat] gave Birth to that Deliverance.

However it *may* happen, they *may* shew hereafter more Circumspection; and, by the History of their Fatigue, we *may* now learn, and [may] *treasure up* so much Discretion, as *shall direct* hereafter the Way of escaping the like Difficulties.

The Ca^valry *shall have* passed the Ford before his Detachment of Horse shall have arrived at *Hallifax*; then our Troops (if Success *shall* attend) *will have* executed their Orders; and the Infantry *shall have* advanced to the Entrance of the Pass, which lies between the Mountains: There they *can* prevent hereafter any Incurſion or Excursion. To guard against future perilous Events, is a no-ess Point in Policy and Prudence, than to direct Measures so, as to produce, procure, advance, &c. \rangle Benefits; whether for public or private Use. To teach, to instruct, to educate \rangle Youth, in the Fundamentals of any Art or Science, is no dishonourable Employ; yet very laborious. To alleviate this Burden, *may* it not be wished, that some Parents *would* consider better, and be less troublesome to the Teachers of their Offspring.

The parallel Scale of the Substantive Affirmation am, with the Latin Substantive Verb sum, through all its Moods and Circumstances. And this Scale may be termed the middle PART, on Account of its superior Assistance in forming the Passive Voice, or Affirmation of Suffering, in the universal Scale.

The Indicative Manner of Expression in the modern British Tongue.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------|--------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | Pr. t. | P. t. | Perf. p. t. | Mo. than Perf. p. t. | Fut. t. |
| Singular | | | | | |
| I | am | was were | have been | had been | shall will } be |
| Thou | art | wast | hast } been | hadst } been | shalt shall } be |
| You | are | was wert were | have | had | wilt will } be |
| He | is | was | hath } been | had been | shall will } be |
| She | | | has | | |
| It | | | | | |
| Plural | | | | | |
| We | are | &c. | have been | had been | shall will } be |
| Ye | are | was | &c. | | &c. |
| You | are | | | | |
| They | are | | | | |

The Latin Verb Substantive in its Variation through its Indicative Mood.

| | ¹ Pr. t. | ² Imperfect t. | ³ Preterperfect t. | ⁴ Preterpluperfect t. | ⁵ Fut. t. |
|----------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sing. { | sum | eram | fui | fueram | ero |
| es | | eras | fuisi | fueras | eris |
| est | | erat | fuit | fuerat | erit |
| Plural { | sumus | eramus | fuimus | fueramus | erimus |
| estis | | eratis | fuisiis | fueratis | eritis |
| sunt | | erant | fuērunt | fuerant | erunt |

Imperative Manner of Expression.

Sing. N. Pr. t. Plural

| | | |
|--------|-----|---------|
| 1 Per. | be | we |
| | let | us be |
| 2 Per. | be | thou |
| 3 Per. | be | he |
| | let | him be |
| | be | they |
| | let | them be |

Note, As before hinted in this Manner of Expression in the Active Voice.

Latin Imperative Mood.

Sing. Pr. t. Plural

| | |
|--------|--------|
| simus | estote |
| fitis | estote |
| est | estote |
| estote | estote |
| estote | estote |
| estote | estote |

The Continuation of am and sum.

The Manner of expressing the Power, Will, Liberty, Necessity, Duty, &c. of *BEING*, by the Auxiliary Affirmations proper for such Expressions.

| | ¹ Pr. t. | ² Passing t. | ³ Perfect. p. t. | ⁴ Mo. than Perf. p. t. | ⁵ Fut. t. | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Singular | | | | | | |
| I | { may } can } | { might } cou'd } shou'd } wou'd } ought to } | { might, } &c. } have } been } | { might } could, } &c. } | { might } could, } &c. } | { may } can } |
| Thou | | | | | | |
| You | | | | | | |
| He | | | | | | |
| She | | | | | | |
| It | | | | | | |
| | { mayst, &c. } canst, &c. } | { mightst, } &c. } | { mightst, } &c. } | { might } could, } &c. } | { might } could, } &c. } | { mayst } canst } |
| Plural | | | | | | |
| We | | | | | | |
| Ye | | | | | | |
| You | | | | | | |
| They | | | | | | |
| | { &c. } &c. } | { might, } &c. } | { might, } &c. } | { might, } &c. } | { might, } &c. } | { may } can } |

be
to Fut. t. hereafter.

The Latin Potential Mood, &c.

| ¹ Pr. t. | ² Imperf. t. | ³ Perf. t. | ⁴ Pluperf. t. | ⁵ Fut. t. |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| fim fis fit | essim essies esset | fuerm fuermis fuerm | fuissem fuissetis fuisset | fuero fuermis fuerm |
| fimus fitis fint | essemus essetis essent | fuermus fuermis fuerm | fuissemus fuissetis fuisset | fuermus fuermis fuerm |

The Indefinite Manner of expressing BEING.

| ¹ and ² Pr. and Past t. | ³ Perf. p. t. & mo. than Perf. p. t. | ⁴ and Perf. p. t. | ⁵ Fut. t. |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| to be | to have, or to had been | to be hereafter | to be hereafter |

fore
futurum esse

fuisse

esse

¹ & ² & ³ & ⁴
Pr. & Imp. t. Perf. & Pluper. t.

The Latin Infinitive Mood.

And thus having paralleled the Substantives, we may next proceed to the last Part of the Universal Scale, of the Manners of Affirmations and Verbs; which exhibits their corresponding Agreement through Suffering.

PART II. Exhibiting the Affirmation of Suffering and Verb Passive in their parallel Circumstances.
 The Indicative Manner of expressing Suffering in the modern British Tongue.

Quality of Suf. alone,
 but formed joins the
 Affirmation of Suf.

| | 1 Pr. t. | 2 Pas. t. | 3 Perf. p. t. | 4 Mo. Perf. p. t. | 5 Fut. t. | |
|----------|-------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|----|
| Singular | { am | was | have been | had been | shall | be |
| I | { | were | | | will | |
| Thou | { art | wast | | | shalt | be |
| | { are | was | hast } been | hadst } been | shalt | |
| You | { | were | have | had | wilt | be |
| He | { is | were | | | will | |
| She | { | was | have been | had been | shall | be |
| It | { | were | | | will | |
| We | { are | | | | | |
| Ye | { &c. | | | | | |
| You | { &c. | | | | | |
| They | { &c. | | | | | |

The Latin Indicative Mood in the Passive Voice.

| ¹ Pr. t. | ² Preterimperf. t. | ³ Preterperfect. t. | ⁴ Preterpluperf. t. | ⁵ Fut. t. |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| or { āris vel āre | abar | atus { sum fui | atus { eram fueram | abor |
| | aba { ris re | atus { es fuiſti | atus { eras fueras | aberis abere |
| atur | abatur | atus { eſt fuit | atus { erant fuerat | abitur |
| amur | abamur | ati { ſumus fuimus | ati { eramus fueramus | abimur |
| amini | abamini | ati { eſtis fuſtiſ | ati { eratis fueratis | abimini |
| antur | abantur | ati { ſunt fuerunt fuere | ati { erant fuerant | abuntur |

of Latin Verb Passive.

am

Reel, or radical Part

The Imperative Manner of expressing Suffering.

| Sing. pr. t. | Plu. Pref. t. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| wanting | be we loved let us be loved |
| be thou loved | be ye loved |
| be he loved let him be loved | be they loved let them be loved |

The Latin Imperative Mood, Passive Voice.

| Sing. pr. t. | Plu. pr. t. |
|--------------|-----------------|
| wanting | emur |
| am | |
| are ator | amini aminor |
| etur ator | entur antor |

Note, I hope it will not be taken as an Offence, in saying, Youth ought to inscribe, on a Slate, as many different Affirmations as the Master shall think proper, at sundry Times in a Week, Mon h, &c. for the perfecting the Pupil, and rendering him a compleat Manager of the foregoing and following Manners of Expression.

P R A X I S

On the Moods of Being, and the two foregoing Moods of the Passive Voice contained in the following Sentences, collected out of the Books of the Old and New Testament.

THEN said I, Lo, I come; in the Volume of the Book it is written of me, I delight to do thy Will, O my GOD: Yea, thy Law [it] is within my Heart. GOD [he] is the LORD, by whom we escape Death. They also that render Evil for Good [they] are mine Adversaries; because I follow the Thing that good is; viz. the Thing that is good. But I am poor and needy, yet the LORD thinketh upon me. Thou art my Help and Deliverer, make [thou] no tarrying, O my GOD.

Thus saith *Hezekiah*, This Day [it] is a Day of Trouble, and of Rebuke, and of Blasphemy: For the Children [they] are come to the Birth, and there is not Strength to bring forth.

It may be the LORD thy GOD will hear the Words of *Rabshakeb*, whom the King of *Assyria* hath sent to reproach the living GOD, and [he] will reprove the Words that were uttered by *Rabshakeb*. Thus saith the LORD, Be [ye] not afraid of the Words which thou hast heard, wherewith the Servants of the King of *Assyria* [they] have blasphemed me.

In the Beginning was the WORD, and the WORD [he] was with GOD, and the WORD was GOD.

The same [Word] [he] was in the Beginning with GOD. All Things were made by HIM. There was a Man [who, or which Man, the same Man, he was sent from GOD, whose Name [the Name of whom] [it] was John.

CHRIST [he] came unto his own, and his own [they] received him not. But as many as received him, to them he gave Power to become the Sons of GOD, even to them that believe on his Name: Which were born, not of Blood, nor of the Will of the Flesh, nor of the Will of Man, but of GOD.

Wherefore be ye steadfast [be ye] unmoveable [be ye] always abounding in the Work of the Lord; forasmuch as ye know that your Labour [it] shall not be in vain in the Lord.

Be [thou, or ye, or you] not ashamed of the Testimony of our Lord, nor of me his Prisoner; but be thou Partaker of the Afflictions of the Gospel. Thou therefore, my Son be [thou] strong in the Grace that is in CHRIST JESUS.

The British Manner of expressing the Power, Will, Liberty, Necessity, Duty, &c. of Suffering by proper Auxiliaries.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Pres. t. | Passing t. | Perf. p. t. | Mo. Perf. p. t. | Fut. i. |
| Singular | may } can } be } | might cou'd shou'd wou'd must ought to mightst cou'dst shou'dst wou'dst must ought to | Like the fore- going joined to have been be | had been | may can shall will be |
| Thou You | mayst } canst } be } | might cou'd shou'dst wou'dst must ought to | have been be | | mayst canst shalt wilt be |
| He She It | Like the 1 Per. thro' all Times. Also the Plura | | &c. | | loved |
| Plural | may, &c. | might, &c. | | | |
| We | | | | | |
| Ye | | | | | |
| You | | | | | |
| He | | | | | |
| She | | | | | |
| It | | | | | |

hereafter to Fut. t.

The Indefinite Manner of expressing Suffering by the modern Britons.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Pres. and Imperf. t. | Past | Future |
| to be loved | to { have } to { had } | to be { loved } to be { hereafter } |
| Quality of Suffering | | loved |
| Answering the Participle of the Preterperfect Tense. | | |
| Pres. t. and Fut. t. | | to be loved |
| Answering the Participle of the Future in <i>das</i> . | | |

A short PRAXIS for showing the Passive Voice in this and the foregoing Manner of Expression.

It may be credited, but what [Thing or Act] *can be done*, whereby the ill Consequence [it] *may be prevented hereafter*. Nay, this Evil [it] *might have been avoided*; but they *would neither be advised nor* [be] *persuaded to proceed according to good Counsel*. For Reason to be prejudiced by false Notions, there will be manifested hereafter a Disease in the Understanding, much to be lamented.

Note, From this and the foregoing Praxis on the *Voices*, *Manners*, of Expression, Times, Persons, and Numbers, a Child [he, she] *may be taught* to discover the like by Inspection in other Sentences.

The Latin's Inquisitive Mood, wanting likewise Person and Number, as before hinted in the Active Voice.

| | | | |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Latin Root | Pr. t. & Preterim. | Pret. & Preterplu. Tense. | Future Tense. |
| am | ari | atum { esse } fuisse | atum iri andum esse |
| | | | atun andus |
| | | Participle of the Preterperfect Tense | atun |
| | | Participle of the Future Tense in <i>das</i> | andus |

Thus having parallell'd the modern *British* Affirmation Word, in all its Manners, &c. with a *Latin* Verb of the first Conjugation, in all its Moods and other Circumstances; it remains, that every Person in right Senses, after a strict Examination, and Comparison between the Ductility of the modern *British* Affirmation *love*, and its corresponding *Latin* Verb *amo*, to give in a Verdict, whether or no the modern *British* TYRO shall first undertake a dead Language, in order to attain his native Tongue; or begin and proceed regularly in the same in order to attain it

For myself I judge, that the modern *British* Formation of the Affirmation *love*, will be less fatiguing to the Memory and Understanding, than the *Latin* Verb *amo*, through both the Active and Passive Expression, or Voice; and that it appears, by the foregoing Scale, &c. to be most eligible for a *Briton*, first to begin his Literature with the initial Principles of his native Tongue, and to proceed gradually with the same, as digested in this Grammar, to the full End and Scope of his Mother Tongue; and then may the Scholar, if Necessity or Inclination require it, proceed from this Grammar to any other, whether of the living or dead Languages.

And again, let it be observed and noted, that as most of the modern *British* Affirmations are subject to this one Series of Change; so are the main Body of the *Latin* Verbs subject to four different Conjugations, Formations, or Manners of shewing the same kind of Expressions (without taking Notice of the Irregularities appertaining to each Conjugation) which, if each were equally easy with our own, render it an absolute fourfold Labour in this single Part of Speech; as I will exhibit in the following Manner; by which the Excellence of learning the modern *British* Tongue first, in order to facilitate the undertaking any other, will more fully appear.

EXAMPLE I.

Actions expressed in the
British Tone, in the in-
definite Manner.

to { love } according to the Se-
warn } ries of Change ex-
read } hibited in the fore-
hear } going Scale.

The *Latin* Infinite Mood,
parallel in Expression to the
modern *British* Indefinite
Manner.

am-äre } as per Scale
mon-äre } a different Series
leg-äre } a diff. Series
aud-äre } a diff. Series

I propose, for further Explanation, another Example opposed to the *French* Tongue, in this Part of Speech; with the Intent

to beget a Notion that it will be tolerable, nay, very easy to pass from the modern *British* Tongue, directly to the undertaking that Tongue; the Learner observing, that the modern *British* Affirmation has no other Difference from the Term *Verb* in other Tongues, than the bare Term *Verb*, with its different Inflexions, or Terminations.

EXAMPLE II.

| Actions, &c. expressed in the modern <i>British</i> Tongue in the indefinite Manner. | <i>French</i> infinitive Mood parallel in Expression to the modern <i>British</i> indefinite Manner of Expression. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| to { carry punish receive answer } according to the foregoing Scale. | port-er } of the first Series pun-ir } of the second recev-oir } of the third repond-re } of the fourth } in <i>Fr.</i> |

And as the *dead Languages*, &c. have a large Detachment of Exceptions to their regular Rules of this Part of Speech, neither is the modern *British* Language free from something of the like Inconvenience, though in a considerable less Degree; which is the next necessary Business proposed to be cleared up.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of irregular Affirmations.

Q. Which is the first *Irregularity* of the modern *British* Affirmations?

A. To give a positive Answer to the Quere, Which is the first *Irregularity*, whether in this Part of Speech, or any other, without Doubt is a Difficulty, and Matter not very material: However, admit the following Table for the first *Irregularity* of this Grammar in this Part of Speech.

T A B L E I.

Consisting of irregular Affirmations of one Syllable, ending with a single Consonant, without a Diphthong aforegoing, being either in the present Time of the Indefinite Manner of Expression, or in the first Person Singular Number, present Time of the Indicative Manner, in the Active Voice; always double their

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 277

their final Consonant, whenever the Terminations are applied (see Page 24) whether for agreeing with the Persons, or forming of different Times, Qualities, or Substantives derived; as appear at large in the following Classes, according to the alphabetical Order of the final Consonants.

| <i>Indefinite Manner.</i> | | <i>P. t. &c. Q. D. S. D.</i> | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| to | dab, nab, blab, stab, bib, fib, crib, bob, fob, mob, rob, sob, throb, dub, sub, rub, club, drub, grub, snub, stub, scrub | } <i>bed</i> | <i>bing</i> | <i>ber</i> |
| | pad, gad, wad, bed, wed, thred, rid, nod, plod, bud, stud | | | |
| | bag, fag, lag, sag, tag, wag, brag, drag, flag, swag, beg, peg, dig, rig, trig, twig, cog, dog, fog, jog, dog, flog, prog, tug, | } <i>ged</i> | <i>ging</i> | <i>ger</i> |
| | lug, shug, thrug | | | |
| | dam, ram, cram, sham, hem, stem, nim, skim, trim, gum, hum, tum | } <i>med</i> | <i>ming</i> | <i>mer</i> |
| | fan, man, scan, span, pen, pin, fin, tin, grin, skin, thin, con, dun, fun, gun, pun, tun, shun, stun | | | |
| | stir, blur, spur | } <i>red</i> | <i>ring</i> | <i>rer</i> |
| | pat, chat, squat, bet, wet, fret, whet, fit, pit, quit, chit, knit, dot, rot, wot, blot, clot, plot, spot, trot, but, gut, jut, put, rut, glut, smut, strut | | | |
| | | } <i>ted</i> | <i>ting</i> | <i>ter</i> |
| | | | | |

Also the following Affirmations, consisting of more than one Syllable, ending with a single Consonant, having a single Vowel preceding, and being accented on the last Syllable, always double the final Consonant whenever the Terminations shall be applied, whether in Speaking or Writing, in forming the Times, &c. in the following Manner.

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| to | annúl, cabál, compél, contról, disannúl, dispél, distíl, enról, enstál, intrál, expél, extól, in- ról, enstál, instíl, intrál, paral- lél, patról, refál, repél, unparél | } <i>led</i> | <i>ling</i> | <i>ler</i> |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

But

Indefinite Manner.

P.t. &c.

Q.D.

S.D.

But rebel make *lion*
(*yon*); and excel make
lence and *lency*.

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|----------------|
| to | { alién, chagrín, japán, } trepán, underpín | ned | ning | ner |
| to | { abhór, avér, bestír, con- } cúr, debár, demúr, detér, } incúr, occúr | red | ring | { rer rence |

But these following Af-
firmations ending in *r*,
differ in the Formation of
the Substantive derived,
taking only *ence*; as,

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|------|
| to | { confér, defér, infér, pre- } fér, transfér | red | ring | ence |
| to | { abét, abút, allót, besmút, } complót, curvét, outwit, } refít | ted | ting | ter |

These following eject
t, when they form the
Substantive or Common
Name, by taking *ssion*,
otherwise they follow the
foregoing Rule.

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|-------|
| to | { admit, commít, emit, in- } termit, manumít, omít, } permit, pretermít, remít, } submít, transmít | ted | ting | ssion |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|-------|

Some of these retain *t*, and take *tance* in forming the Sub-
stantive derived; as from the Affirmation, *to acquit*, come *ac-*
quitted, *acquitting*, *acquitter*, *acquittance*, &c.

Affirmations of one Syllable ending with a single Vowel,
and the single Consonant *p*, admit too frequent a Deviation
from the foregoing Rule in forming the perfect past Time and
Quality of suffering; and therefore the Performance is deli-
vered every Way, leaving the Practitioner to break off ill Cu-
stom at Pleasure.

Indefinite Manner.

P. t. &c. Q. D. S. D.

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|------------------------------------|---|-------------------|------|-----|
| to | { | lap, fap, chap, clap, flap, flap, | } | ped p'd p't | ping | per |
| | | fnap, trap, step, dip, nip, rip, | | | | |
| | | flip, tip, chip, clip, ship, skip, | | | | |
| | | flip, snip, trip, whip, cop, hop, | | | | |
| | | lop, mop, pop, sop, top, chop, | | | | |
| | | crop, flop, prop, shop, slop, | | | | |
| | | stop, cup, sup, grup. Like- | | | | |
| | | wise Affirmations of more than | | | | |
| | | one Syllable ; as, entrap, en- | | | | |
| | | wrap, worship, &c. | | | | |

These Affirmations of one Syllable, ending with a single Vowel, and single Consonant, follow the foregoing Rule, save in the Formation of their perfect past Time, and Quality of Suffering, to perform which you will find the whole Word retained in some ; and in others only the Vowel changed, therefore accept them in Columns, first expressing in the Indefinite Manner ; the next the past Time of the Indicative Manner, or Quality of Suffering ; the other the Quality of Doing, and Substantive derived ; as,

| | Ind. Man. | P. t. Q. S. | Q. D. | S. D. |
|----|--------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|
| to | bid | { bid bade | ding | der |
| | and its Compounds. | | | |
| | dig | { dug digged | ging | ger |
| | swim | { swam swum | ming | ger |
| | win | { won wun | | |
| | spin | { span spun | ning | ner |
| | run | { ran run | | |
| | get | { gat got gotten | ting | ter |
| | and its Compounds. | | | |

Ind.

| | Ind. Man. | P. t. Q. S. | Q. D. | S. D. |
|----|-----------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | set | { sat | | |
| | fit | bit | | |
| | hit | flit | | |
| to | { split | split | | |
| | cut | cut | ting | ter |
| | put | put | | |
| | shut | shut | | |
| | let | { let | | |
| | | lett | | |
| | | letten | | |

TABLE II.

Of irregular Affirmations, consisting of Monosyllables in the Indefinite Manner of Expression, ending with a Vowel, and two or three final Consonants; viz. sh, is, and any Consonant preceding ch, which let be termed the second Irregularity.

Note, 1. These Affirmations have the Property also of ejecting the third Personal Ending (*etb*) in the present Time of the Indicative Manner Singular Number; but must apply (*es*) in lieu thereof, by way of Termination; which, as it is likewise used in forming the Plural Number of Substantives, and absolutely making a distinct Syllable there, so here, in like Case, after Affirmations.

Note, 2. You cannot double the last Consonant on applying a Termination as foregoing, when the Affirmation endeth with two or more Consonants.

Note, 3. Affirmations that end in *sh*, *is*, and any Consonant preceding *ch*, are licenced by Custom to form their perfect past Time, and Quality of Suffering, both regular and irregular; as appear in the following List.

| | Ind. Man. | P. t. &c. | Q. D. | S. D. |
|----|------------------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|
| | dash, gash, lash, mash, quash, | { ed } { 'd } | | |
| | wash, clash, flash, gnash, plash, | | | |
| | flash, squash, splash, swash, | | ing | or |
| to | { thresh, wish, gush, hush, brush, | | | |
| | crush, flush | | | |
| | dress, mess, kiss, miss, piss, | { } | | |
| | tofs, bufs, trufs | | | |

Ind.

Ind. Man.

P. t. &c. Q. D. S. D.

| | | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| to | { belch, filch, lanch, stanch, scranch, quench, clench, drench, trench, pinch, winch, flinch } | { ed 'd 't } | ing er |
| to | { hunch, punch, march, parch, starch, perch, lurch, hatch, latch, match, patch, watch, skatch, snatch, thatch, scratch, etch, fetch, retch, sketch, stretch, ditch, hitch, stitch, twitch, botch, scotch } | | |

And here may be inserted those Affirmations which end in *x*, being a double Consonant, depicted under a single Character, and falls under the Direction of the foregoing Rule; as,

to tax, fix, mix, box, fox

In like Manner Affirmations ending with *k*, and any preceding Consonant; but take only *s* on omitting *eth*; as, back*eth*, or back*s*, &c.

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| to | { back, hack, lack, pack, quack, rack, fack, tack, crack, smack, wrack, thwack, deck, peck, wreck, check, kick, lick, nick, pick, lick, click, plick, stick, hock, lock, dock, mock, crock, flock, knock } | |
| to | { buck, duck, suck, tuck, chuck, cluck, pluck, truck } | |
| to | talk, walk, stalk, welk, milk | |
| to | { blank, frank, spank, thank, wink, link, blink, chink, clink, sink } | |
| to | { smerk, yerk, mask, fisk, risk, frisk, whisk, husk } | |

Also such Affirmations as end with *p*, having a Vowel, and preceding Consonant; as,

| | | |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| to | { yelp, whelp, gulp, camp, damp, decamp, ramp, vamp, champ, stamp, limp, pimp, pimp, bump, mump, pump, rump, stump, thump, trump, warp, chirp, usurp, rasp, hasp, clasp, grasp, lisp } | |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|

Note, The *t* is only used in Letters of Correspondence, in which Men usually write in Haste, and strike off all Superfluity, and so become Irregularities; but it is not to be imitated in Consideration; therefore the Practitioner must be cautious in Writing; for the Printers very rarely insert *t*.

TABLE III.

These irregular Affirmations following, consisting of Monosyllables, containing a single Vowel, and ending with two or more Consonants, having no certain Rule to be formed from their final Consonants; which accept in the following Manner, under the Notion and Term of the Fourth Irregularity of forming the perfect past Time, and Quality of Suffering.

| Ind. M. | P. t. &c. | Ind. M. | P. t. &c. | Q. D. Sub. |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| rift | rift | fling | { flang | |
| fight | fought | | { slung | |
| geld | gelt | spring | { sprang | |
| gild | gilt | | { sprung | |
| hold | held | sting | { stang | |
| dwelt | dwelt | | { stung | |
| fall | fell | string | { strang | |
| faul | fallen | | { strung | |
| fell | fold | swing | { swang | |
| smell | smelt | | { swung | |
| spell | spelt | wring | { wrung | |
| spill | spilt | | { drank | |
| swell | { swollen | drink | { drunk | |
| | { swollen | | { drunken | |
| tell | told | shrink | { shrank | |
| bind | bound | | { shrunk | |
| find | found | sink | { sank | } ing er |
| grind | ground | | { sunk | |
| wind | wound | stink | { stank | |
| rend | rent | | { stunk | |
| send | sent | think | thought | |
| spend | spent | and its Compounds. | | |
| stand | stood | work | wrought | |
| and its Compounds. | | gird | girt | |
| bring | brought | burn | burnt | |
| fling | flung | cast | cast | |
| | | and its Compounds. | | |
| ring | { rang | burst | burst | |
| | { rung | lett | lett | |
| sing | { sang | | | |
| | { sung | | | |

A List of the irregular compound Affirmations derived from the foregoing Irregulars; therefore consequently follow the foregoing Rules, and need only to be inserted in the Indefinite Manner of Expression.

to { befall, behold, bethink, forbid, forecast, forget, forethink,
foretell, intrench, misunderstand, overbid, overcast, overset,
outbid, reset, unbend, underbid, underbind, undergird,
understand, ungird, unwind, with-hold, withstand

TABLE IV.

Of irregular Affirmations consisting of Monosyllables ending with a single Consonant, and e servile (being the Sign for toning the foregoing Vowel long, as hath been fully shewn in Page 45.) and shewing at large the Perfect Past Time, with Quality Words, and Substantives, deriving from each Affirmation, which is here called the Fourth Irregularity.

Note, As in these Irregulars, ending with e servile, so, in all regular Affirmations, observe to eject e final whenever the Termination ing shall be applied; but you must join the Consonant that precedes e final to every other Termination; and then the Syllable next before the Termination ing cannot be injured by the Loss of e final, or e servile; which would consequently happen.

EXAMPLE.

I abide, thou abi-dest, he abi-deth, or abides.

| Ind. M. | P. t. & Q. S. | Q. D. | S. D. |
|---------|-------------------|------------|----------|
| abide | abode | a-bi-ding | Effector |
| bite | { bit bitten | { bi-ting | |
| drive | { drove driven | { dri-ving | |
| hide | { hid hidden | { hi-ding | |
| mete | met | meet ing | |
| ride | { rid riden | { ri-ding | |
| make | { rode made | ma-king | |

| Ind. M. | P. t. & Q. S. | Q. D. | S. D. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| take | { took taken } | ta king | |
| <i>and its Compounds.</i> | | | |
| awake | { awoke awaken } | a-wa-king | Effector |
| rise | { rose risen } | ri-fing | |
| slide | { slid slide } | li-ding | |
| to smite | { smote smitten } | smi-ting | |
| strive | { strove strive } | stri-ving | |
| thrive | { throve thriven } | thri-ving | |
| write | { wrote wrot writ written } | wri-ting | |

Except,

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------|---------|
| come | { came | com-ing |
| <i>kum</i> | | |
| <i>and its Compounds.</i> | | |
| give | { gave | giv-ing |
| <i>and its Compounds.</i> | | |

Note, Such Affirmations as end with *e* final in the Present Time of the Indefinite, or in the First Person Singular of the Present Time of the Indicative Manner of Expression, they require only *st* for the Second, and *th* for the Third Personal Ending of the Present Time of the Indicative Manner; for the Reason that *e* final then becomes the Vowel in the Termination. And when *s* is used instead of *th*, there is no Increase of Syllable; except *c*, *g*, *f*, or *x* precede *e* final, then there proceeds another Syllable in a Manner, as in Page 30 and 31, making Affirmations appear like *Common Names* of Substances in the *Plural Number*.

T A B L E V.

Of irregular Affirmations, consisting of Monosyllables ending in ce, ge, se, or ze, being the Fifth Irregularity

Note, Such Affirmations as end in ce, ge, se, or ze, are Regular and Irregular, in forming their Perfect Past Time; viz. Poetical Licence and Custom of Precipitation, for the Sake of Expedition, have broke in upon them, and render the Writing of the Perfect Past Time with 'd or 't excusable, casting away e final; as in the following

E X A M P L E.

I brace, thou bra cest, he bra-ceth, or bra-ces, &c. Pr. t.
I brac'd, P. t.

| Ind. M. | P. t. Q. S. | Q. D. | Sub. |
|---------|-------------|---------|------|
| brace | brac'd | | |
| chace | } chac't | | |
| chafe | | | |
| face | | &c. | |
| force | | | |
| glance | | | |
| grace | | } -cing | -cer |
| lace | | | |
| lance | | | |
| mince | minc't | | |
| pace | pac'd | | |
| place | | | |
| splice | | | |
| trace | | | |
| wince | | | |

T A B L E VI.

Of irregular Affirmations of one Syllable, containing each a Diphthong, being the Sixth Irregularity.

Note, These form the Perfect Past Time, and Quality of Suffering, variously, some by changing the Diphthong into a single Vowel, &c. as appears by the following Work. Those that end with ch, ce, se, form in the Present Time, as aforesaid. Also such as end with k or p take a Licence to be Regular or Irregular.

Ind.

Ind. M. P. t. Q. S. Ind. M. P. t. Q. S. Q. D. Sub.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|---------|----------|------|--|
| ai & ay | | fow | | few | |
| say | faid | | | sewn | |
| and its Compounds. | | | | fown | |
| slay | { slain | throw | { threw | | |
| | { flew | | { thrown | | |
| stay | slay'd | bounce | | | |
| ei & ey | stay'd | couch | | | |
| eye | { ey'd | crouch | | | |
| | { eyed | founce | ed | | |
| ui & uy | | hough | 'd | | |
| build | { built | buf | 't | | |
| | { bilt | flouch | | | |
| buy | { bought | trounce | | | |
| by | { bore | vouch | | | |
| | { baut | ee | | | |
| au & auw | | bleed | bled | | |
| draw | { drew | breed | bred | | |
| | { drawn | feed | fed | | |
| gnaw | gnawn | feel | felt | | |
| saw | sawn | flee | { fled | | |
| eu & ew | | | { flown | | |
| hew | hewn | fleet | flet | | |
| shew | { shewn | freeze | { froze | | |
| | { shown | | { frozen | | |
| few | { sewn | keep | kept | | |
| | { fown | kneel | { knelt | | |
| | { 'd | | ed | | |
| ou & ouw | | meet | met | | |
| blōw | { 'd | fee | { saw | | |
| blo | { blew | | { seen | | |
| | { blown | seek | { sawn | | |
| grow | { grew | sleep | fought | | |
| | { grown | weed | slept | | |
| know | { knew | sweep | wed | | |
| no | { known | | swept | | |
| | { none | fleece | | | |
| mow | { 'd | reek | | | |
| | { mown | creek | ed | | |
| | { 'd | skreek | 'd | | |
| show | { shew | screek | 't | | |
| | { shown | squeek | | | |
| | { shewn | steep | | | |

ing er

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 287

Ind. M. P. t. Q. S.

Ind. M. P. t. Q. S. Q. D. Sub.

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| choofe | chofe | fweâr | fswore |
| shoot | shot | fwêat | fworn |
| book | shotten | têach | fwëat |
| cook | | tear | taught |
| crook | | thrêat | tore |
| hook | | tread | torn |
| look | | wear | thrêat |
| rook | ed | wêave | threaten |
| coop | 'd | lêach | trod |
| droop | 't | peârch | troden |
| hoop | | prêach | wore |
| poop | | rêach | worn |
| stoop | | feârch | wove |
| swoop | | fhêaf | woven |
| whoop | | leak | |
| woop | | fcreek | |
| ea | | fkreak | |
| beâr | born | fqueak | |
| and its Compounds. | bêat | wrêak | |
| bêat | broke | hêap | |
| break | broken | réap | |
| | clove | coaks | |
| clêave | clave | coax | |
| | cloven | croak | |
| | cleft | poach | |
| dêal | dêalt | shoar | |
| drêam | drêamt | soap | |
| | ed | stoak | |
| êat | ëat | stroak | |
| heâr | êaten | piece | |
| hêat | heârd | piep | |
| lêad | hêat | piërce | |
| lêave | led | Triphtho. | |
| mêan | left | iew | |
| rêad | mêant | view | |
| shear | rêad | | |
| | shorn | | |
| fpêak | spake | | |
| | spoke | | |
| fpread | spoken | | |
| | spread | | |
| ftêal | stole | | |
| | stolen | | |

These

Ind. M. *P. t.* *Q. S.* *Ind. M.* *P. t.* *Q. S.* *Q. D.* *Sub.*

| | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|--------|---------|--------|--|
| ai & ay | say | saïd | fow | few | |
| | and its Compounds. | | | sewn | |
| flay | { | flain | throw | fown | |
| | | flew | | threw | |
| stay | { | stay'd | bounce | thrown | |
| ei & ey | | stay'd | couch | | |
| eye | { | ey'd | crouch | | |
| | | eyed | founce | ed | |
| ui & uy | | | hough | 'd | |
| build | { | buïlt | buf | 't | |
| | | bilt | flouch | | |
| buy | { | bought | trounce | | |
| by | | bote | vouch | | |
| | | baut | ee | | |
| au & aw | | | bleed | bled | |
| draw | { | drew | breed | bred | |
| | | drawn | feed | fed | |
| gnaw | { | gnawn | feel | felt | |
| faw | | fawn | flee | fled | |
| eu & ew | | | fleet | flown | |
| hew | { | hewn | freeze | flet | |
| shew | | shewn | | frozē | |
| | | shown | keep | frozen | |
| few | { | sewn | kneel | kept | |
| | | fown | | knelt | |
| | | 'd | | ed | |
| ou & ow | | | meet | met | |
| blōw | { | 'd | fee | saw | |
| blo | | blewn | | seen | |
| | | blown | seek | sawn | |
| grow | { | grew | sleep | sought | |
| | | grown | weed | slept | |
| know | { | knew | sweep | wed | |
| no | | known | fleece | swept | |
| | | none | reek | | |
| mow | { | 'd | creek | ed | |
| | | mown | skreek | 'd | |
| show | { | 'd | screek | 't | |
| | | shew | squeek | | |
| | | shown | steep | | |
| | | shewn | | | |

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 287

Ind. M. P. t. Q. S.

Ind. M.

P. t. Q. S.

Q. D. Sub.

^{oo}
choofe

chofe

shoot

{ shot

{ shotten

book

cook

crook

hook

look

rook

coop

droop

hoop

poop

itoop

swoop

whoop

woop

ea

beâr

born

and its Compounds.

bêat

bêat

breâk

{ broke

{ broken

{ clove

{ clave

{ cloven

{ cleft

dêal

dêalt

drêam

{ drêamt

{ ed

êat

{ êat

{ êaten

heâr

heârd

hêat

hêat

lêad

led

lêave

left

mêan

mêant

rêad

rêad

shear

shorn

spêak

{ spake

{ spoke

{ spoken

sprêad

spred

stêal

{ stole

{ stolen

sweâr

swêat

têach

tear

thrêat

tread

weâr

wêave

lêach

peârch

prêach

rêach

seârch

shêaf

leak

screak

skreak

squeak

wrêak

hêap

réap

oa

coaks

coax

croak

poach

shoar

soap

stoak

stroak

ie

piece

piep

piêce

Triphtho.

iew

view

{ swore

{ sworn

{ swêat

{ taught

{ tore

{ torn

{ thrêat

{ threaten

{ trod

{ troden

{ wore

{ worn

{ wove

{ woven

} ing

er

{ ed

{ 'd

{ 't

These

These following Compounds derived from the two preceding Tables, form their Perfect Past Time as their Original or Primitives; therefore need no farther Ceremony.

| | | | | | |
|----|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------|----------|
| to | { | become, besee, bespeak, betake, brow-beat, forbear, foreknow, foreshew, fore-say, foresee, forgive, forswear, inter-weave, intrench, mislead, overbear, over-eat, over-shoot, over-shred, re-build | } | Q. D. | Sub. |
| | | | | ing | er |
| | | go gone | | | |
| | | and its Comp. | | | |
| | | begin | { | began | |
| | | | | begun | |
| | | forego | | beseech | besought |
| | | forgo | | forfake | forsook |

T A B L E VII.

Affirmations of one or more Syllables ending with y, not making a Diphthong change y into i, in applying the Personal Endings, and forming the Perfect Past Time and Quality of Suffering; also the derived Substantive; but do not change y in forming the Quality of Doing; this being the seventh and last Head of Irregular Affirmations.

EXAMPLES. I spy, thou spi-est, he spi eth, or spies, &c.

Ind. Man.

Q. D. Spy-ing.

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|-----|----------|
| to | { | bandy, belly, bely, búry, busy, biz-zy, | } | S. | D. | S. D. |
| | | candy, carry, colly, co ⁿ py, cry, curry, | | | | |
| | | dény, descry, diversify, dry, empty, | | P. t. | | |
| | | envy, espy, fancy, ferry, fry, glory, | | | | |
| | | hurry, imbo ⁿ dy, imply, le ⁿ nify, misap- | | | | |
| | | ply, miscarry, mollify, pillory, pro ⁿ phe- | | i-ed | ing | i-er |
| | | sy, pry, quarry, query, rally, rely, | | | | |
| | | re ⁿ medy, reple ⁿ vy, fally, spy, study, | | | | |
| | | sully, tally, tarry, te ⁿ stify, transmo ⁿ gra- | | | | |
| | | phy, try, tume ⁿ fy, ve ⁿ rify, vi ⁿ lify, vitri- | | | | |
| | | fy, vi ⁿ vify, unify, unmarry, whinny | | | | Effector |

The following are governed by the above Rule, saving in the Formation of the Substantive derived, which is formed by ejecting y, and taking for Termination ication; which denotes the Effect of Action.

Indefinite Manner.

Sub. D.

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------|------|
| to | { | amplify, apply, beatify, beautify, certify, cla ⁿ ri | } | i-cation | i-er |
| | | fy, comply, damnify, deify, dulcify, e ⁿ dify, ex-emplify, falsify, fortify, fructify, glorify, gra ⁿ ti- | | | |
| | | fy, indemnify, ju ⁿ stify, ma ⁿ dify, modify, mortify, misapply, mundify, notify, nullify, pacify, | | | |
| | | petrify, putrify, qua ⁿ lify, ratify, rectify, re-e ⁿ di- | | | |
| | | fy, reply, sanctify, sc ⁿ arify, signify, specify, | | | |
| | | supply | | | |

These

*These following Affirmations form Substantives derived, by turning
fy into faction; as,*

to { dissatisfy, petrify, putrefy, rarefy, sa- } ing ied { faction
{ tisfy, stupefy, terrify } tier

But crucify makes *fixion*; dally, *liance*; defy, *fiance*; magnify, *ficence*; occupy, pre-occupy, *pation*; vary, *riance*, *riation*.

May it not be supposed, that some Men will say, the Irregulars in the modern *British* Language appear numerous and difficult; but let such Persons consider, that one Word repeated (only three Times) is sufficient for the perfect Learning of the whole List of Irregulars under the same Head; tho' not the full Scope of the Language which is here delivered.

And further, from what hath been delivered, of the Language of *Great Britain*, with her Accidents, and what immediately follows, it may be queried, *How* is it possible for any other Language to teach the perfect Management of her Accidents? And grant me leave to say, the many Changes of People, and various Revolutions in Government, which have passed over this Isle, have conspired consequently, with the Extention of Trade and Commerce with every Nation on the terraqueous Globe, to the Consummation of a perfect Language, the most copious, facile, sonorous, and elegant; as Gold, from every Clime, united in one Compound, receives the Impression *BRITANNIA*, no more acknowledges her Parent Soil, and Means which gave her Birth; but styles herself the Current Coin of the most Excellent and Gracious Sovereign Monarch of the *British* Dominions.

C H A P. XXIV.

These Affirmations following, ending with one or more Consonants, are Regular, in forming their Perfect Past Time, and Quality of Suffering, and take the Terminations at Large, as expressed in the foregoing Scale. Nevertheless, permit me to digest them into different Classes.

1. These are both Affirmations, and Common Names, which are literally the same; but must differ in their circumstantial Accidents; neither do they issue any other Substantive derived, save the Effector, seeing the Effect remains in the Affirmation itself; as,

abject, accent, accord, account, affront, aid, aim, a^larm,
 anger, answer, appeal, arrest, assault, attack, attempt,—
 back, bail, bait, balk, bang, bapn, banquet, banter,
 baulk, bawl, beggar, bias, blister, blossom, blubber,
 blunder, bluster, board, boast, bolt, border, bowl, braid,
 brand, brawl, brood, brook, butcher, buzz,—ca^lender.
 call, calm, cant, canton, caper, card, carp, cashier, ce-
 ment, chain, charm, churn, cipher, claim, cloister,
 clo^lset, cloud, clout, clutter, coast, coil, collar, colour,
 comb, comfort, commissioner, compact, compliment, com-
 pound, conceit, condition, conflict, consent, consort,
 contest, corn, cotton, counterfeit, court, crump, crown,
 crumb, cudgel, curl, cypher, damask, damp, dart, de-
 fraud, delight, despair, dis claim, dis comfort, dis credit,
 dis dain, dis esteem, dis honour, dis order, dis proportion,
 dis respect, dis temper, dis trust, doom, doubt, drain,
 dread, drill, droll, dung, dust.—earth, ebb, egg, end,
 endeavour, entail, esteem,—fathom, farm, fashion, fast,
 father, favour, fawn, fear, fea^lther, ferret, fester, fetter,
 fill, filter, finger, flaunt, fleer, fleet, flirt, float, flood,
 floor, flout, flower, flurt, flutter, foam, fodder, foil, foin,
 fold, foal, fool, ford, freight, freight, frank, fright, frown,
 fuzz,—gain, gall, gang, ga^lrison, garter, gender, glair,
 gleam, glean, glimmer, glister, glitter, goar, graft, grant,
 groan, groul, ground, grunt, guard, gull, gutter,—hail,
 halt, halter, hammer, hamstring, hand, harbour, harm,
 harp, haunt, hawk, ha^lzard, head, hector, heed, heel,
 herd, hint, hoard, honour, hoot, howl, huff, hugg, hunger,
 —jabber, jagg, jarr, jeer, jest, imp, inn, insult, intail,
 interest, jolt, iron,—labour, lamb, lampoon, land, lard,
 last, la^lther, laugh, leer, le^lvel, libel, lift, light, limb,
 limp, list, litter, load, loiter, loll, loom, lowr,—marvel,
 ma^lster, maul, maunder, me^lrit, mill, mi^lmick, mind,
 mint, mistrust, moan, mo^ldel, moor, mould, mound, mount,
 mourn, mouth, mu^llet, murder, murther, murmur, mutter,
 —nail, neglect, neigh, nonsuit, null, number,—order, or-
 nament, over-act, over-burden, over-load, over-power,
 over-turn,—pain, paint, pair, pall, palm, pant, parcel,
 pardon, parson, peel, peep, peer, pelt, petition, pi^lnion,
 plait, plant, plaster, plaister, plight, plunder, point, poison,
 port, portion, post, pound, powder, powt, pout, pre-cau-
 tion, pre-contract, print, proffer, profit pull, pummel, purr,
 —quaff, quarrel, quarter, quaver, question, quilt, quiver,
 quoil,—rail, rain, ransom, ransack, rant, ravel, rear,
 reason,

Indefinite Manner.

reason, re-bound, re-claim, re-coil, re-cord,
re-cruit, re-demand, reel, regard, reign, re-
mark, rencounter, repeal, report, re-primand,
re-quest, resort, respect, re-spit, rest, result, re-
treat, return, revell, revolt, reward, rind, riot,
ri-vet, roar, roast, roll, roost, round, rout, ruff,
ruin, rumour, rust,—sail, scald, scamper, school,
scoff, scorn, scowl, scrawl, scream, screen,
skreen, seal, season, sheaf, shell, shelter, shield,
shift, shi-ver, shear, shock, sho-vel, shoulder,
shout, shriek, shrowd, shroud, sigh, sign, silver,
skream, slander, slattern, sla-ver, slaughter,
slight, smart, smother, snarl, sneer, snear, snort,
soil, folder, fodder, sound, spirit, spirt, spoil,
spoon, sport, sprain, sprout, spurn, spurt, squall,
squawl, squint, squirt, stagger, stain, stall, start,
steam, still, stirrup, stomach, storm, strain, strand,
steam, stuff, stunt, succour, support, surfeit, sur-
render, suit, swagger, swarm, swill, swoon,—
taint, taunt, tender, thirst, thread, thrill, throng,
thrust, thunder, ticket, till, tilt, timber, twitter,
toast, toil, toot, torment, tower, traffick, trail,
train, trumpet, turn, twang, twirl, twist,—
vail, vapour, vault, vaunt, vend, vent,—usher,
—wail, wainscot, ward, warrant, water, wawl,
weigh, weld, wheel, whimper, whisper, wind,
wing, winter, wonder, worm, wound, wreath,
wrong,—yelp.

P. t. &c.

Q. D.

Effector

ed ing er

2. These Affirmations following are purely and simply Af-
firmations ; nevertheless, very few of them are able to produce
any other Substantive than the Actor, Effector, or Doer ; and
as they are regular, shall omit the Insertion of the Perfect Past
Time, &c. as appears at large in the Sequel.

Indefinite Manner.

abandon, absent, absorb, accustom, adjust, affright, anoint,
applaud, ascertain, assent, attain, avert, award,—barter,
batter, beckon, bemoan, bequeath, besmear, betroth, be-
wail, blend, board, boil, bombard, broider,—calender,
cancel, careen, cavil, chant, chatter, clamber, clean, clear,
cohabit, comprint, confound, confront, constrain, condemn,
covet, count, countermand, curtail,—darn, daunt, debark,
decant, decipher, dehorte, deign, depaint, descant, desist,
despoil, detain, detect, devour, disarm, disband, discard,

Actor, & Effr. Doer.

Indefinite Manner.

disclaim, discolour, dis-embark, dis-inherit, dismember, dismount, dispi^rit, dispart, disregard, dissever, distrain, divest, domineer, dri^vel, drown,—embalm, embowel, embroil, empanel, emplead, eⁿact, ena^mmel, encounter, engrail, enjoin, entreat, environ, escort, evert,—falter, feign, fend, foist, follow, forearm, fore-ordain, fore-shorten, frequent, furl,—gather, graff, greet,—hang, happen, harden, hasten, hoist, hunt,—imbalm, imbroider, imbroid, impanel, impend, implant, implead, import, impower, imprint, impugn, inamour, incounter, indanger, ingraft, inlist, insist, inspi^rit, intail, intrust, inveigh, inve^lop, environ, join,—kemb, kern, knead,—lean, learn, limn, listen, loath, loiter, loosen,—marr, melt, mention, miscount, misprint, molder, moulder, moult, mull, null,—obtain, own,—parboil, persist, pertain, plead, preach, ponder, portend, pour pre-ordain, propound, purloin,—quell, quicken,—ra^vel, raven, reassign, rebuild, reckon, reclaim, recount, refund, regain, relent, remand, render, re-obtain, restrain, retail, retain, ripen, roam,—scatter, fear, feel, seeth, select, se^ver, sharp, sharpen, shorten, shri^vel, sicken, simmer, slacken, smelt, soar, soften, sojourn, sooth, sour, squander, stammer, strengthen, stroll, stutter, subjoin, subtend, summon, super-add, supplant, surmount, surround, swell,—tamper, teem, tend, thicken, threaten, turmoil,—veer, unburthen, unchain, uncover, unfold, unload, unmoor, unsolder, unvail, void, up-braid,—wail, wait, wander, warm, warn, weaken, overwhelm, whiten, widen, wend, wither, wrest,—yield.

Actor, Effector, Doer.

er

3. These Affirmations following are regular, in forming their Perfect Past Time, &c. as before shewn; but form the Substantive, which denotes the Effect by taking *ion*; and the Effector chiefly by taking *or*; which you find inserted on the Right-Hand for that Purpose.

Indefinite Manner.

abort, act, adopt, afflict, assert, attract—co-act, collect, conduct, connect, contract, contradict, convict, correct, corrupt,—decoct, deduct, deject, desert, detract, digest, direct, dis-affect, distort, distract,—eject, elect, erect, evict, exact, exempt, exert, exhaust, exhibit, extract,—indent, induct,

Indefinite Manner.

induct, infect, inflect, inflict, inhibit, inject, insert, inspect, instruct, interject, interrupt, intersect, invent, —object, obstruct, —perfect, predict, prevent, prohibit, project, protect, protract, —re-collect, reflect, refract, reject, restrict, retort, retrospect, —subduct, subject, subtract, suggest, super, transact. } *i-on Effect* or *Effr.*

4. These following form their Effect by taking *ation*; and their Effector, by taking *ator*, *or*, or *er*.

Indefinite Manner.

affirm, attest, augment, —cement, condemn, confirm, conform, consider, consult, —damn, design, destin, detest, discommend, —embark, erect, ex-alt, exclaim, exhort, expect, explain, export, exult —ferment, form, found, —inform, —lament, limit, —maⁿifest, molest, —present, prolong, protest, —re-cant, recommend, reform, re-imbark, represent, resign, retard, retract, ruin, soli^cit, sub-orn, —tempt, trans-form, transplant, transport, —visit. } *a-tion Effect* *a-tor or er Effr.*

5. These form the Effect by taking the Termination *ment*; and the Effector by taking *er*, or *or*.

adjourn, adorn, ail, amend, appoint, arraign, assign, attain, —command, commend, comport, conceal, concern, consign, content, —design, dis-appoint, discern, —eject, encamp, enchant, endear, enterr, entertain, —fcoff, —go^vern, —imbark, imprison, incamp, inchant, indear, indict, intend, interr, intreat, —resent, —fort, —treat, —wonder. } *Effect ment*

6. These form the Effect by taking *ance*; as,

acquaint, appear, assist, attend, avoid, —cumber, —deliver, disappear, disturb, —hinder, —inherit, —perform, —re-deliver, repent, repugn, resist, —suffer, —void, utter. } *ance*

7. These take *ancy*; as,

intend, —malign, —protest, —reluct. *ancy*

8. These

These following Affirmations admit a greater Variation of the last Syllable, in forming the Effect of Action; as,

| Ind. Man. | Effect. | Ind. Man. | Effect. |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| a-bound | bundance | pro-ceed | cedure |
| admini-ster | stration | pro-claim | cession |
| admo-nish | nition | pro-claim | clamation |
| apper-tain | tenance | pu"blish | blication |
| com-pleat | } pletion | re-deem | demption |
| com-plete | | re-enter | trance |
| con-geal | gelation | re-enter | try |
| con-nect | nexion | re-lict | flexion |
| con-ster | } struction | re-frain | frenation |
| con-strue | | remem-ber | brance |
| de-claim | clamation | re-mind | miniscence |
| demo"lish | li"tion | re-mind | mini"scency |
| dis-join | junction | re-pair | paration |
| dis-quiet | quisition | re-peat | petition |
| encum-ber | } brance | re-veal | velation |
| cum-ber | | seque-ster | stration |
| ex-pound | position | seque-ster | strator |
| ex-tinguish | inction | seque-ster | stratrix |
| in-join, | junction | suc-ceed | cession |
| main-tain | tenance | suc-ceed | cessor |
| mini"ster | stration | suf-pect | picion |
| premo"nish | nition | suf-tain | tenance |
| pre-vail | } valence | | |
| | | | |
| | valency | | |

These regular Affirmations following, ending with *ch*, *sh*, *si*, or *x*, are both Common Names and Affirmations, according to their Circumstances, and form the *Doer* or *Actor* by taking *er*, the Effect of Action is contained in each Particular. The Perfect Past Time, &c. having been sufficiently inserted, I beg Leave to omit those Accidents, and only imply a Regard at the Learner's Discretion, to use *es* by way of Termination, in lieu of *eth*, as hath been said Page 280. And when *si* terminates the Word, to join the last *s* with the Termination.

Indefinite Manner.

address,—ble"mish, branch,—canvass, caress,—de-
bauch. dispatch,—flou"rish,—garnish, gloss, guess,
—harness, hiss,—inch,—po"lish,—reach, redress, re-
lish, rush,—sketch, skirmish, slash,—trespass,—var-
nish,—witness.

These

These following Affirmations admit a greater Variation of the last Syllable, in forming the Effect of Action; as,

| Ind. Man. | Effect. | Ind. Man. | Effect. |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a-bound | bundance | pro-ceed | cedure |
| admini-ster | stration | pro-claim | cession |
| admo-nish | nition | pu ^b lish | clamation |
| apper-tain | tenance | re-deem | blication |
| com-pleat | } pletion | re-enter | demption |
| com-plete | | re-erect | trance |
| con-geal | gelation | re-erect | try |
| con-nect | nexion | re-flict | flexion |
| con-ster | } struction | re-frain | frenation |
| con-strue | | remem-ber | brance |
| de-claim | clamation | re-mind | miniscence |
| demo ⁿ -ish | li ⁿ tion | re-mind | mini ⁿ scency |
| dis-join | junction | re-pair | paration |
| dis-quiet | quisition | re-peat | petition |
| encum-ber | } brance | re-veal | velation |
| cum-ber | | seque-ster | stration |
| ex-pound | position | seque-ster | strator |
| ex-tinguish | tion | seque-ster | stratrix |
| in-join, | junction | suc-ceed | cession |
| main-tain | tenance | suc-ceed | cessor |
| mini ⁿ -ster | stration | sus-pect | picion |
| premo ⁿ -ish | nition | sus-tain | tenance |
| pre-vail | } valence | | |
| | | | |
| | valency | | |

These regular Affirmations following, ending with *eb*, *sh*, *si*, or *x*, are both Common Names and Affirmations, according to their Circumstances, and form the *Doer* or *Actor* by taking *er*, the Effect of Action is contained in each Particular. The Perfect Past Time, &c. having been sufficiently inserted, I beg Leave to omit those Accidents, and only imply a Regard at the Learner's Discretion, to use *es* by way of Termination, in lieu of *eth*, as hath been said Page 280. And when *si* terminates the Word, to join the last *s* with the Termination.

Indefinite Manner.

address,—bleⁿish, branch,—canvass, carefs,—de-
bauch. dispatch,—flouⁿrish,—garnish, gloss, guess,
—harness, hiss,—inch,—poⁿlish,—reach, redress, re-
lish, rush,—sketch, skirmish, slash,—trespass,—var-
nish,—witness.

These

These following are absolute Affirmations, having all the foregoing Accidents, except shewing the Effect of Action; as,

to abash, abbroach, affix, amass, annex, avouch,—burnish, —che^rrish,—emboss, engross,—fa^rmish, furbish, furnish, harrafs,—imbofs, incompass, infix, ingross,—languish, lavish,—minish,—perish, prefix, publish,—relinquish, repass, repleⁿnish,—surpass,—vaⁿnish, vanquish, unfurnish, ungarnish, unharness, unleash. } *Effr. er*

These following regular Affirmations, edding in *sb*, *fs*, *ch*, or *x*, have all the foregoing Accidents, with the Formation of the Effect of Action, various Ways; therefore permit the first Head or Division of them to be such as take the Termination *ment*; as,

to abolish, accomplish, assess, astonish, attack,—banish, blandish,—detach,—embellish, encroach, enrich, establish,—imbellish, imbofs, impeach, impo^rverish, incroach, inrich, intrench,—nou^rrish,—punish,—ra^vvish, re-attach, re-establish, refresh, retrench. } *ment Eff.*

These take *ion* for the Effect; and *er* formeth with such as shew the Effector.

to aggress,—compass, compress, confess,—depress, digress, discuss, dismiss, dispossess,—express,—impress,—oppress,—possess, pre-possess, press, profess,—reflux, re-impress, relax, repossess, repress,—suppress,—transgress. } *ion Eff. or Effr.*

But, to approach, *mil.* taketh *es*; and confess, *ionary*. Also intermix takes *ture*; pass, *enger*; perplex, *ity*; press, *ure*; and relax, with tax, take *ation*.

C H A P. XXV.

Of Affirmations regular, ending with e final.

Note, When a regular Affirmation terminateth with *e* servil, it requires only the Consonants of the Terminations for forming the Personal Endings, Times, &c. and as hath been said in Page 24; the Learner must involve the Consonant immediately preceding with *e* final into the Termination; all which com-

composes the last Syllable; except when *s* terminates in lieu of *th*, then there will be no Increase of Syllable. And when *ing* shall be applied, then eject *e* servile; but close its preceding Consonant with *ing*; for which Reason see Page 24. However, permit me to digest these in the same Manner as I have done the foregoing, ending with a Consonant or Consonants.

1. These following are both Substantives and Affirmations; shewing no other Effect of Action but what is contained in each Particular; as literally delivered in the *Indefinite Manner*; as,

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>adventure, attire, attribute,—blame,—censure, conjecture, cure,—date, debate, desire, distaste, —eclipse, enveⁿlope, —figure, fine, —game, gape, guide,—haste, hate, —jointure, —lute,— mine, miⁿute,—name, nose, note,—paste, per- fume, pipe, pleasure, prime, probe, prune,— rake, rate, rebuke, reprieve, ri^dicule,—scale, scrape, share, slate, slive, snare, stake, stripe,— taste, torture, treasure, tune,—venture, vote,— waste, welcome, wipe,—yoke.</p> | } | <p>d P. t, &c. ing Q. D. r Effector</p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|

2. These are purely Affirmations, which shew the particular Actor, but determine no Effect of Action; and as in the foregoing Heads so in this, you must use the Accidents of Times, &c. but the Insertion is omitted, for a Trial of the Learner's Skill, save *r* for forming the Substantive, shewing the Operator.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| <p>antedate, approve, arrive, ashamed, aspire, attemperate, —bake, baste, bate, bathe, beguile, bode, breathe,— cannonade, capacitate, captivate, carponade, catenate, cohabit, compile, crave, culminate,—dare, debi^li- tate, deceive, depeculate, deplore, depreciate, de- serve, dethrone, detruncate, dilucidate, dire, dis- approve, disclose, discommode, disinthrone, disprove, disrobe, divaricate—effectuate, embale, enclate, be, endite, endure, engrave, enquire, enshrine, enthrone, entwine, enure, equiponderate, eveⁿstigate, ex-aⁿi- mate, ex-cavate, excogitate, exfoliate, exheredate, exonerate, exossate, expatiaté, exsi^bilate, extraⁿva- fate, extricate, extrude, extuberate, exulcerate, exu^f- citate,—faⁿbricate, facilitate, fade, falcáde, file-off, mil, filtrate, forebode, foreclose, fucate,—gasconáde, gibe, glaciate, glide, glomerate, grime, gybe,—ha- biⁿuate,</p> | } | <p>Oⁿperator</p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|

biⁿtuatē, hale, — illude, immure, impale, *be*, impetrate, im-
 ploze, impregnate, incapaⁿcitātē, inchoate, incinerate, *chy*,
 incommode, incorporate, inculcate, indiⁿgitatē, indite,
 indurate, indure, inebriate, ingeⁿminatē, ingratiatē, ingur-
 gitatē, injure, inslave, insnare, inspi^sfatē, instiⁿmulatē, in-
 tegrate, inter-force, inter leave, interlope, interseⁿminatē,
 interweave, inthronē, intiⁿmidatē, invaⁿlidatē, inviⁿgo-
 ratē, inure, iterate, — lade, lame, lave, like, lothe,
 loathe, luxatē, lymphatē—malaxatē, martinatē, mete. mis-
 believe, mis-name, mis-time, mure, *fort.*—nauseatē,—ob-
 viatē, officiatē, óneratē, over-hale, over-like, over-rule,
 out-brave, out-live,—pare, peculatē, *la.* personatē, phil-
 tratē, poⁿpulatē, postpone, pre-determine, pre-figure, pro-
 trude, prove,—rave, reeve, *na.* re-examine, regerminatē,
 regurgitatē, re-instatē, re-iterate, relieve, remancipatē, re-
 muneratē, repine, repudiatē, require, requite, resolute,
 retrieve, revile, rove,—satiatē, save, seare, segregatē,
 shine, shrieve, spare, starve, stave, subjugatē, supersede, *la.*
 swathe, swerve,—tame, tape, truncate,—ventilatē, vermi-
 natē, visceratē, vitiatē, unlade, unlure, unreeve, *na.*—
 unyoke, vouchsafe,—wade.

Oⁿerator

These following Affirmations ending with *e* final are regu-
 lar, in forming the Perfect Past Time or Quality of Suffer-
 ing; and require no more than to be cautious whenever the
 Scholar practices according to the foregoing Rules on Words
 ending with *e* final; and to observe in the Sequel to eject *e*
 final in forming the Effect or Effector; it being no Matter
 what Consonant precedeth *e* final.

to abjure, admire, adjure, adore,—calcine, combine, com-
 mute, conjure, conspire, conserve,—declare, decline,
 defame, denote, deplume, deprave, deprive, depute,
 derive, determine, dispute, divine,—examine, excite,
 exhale, expire,—iⁿmaⁿgine, impute, incline, inflame,
 inspire, invite,—observe,—permute, perspire, preconise,
 prepare, preserve, procure, profane,—quote,—recite,
 recline, refute, reserve, restore,—salute, suppute,—
 trans-figure, transmute, transpire.

ation Effect
ator Effector

But, inter-line, ejects not the *e*.

These following form the Substantive of Effect by the Ter-
 mination *ment*, adjoined, without ejecting *e* final.

abate, atchieve, aⁿtone,—confine,—defile, disfigure,—
 elope, excite,—improve,—measure, move,—pave,—re-
 bate, reconcile, retire.

4. The

4. The following regular Affirmations form their Effect, or Effector of Action, very differently; according to their regular Ending of the final Single Consonants; which accept as followeth, under each respective Head, with their Exceptions.

1. Ending with *be*; as,

to { circumscribe, — describe, — inscribe, inter-scribe, —
prescribe, pro-scribe, — sub-scribe, super-scribe, — } *tion Eff.*
tran-scribe, change *be* into

Except, bribe, takes *ry*; and imbibe, makes *imbibition*; *chy*.

2. Ending with *de*; as,

to { allude, — conclude, corrode, — decide, delude, deride, } *tion*
disswade, divide, — elude, erode, evade, exclude, }
explode, — include, intrude, invade, — obtrude, — per-
suade, pervade, — seclude, subdivide, change *de* into

Except, confide, — precede, precide, — reside, — subside, which take *nce*, *ncy*, and *nt*; but, barricade eject *e* final, and take *o*; — degrade, *ation*; — impede, *iment*; and intercede, — recede, — secede, change *de* into *ffion*.

3. Ending with *ke*; as,

to convoke, — provoke, — revoke, change *ke* into, or for *cation*.

4. Ending with *le*; as,

to condole, change *le* for *lance*; — reconcile, ejects *e*, and taketh *iation*, *iator*; the rest will be found to eject *e* final, and take *ation*.

5. Ending with *me*; as,

to assume, — consume, — presume, — re-assume, resume, eject *e* final, and take *ption*.

But, plume eject *e*, and take *age*; and sublime, *chy*, take *ity*.

6. Ending with *ne*; as,

to contravene, convene, — intervene, — super-vene, eject *e*, and take *tion*.

But, define ejects *e*, and takes *ition*; and oppone ejects not *e*, but takes both *ncy* for the Effect, and *nt* for the Effector; yet commune, shakes off *e*, and taketh *ion*.

7. Ending with *re* ; as,

to acquire and inquire, change *quire* into *quisition*.

to adhere,—cohere,—inhere, change *here*, into *hesion* ; or take *to* a final *nee*, or *ney*.

But, assure,—insure—persevere, eject *e* final, and take *ance* ; compare takes *ison* ; and secure takes *ity*.

8. Ending with *te*, let what Vowel soever precede, in the general, changeth into *tion* ; viz. eject *e* final, and take *ion* ; but Regard must be had at all Times to sound, as directed in Page 23.

And in these I beg Leave to express both the Effect and Effector on the Right-Hand Margin.

ate *ation*

to > abbreviate, abdicate, ablactate, ablegate, ablocate, abominate, abrogate, accerulate, accommodate, accumulate, actuate, acuminate, adjudicate, adulterate, aggravate, aggregate, agitate, alienate, alleviate, alligate, alluminate, altercate, amalgamate, animate, annihilate, annumerate, announce, anticipate, antique, appropriate, arbitrate, aspirate, assassinate, assimulate, associate, attenuate,—calculate, caluminate, capitulate, castrate, celebrate, circulate, circumstantial, co-acervate, co-agulate, cogitate, collate, commemorate, commiserate, communicate, compensate, complicate, condensate, confabulate, confederate, confiscate, conglutinate, congratulate, congregate, conjugate, consecrate, consociate, consolidate, consipitate, consummate, contaminate, contemplate, convocate, co-operate, corroberate, create, cultivate,—decorate, dedicate, degenerate, delegate, deliberate, delineate, demonstrate, denominate, denudate, denunciate, de-oscuate, depauperate, depopulate, deprecate, depredate, depurate, derogate, desecrate, disquamate, destinate, deviate, dilate, discriminate, dislocate, disseminate, dissipate,—educate, elate, elevate, elongate, elucidate, emaciate, emacerate, emaculate, emancipate, emascuate, emuluate, enumerate, equivocate, errandicate, estimate, evacuate, evaporate, exaggerate, exagitate, exasperate, excommunicate, excoriate, excruciate, exculpate, execrate, exhibitate, expectorate, expiate, explicate, expostulate, extenuate, exterminate, extirpate,—facinate, felicitate, fluctuate, fornicate, frustrate, fulminate, fumigate,—geminate,

Effect or, viz Effector

nate,

nate, geⁿiculate, germinate, geⁿsticulate, glutinate, graⁿ-
duate, graⁿulate, graⁿvitate, — heⁿfitate, — illuminate,
illuⁿstrate, iⁿmitate, inaugurate, incarnate, indicate, infuⁿ-
tuate, iniⁿtiate, innovate, infiⁿuate, instigate, intercaⁿlate,
interpolate, interrogate, intimate, intoxicate, inveⁿstigate,
invoke, irradiate, irritate, ee-ritate, — lácerate, laⁿmi-
nate, legiⁿtimate, liⁿquidate, liⁿtigate, lucubrate, maⁿce-
rate, machinate, *ma-ki-* mancipate, manducate, matricu-
late, máture, meⁿditate, méliorate, *meel-yor-* miⁿtigate,
moⁿderate, moⁿdulate, mutilate, naⁿvigate, negotiate, no-
minate, númerate, — oⁿbligate, oⁿbliterate, oⁿperate, —
palliate, partiⁿcipate, peⁿetrate, per-ambulate, perforate,
perpetrate, perpeⁿtuate, preciⁿpitate, predeⁿstinate, predi-
cate, pre-meⁿditate, pre-noⁿminate, pre-ponderate, preva-
ricate, procreⁿstinate, procreate, prognoⁿsticate, promul-
gate, proⁿstrate, pulverizate, — quadratē, quadruplicate, —
raⁿdicatē, ratiocinatē, re-animatē, re-capacitatē, re-capiⁿ-
tulatē, recreate, re-criⁿminatē, re-dintegrate, re-duplicate,
re-friⁿgerate, re-geⁿerate, regulate, relate, remonstrate,
renovate, renumerate, reprobate, resuscitate, retaliate, re-
verberate, ru i-nate, ruminatē, — saⁿllivate, seⁿparate,
fiⁿtuate, sophiⁿsticate, speⁿculatē, stagnatē, statē, stiⁿmu-
late, stiⁿpulatē, subordinate, subrogate, suffocate, suffu-
migate, super-annuatē, super-eⁿrogatē, suppuratē. — termi-
nate, toⁿleratē, translatē, transmigratē, transubstantiatē,
— vacatē, variegatē, veⁿgetatē, veⁿneratē, verberatē, vi-
bratē, vindicatē, vi-o-latē, viⁿvificatē, undulatē.

301
of, or, six Effecter

So in like Manner, constitute, contribute, — devote, dilute,
distribute, — execute, expedite, — institute, — persecute, pollute,
posite, promote, prosecute, prostitute, — secrete, substitute.

But, audite, ejects *e*, and taketh *or, ory*; augurate ejects *ate*,
and takes *ry*; from dote, strike off *e*, and take *age*; and unite,
strike out *te* for *on*.

9. Ending with *ive* eject *ve*.

to absolve, — dissolve, — involve, — involve, — resolve, for *ution*.

10. Ending with *ve*.

These ending in *ve*, do not hold to one entire Termination;
as,

to behave, — misbehave, eject *e*, and take *iour*; brave likewise
take *ado* or *o*; and connive, contrive, — grieve, take *ance*; re-
move, revive, take *al*; serve, *ice*, *itude*; and disserve takes *ice*;
subserve, *ieny*.

But

But such as have the last Syllable *ceive* ; as, conceive,—misconceive,—perceive, preconceive,—receive, change *ceive* into *ception* ; survive takes *orship* ; and thief make *ery* ; move, forms *motion*.

These ending with *ce*, *ge*, *se*, or *ze*, submit to all the foregoing Rules concerning *e* servile ; and when *s* shall be used for *stb*, then remember, the three last Letters form a distinct Syllable.

Note, As these form the Substantive of the Effect of Action differently, I desire to deliver them as follows :

1. Such as take *ment* retain *e* servile ; as,

| | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| to { | abridge, abridge, acknowledge, advance, advertise, amaze, amerce, amuse, appraise,—chastise, commence,—decrease, disburse, discourage, dispa ⁿ rage, divorce,—ease, encourage, endorse, engage, enhance, enlarge, entice,—imburse, indorse, induce, inforce, infringe, <i>la.</i> ingage, inlarge, intice, judge,—lodge,—manage, mis-manage,—pre engage, pre-judge,—reduce, re-imburse, re-inforce, re-ingage, re-lease,—seduce. | } | ment Effect |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------|
2. Such as strike out *e* final, and take *ation* ; as,

| | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|
| to { | canonize, converse, — dispense, <i>la.</i> na ⁿ turalize, — oblige,—pulverize, purge,—solemnize, subtilize, <i>chy.</i> —tranquillize,—volatilize. | } | ation |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|
3. Such as cast away *e* servile, and receive *ion* ; as,

| | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----|
| to { | circumcise, confuse, — diffuse, disperse, — infuse, <i>phy.</i> intersperse,—manumise,—reverse. | } | ion |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----|
4. Such as cast away *e* final, and receive *ition* ; as,

| | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|
| to { | compose,—depote, discompose, dispose,—expose,—impose, indispose, interpose,—oppose,—pre-suppose, propose,—repose,—suppose,—transpose. | } | ition |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|
5. The following eject *e*, and take as inserted on the Right-Hand ; as,

| | | | |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----|
| to { | displease, dispose, — enclose, — inclose, — please,—rase,—seize. | } | ure |
| to | dispose,—peruse,—refuse, rehearse. | | al |

6. These

6. These eject their two last Letters, and take *ty*; as,
to authorize,—familiarize, fertilize,—moⁿralize,—partiⁿ. } *ty*
 ularize,—sécularize, sensuaⁿlize,—tranquelize.
 And, *to* emerge, emulge,—immerge,—submerge,—take *sion*

7. These change the last Syllable more than the foregoing;
 as,

to catechize, criticize,—exorcise, change *cize* for *cism*.
 And, *to* etymologize,—monopolize, mythologize,—philoⁿ-
 sophize, phlebotomize,—scrutinize, change *ize* for *y*.
to deduce,—introduce,—produce,—reduce,—seduce,—traduce,
 eject *e*, and take *tion*; and acqui-esce,—co-alesce,—emerge,
 —indulge,—urge, retain *e*, and take *nce*, *ncy*.
to > denounce, pronounce, change *nounce* into *nunci-a-tion*.

These regular Affirmations following, terminating with a
 single Vowel, and *e* final, can only receive the Consonants of
 the Terminations, as aforementioned, and eject *e* final, in
 forming the Quality of Doing.

Now, the Insertion of those Accidents may be omitted for
 Brevity's Sake, as appears in the Sequel, save the Perfect Past
 Time; and when that shall be formed by '*d*', you must eject *e*
 final.

Indefinite Manner.

to > accrue, agree, argue, awe,—collogue, construe, con-
 tinue,—decree, disagree, dis embôgue,—endue, ensue,—
 fatigue, fee, free,—glue,—harangue, hoe,—imbrue, in- } *d*
 trigue, issue,—masque, mue,—over-awe, over-value, owe, } *d*
 —prorogue, pursue,—reⁿscue, rue,—shoe, subdue, sue,—
 tie,—value, under-value, un-glue, untie, vye, vie.

These following ending with *le*, and any preceding Conso-
 nant, can require only the Consonants of the Terminations
 for forming the various Times, &c. and involves the *l*, and its
 preceding Consonant, into the last Syllable, with the Termina-
 tion; as,

to ramble, bled, bling, bler, &c.

Indefinite Manner.

to } amble, angle, article, assemble,—babble, baffle, be-
 sprinkle, bridle, bubble, buckle,—cackle, cobble, curdle,
 —dabble, daggle, dazzle, disable, dismantle, double,—
 embattle, enable, encircle, ennoble, entangle,—fiddle,
 frizzle, fuddle, fumble,—gabble, gargle, giggle, grap-
 ple, guttle, guzzle,—haggle, handle, humble,—jangle,
 jingle, imbezzle, intangle, inter-meddle, intitle, inveigle,
 jumble, jostle,—kindle, knobble, knuckle,—manacle,
 mantle, meddle, mingle, misle, muddle, muzzle,—nettle,
 nibble, nuddle, nuzzle,—ogle,—paddle, people, pickle,
 puddle, puzzle,—quadruple, quibble,—raffle, ramble, ran-
 kle, rattle, re-assemble, resemble, ruffle, rumple,—saddle,
 scramble, scribble, scruple, scuffle, settle, shackle, shuffle,
 smuggle, spangle, sparkle, sprinkle, squabble, stickle,
 straddle, strangle, struggle, stumble, suckle, supple,—
 tangle, tickle, tingle, tipple, touzle, trample, tremble,
 trickle, tripple, trouble, trundle, tumble, twattle, tweedle,
 —unbuckle, uncouple.

Also these ending in *ere*, as *accoutre*,—*massacre*.

Lastly, These regular Affirmations ending with a Diph-
 thong, must receive for the aforesaid Uses, or Purposes,
 the Terminations in their Perfection ; as,

to } allay, array, assay, astray, avow,—bedew, belay, be-
 flow, betray, bewray, borrow, bray, burrow,—claw, cloy,
 convey, convoy,—decay, decoy, defray, delay, destroy,
 dis-allow, dis-avow, dismay, dis-obey, display,—employ,
 endow, enjoy, eschew, essay,—flow, fray,—glow,—hal-
 low, harrow,—imploy, indow, injoy, inlay, jockey, jour-
 ney,—low,—mew, mow,—obey,—overflow,—paw, play,
 pourtray, pourvey, purvey, pray, prey,—renew, review,
 row, screw, sorrow, spay, spew, stew, stow, stray, survey,
 swallow, sway,—taw, thaw, tow, toy, throw,—view, under-
 lay, under-screw, vow,—wallow, winnow, wire-draw,
 woo.

And here it may be said without Vanity, that the Learner
 hath a View of the full Scope of the modern *British* Affirma-
 tions ; and that he or she ought to proceed more than once
 through 'em, before Departure from School to Apprenticeship,
&c.



CLASS IV.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of PARTICLES.

Q. What Words are Particles?

A. Certain little Words that express or denote either some Circumstance, Manner, or Quality of an Action; or they shew the Relation, Regard, and Dependance, that one Person or Thing bears to another; or they connect Sentences together.

Q. Does a Particle consist of only one small simple Word?

A. A Particle consists not only of one small simple Word, but many Times consists in Compounds closely connected; as, whenever, whereby, &c. or in Compounds not closely joined; as, in this Manner; not yet; as it were, &c. or it may be a Derivative from one of the other Parts of Speech terminating with ly; as, manly; womanly; finely; hardly, &c.

Q. Is there any Distinction or Diversity of Kinds or Sorts of Particles?

A. There are necessarily in our modern British Tongue three general Kinds or Sorts of Particles; to the one of which Sorts every Particle appertain or belong, whether it be a Simple, Compound, or a derivative Particle. And these three Sorts parallel the four last Parts of the Latin Speech; viz. The Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

Q. How do you make it appear, that the three Kinds or Sorts of the modern British Particles contain or parallel the four last Parts of the Latin Speech, &c.?

A. It will appear obvious to any one, who shall take the Pains to search the Latin Dictionary, for the modern British Sense, will find the same, or similarly like the Particles of this Grammar, viz. the first Sort of modern British Particles do parallel, agree, and

correspond with Latin, &c. Adverbs and Interjections; the second, with their Prepositions; and the third, with their Conjunctions.

Of the first Sort of British Particles.

Q. What are the Uses of the first Sort of Particles?

A. They are used to denote some Circumstance, Manner, or Quality of the Words to which they are joined; in order to shew how, when, where, or whether or no, one is, does, or suffers, when joined with an Affirmation; as appears in the following

EXAMPLES.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| 1. I love you <i>dearly</i> . | }}} | 5. The Play is acted <i>here</i> . |
| 2. He reads <i>well</i> . | | 6. It is a Doubt <i>whether</i> he |
| 3. She dances <i>awkwardly</i> . | | <i>sings or not</i> . |
| 4. He sings <i>now</i> . | | 7. She treats you <i>ill</i> . |

This Sort of Particles are joined to Qualities; as in the Examples following.

EXAMPLES.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 1. He is <i>very</i> happy. | }}} | <i>ever</i> disappointed. |
| 2. You are <i>always</i> fortunate. | | 5. A Wife <i>seldom</i> scolding |
| 3. I am <i>never</i> fortunate. | | <i>is very</i> rare, &c. |
| 4. A Woman <i>truly</i> loving is | | |

And sometimes this first Sort of Particles are joined to others of their own Sort; as in the Examples following.

EXAMPLES.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. I live <i>very</i> comfortably. | }}} | Thus in all Superlative Ex- pressions. |
| 2. I live <i>very</i> happily, | | |
| 3. <i>John</i> came <i>very</i> luckily. | | |

Q. Have not this Sort of Particles any Divisions or Heads of Distinction, agreeable to their Acceptations?

A. Yes; this first Sort, as they relate either to the Manner, Place, or Time, are admitted to appertain to such a Head or Division of the first Sort of Particles.

Q. Which are those that express the Manner of Being, Doing, or Suffering, absolutely?

A. The following Particles, as subdivided in the following Scale, shews the Manner of Being, Doing, or Suffering, absolutely; according to their Ordinal Number pr fixed to each Head.

1. By

1. By Certainty ; as, truly, verily, undoubtedly, yea, yes.
2. By Contingence ; as, happily, perhaps, by Chance, perchance.
3. By Negation ; as, nay, no, not, in no Wise, by no Means.
4. By natural Powers, or Habits ; as, wisely, liberally, justly, powerfully.
5. By sensible Impressions ; as, brightly, nastily, bitterly, loudly, smoothly, &c.
6. By Passions of the Soul ; which take according to their Order ; as,

1. Of Admiration ; as, heigh ! lo ! O ! oh !
2. Of Doubting, or Considering ; as, hem, hy.
3. Of Despising ; as, pish, shy, tush.
4. Of a surprized Affection, denoting Mirth or Joy ; as, ha, ha, he.
5. Of Sorrow ; as, O ! ah ! woe is me !
6. Of Love and Pity ; as, ah ! alack ! alas !
7. Of Hate and Anger ; as, vough, hau, phy, foh.
8. Of Exclaiming, or Crying out ; as, oh ! soho ! ho lo !
9. Of Silencing ; as, whist, hush, ft.
10. Of Attention ; as, ha !

Note, That these Divisions, under the Title of the Passions of the Soul, are what the *Latins*, &c term *Interjections* ; betokening only a sudden Emotion of the Mind.

2. Which are those Particles that express the Manner of Being, Doing, or Suffering, comparatively ?

A. *Such Particles as express Being, Doing, or Suffering, comparatively, are exhibited in the following Scale, under their proper Heads of Division ; noted by the Ordinal Numbers.* And,

1. By Excess ; as, very, exceeding, too too much, too little, more, more than, over and above, most.
2. By Defect ; as, almost, well nigh, little less, least of all.
3. By Likeness, or Equality ; as, so, alike, like, as it were, as, thus.
4. By Unlikeness, or Inequality ; as, otherwise, far otherwise, differently, not so, in another Manner, unlike.

2. Which are Particles of Place ?

A. *These following, as expressed in the subsequent Scale, under their various Ordinal Divisions ; as,*

R r 2

1. De-

1. Denoting Presence in a Place, answering to the Question, *Where?* As, here, there, elsewhere, every where, no where, somewhere, somewhere else, above, below, within, without : Or to the Question, *With whom?* as, together, at once, apart, severally.

2. Denoting Motion from a Place ; as, whence, hence, thence.

3. Denoting Motion towards a Place ; as, whitherwards, hitherwards, thitherwards, toward, upward, downward, backward, forward.

4. Denoting the Way to a Place ; as, whither away, this Way, that Way, another Way, yonder Way.

5. Denoting the Term or End of Motion ; as, whither, hither, thither, whither to, hitherto.

Q. Which are Particles of Time ?

A. *These Particle Words following, in the subsequent Scale, under their various Ordinal Divisions, are Particles of Time ; as,*

1. Denoting Being in Time, answering to the Question, *When?* either in the Present ; as, now, to-day ; or the Past ; as, already, yesterday, before, long since, heretofore ; or the Future ; as, to-morrow, not yet, by and by, anon, after, afterward, hereafter, henceforward, henceforth.

2. Denote Duration and Continuance, answering to the Question, *How long?* as, a long while, slowly, quickly, shortly, hitherto.

3. Denote Vicissitude or Repetition, answering the Question, *How often?* as, never, often, oftentimes, sometimes, seldom, minutely, hourly, daily, monthly, yearly, by turns, alternately, once, twice, thrice, three times, four times, &c.

Note, Those that are derived from Qualities, which admit the Degrees of Comparison, do the same by the comparative Particles ; *viz.* *more, most, or very* ; as, kindly, *more kindly, most or very kindly, &c.*

Q. What is the Use of the second Sort of modern British Particles, which, you say, accords with the Latin, &c. Term, called *Prepositions* ?

A. *By the second Sort of British Particles are shown the Relation and Respect that one Name bears to another ; and consequently, the State of Names ; which, in declined Languages, is expressed by the Cases of their Declensions, and certain little Words, termed Prepositions, promiscuously ; according with the Directions of a*
great

great Number of Rules, in such a Language as the Word appertains to. See Page 36, where you have a Specimen of two Declensions in the Latin Tongue, parallell'd by this Sort of Particles.

2. How many Divisions or Heads have the second Sort of Particles?

A. Only one, termed the second Sort, when placed before a Name; but when without a Name, or joined with a Particle of the first Sort, then the second Sort becomes a Particle of the first Sort.

EXAMPLES.

1. Remember, or refer, for regular Examples, how you read the borrowed Particles of this Sort inserted through the Margins of those Pages intituled *Common Names*; by which are fully shewn the Relations and State of Names; and need no Repetition here.

2. He that bewareth not *before*, shall be sorry afterward.

3. Whereupon he took the Knife to slay his Son, &c. &c.

In these two last Examples the Particles *before*, *after*, and *upon*, in their Position, are reduced to Particles of the first Sort.

2. Which are those Particles of the second Sort?

A. All those Particles inserted in the following Scale or List: And that nothing may be wanting to complete the young Tyro, there are also inserted, with each Particle, a great Variety of Acceptations, illustrated by proper Examples.

OF, denotes Relation betwixt the Word that goes before, and the Word that follows it, whether that Word be Name, Quality, or Affirmation; as, the SON of ADAM. This Particle, with its following Word, answers the Genitive Case of those Tongues that have Declensions.

It signifies *concerning*, or the Object or Matter *about* which you speak, or write; as, a TREATISE of VIRTUE, or *on* or *concerning* VIRTUE.

The Matter; as, a CUP of GOLD.

The Means; (or with) to die of HUNGER.

It signifies AMONG; as, of five HORSES four were blind.

THROUGH; 'tis of GOD's great Mercy.

FROM; East of HALLIFAX.

OFF; signifies Separation and Distance, and has its Opposite in ON; which implies Continuation; to put off, to put ON; HE put off his HAT; HE stood off to Sea.

It signifies DELAY; as, HE put me off from Day to Day; HE is off and on with me.

To;

TO ; points out the Object of Receiving ; Roger gave the Book *to* John ; William gave the Horse *to* his Uncle. It is the Particle of the Dative.

It signifies MOTION *to* ; as, I go *to* Minas, &c.

IN ; *to* DAY ; i. e. *in* this Day ; *to*-morrow &c.

FOR ; she had ten thousand Pounds *to* her Fortune, &c.

BEFORE ; YOU promised him *to* my FACE.

ABOUT, or *concerning* ; speak *to* the HEAD we agreed on.

It signifies PURPOSE, DESIGN, or INTENTION ; as, *to* invite *to* DINNER ; *to* bring *to* JUSTICE, &c.

TOWARDS ; I thank you for your Kindness *to* ME.

TILL, or *until* ; the Meeting is put off *till* NOVEMBER.

IN comparison OF ; he is nothing *to* HERCULES ; or, in comparison OF HERCULES.

FOR ; denotes the Purpose, End, or Use ; Benefit or Damage *for*, &c. ; and is a Dative Particle ; as, George got a House *for* Stephen ; the Advocate pleads *for* his CLIENT.

Opposed to AGAINST ; William is *for* ME ; John is *against* ME.

FITNESS, INCONVENIENCE ; as, this Hat is too little *for* ME.

EXCHANGE, or TRUCKING ; as, he had Cloth *for* his WOOL, &c.


IN PLACE, or *instead of* ; as, James does Business *for* GEORGE, &c.

DISTRIBUTION ; as, he appointed one Room *for* every COMPANY.

IN REGARD, or *Consideration of* ; as, he lived high enough *for* his ESTATE ; James was rewarded *for* his VALOUR.

DURING ; as, he was Captain of the Fort *for* LIFE, &c.

NOTWITHSTANDING ; *for* all his conceited WISDOM he was a Fool, &c.

 The following Part of this List of Particles are those termed by the Dead, and some Vulgar Languages, in Imitation of them, *Prepositions* ; serving to their *Accusative* and *Ablative Cases* ; and in our Tongue take Place between the Affirmation and its next following Substantive, whether *Common Name*, *Proper*, or *Personal*, in the following State.

ABOVE ; chiefly relates to Place ; and answers below or beneath ; as, the Sconce is placed *above* the TABLE.

SUPERIORITY ; as, the Master is *above* the SCHOLAR ; there are none *above* HIM.

It signifies more than, or beyond, besides ; as, it is *above* his STRENGTH, or POWER ; I paid five Shillings *above* my DUE, &c.

ABOUT ;

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 311

ABOUT ; signifies around ; as, they sit *about* the TABLE, &c.

It relates to Nearness, almost, nigh ; both in Time, Quantity, and Place ; as, it's *about* one of the CLOCK, &c. He has *about* five hundred QUARTERS of Grain to sell, &c. He lives *about* a MILE from this Place, &c.

It signifies CIRCULAR MOTION ; as, he walks *about* the TOWER, &c.

Being put before *to*, and an Affirmation following, it signifies *ready to do*, or the Future Time of the Action ; and indeed has the same Signification of the Latin Participle in *rus* ; as, he is *about* to fight ; *i. e.* he is *ready to fight*, &c.

It signifies also the Present Time of the Action ; as, I am *about* BUSINESS ; *i. e.* doing, or designing it.

But the Time of *about* depends rather on the helping Affirmations.

BENEATH, or BELOW ; is opposite to *above* ; and signifies *underneath* ; as, their Feet are *beneath* or *below* the TABLE.

It denotes INFERIORITY ; as, he is *beneath* or *below* him in HONOUR ; *i. e.* not so honourable. He is *beneath* or *below* him in LEARNING ; *i. e.* not so well, or so high learned.

It denotes SCORNING ; as, it is *beneath* ME, &c. to do so and so.

AFTER ; relates to Time and Place.

It denotes the POSTERIORITY of Time, and INFERIORITY of Place and Order ; and is opposite to *before*. Posteriority of Time ; as, *after* the DELUGE Abraham was born ; *after* our SAVIOUR's Crucifixion Jerusalem was destroyed ; *after* CHRISTMAS comes Hillary Term.

Inferiory of Place or Order ; *i. e.* a lower Degree of Place or Order ; as, the Sheriff is *after* the MAYOR ; my Place is *after* YOUR's, &c.

FOR ; as, she pines *after* Melons, &c.

It signifies *according to*, or *in Imitation of* ; as, to plant *after* RAPHAEL ; *i. e.* *according to*, or *in Imitation of his Manner*. He writes *after* his Copy, &c.

AGAINST ; signifies *contrary*, or *opposite* to some other Person or Thing ; as, the Son *against* the FATHER ; he speaks *against* RELIGION, &c.

So likewise, to speak *for* or *against* ; as, $\frac{1}{2}$ PERSON, THING, or PLACE, being understood.

It denotes CONTIGUITY, or *joining to* ; as, he fixeth it *against* the WALL, &c.

FOR ; as, he prepares a Dinner *against* TO-MORROW ; *i. e.* for To-morrow.

Com-

Compounded with **OVER**, it signifies the *opposite Position* of some Person, Thing, or Place; as, the Duke stood *over-against* ME, &c. His House stands right, or directly *over-against* the CHURCH-DOOR, &c. *over-against* that Place, &c.

AMONG, or **AMONGST**; signifies *Commixion*; as, he grinds Peas *among* or *amongst* his WHEAT; here are Weeds *among* or *amongst* your FLOWERS, &c.

BEHIND; relates to Place, and is directly opposite to **BEFORE**; as, *behind* the DOOR; *behind* the HOUSE, &c.

It implies **AT** or **ON** the Hinder-part of a Person or Thing; as, he rides *behind* the COACH, &c.

It is used when we speak of Situation, on the contrary, or opposite Part or Side of a Thing next to ourselves; (which in strict Sense has no Face); as, the Hare lies *behind* the BUSH TREE, &c. *i. e.* on the farther Side.

It figures **EXCELLENCY**, on Reflection of *Acquirements*; as, in that Part of Learning he leaves all *behind* HIM, &c.

BETWEEN or **BETWIXT**; relates to Time and Place, and points out the Terms, or Words, when the Space of Time or Place, about which we speak, is included; as *between* the PROMISE made to *Abraham*, and the Coming of the MESSIAS; *i. e.* the Space of Time, which was from the one Occurrence to the other; *between* CHRISTMAS and a Lady, &c.

SPACE of Place; as, *between*, or *betwixt* the two Cities, the Road is, or measures, fifty Miles, &c.

SITUATION; as, the Hall or Mansion-house stands *between* or *betwixt* the WOOD and the HILL; he sits *between* or *betwixt* the two Lords, &c.

It denotes **SOCIETY**, or *Union*; as, there was a Conference *between* THEM; there is a great Friendship *between* or *betwixt* HIM and ME, &c.

It denotes **PARTICIPATION**, or *Sharing*; as, the Grey is *between* or *betwixt* a WHITE and a BLACK; *i. e.* the Grey Colour being compounded of the White and Black Colour, necessarily partakes of both, &c.

It denotes **PARTNERSHIP**; as, they bought it *between* THEM, &c.

BEYOND; signifies at a *Distance*, and farther off than another Thing which directs to the Place spoken of; as, his House stands *beyond* YOUR'S; or any other *directing* Place, &c.

It is used also to denote any Sort of Excess, either good or bad, and is applied to any moral Thing or Things relating to the Manners of Men; as, he goes *beyond*; *i. e.* he excels ALL, &c. It pleaseth him *beyond* IMAGINATION; *i. e.* It exceeds your Imagination to think how it pleases him.

He

He rewarded him *beyond* his MERIT ; *i. e.* the *Reward* was *greater than* he deserved.

It signifies SUPERIORITY in any Thing ; as, he went *beyond* all in VALUE ; in STRENGTH ; in ARTS ; *i. e.* he excelled all those in such a Society or Company, &c.

It signifies OVER ; as, *beyond* the SEA, RIVER, COUNTY, CAMP, PLAIN, FIELD, &c.

BESIDE ; *i. e.* by the Side ; signifies *on* or *near* the Side of a Person or Thing ; as, he stood *beside* the RIVER, POOL, LAKE, &c. ; he stood *beside* the KING ; *i. e.* BY OR NIGH TO, &c.

ERRING, or *Wandering* ; as, he shoots *beside* the MARK, &c. He is *beside* HIMSELF ; *i. e.* MAD.

BESIDES ; chiefly denotes *Augmentation* or *Addition* ; serving instead of the Words *more, more than, over and above* ; as, there are many Things *besides* THESE ; *i. e.* *more than, or over and above, &c.*

It signifies *but, except, or save* ; nobody believes, thinks, or gives it Credit *besides* MYSELF ; *i. e.* *except, save, or but, &c.*

ON, or UPON ; relates both to *Time* and *Place* ; as, *on* or *upon* the Tenth DAY ; or *on* or *upon* the TABLE, &c.

It signifies IMPOSITION, or *Charging* ; as, he put a Duty *on* or *upon* URINE ; a Tax *on* or *upon* LAND ; let it be put *on* ACCOUNT, or ACCOMPT, &c.

EMPLOYMENT ; as, he is at Work *on* or *upon* the CURTIN of the Fort.

The Matter or Subject of our Conversation or Deliberation ; as, to dispute *on* or *upon* the SUBJECT of Morality, &c. To deliberate *on* or *upon* such a PROPOSITION, &c. The Cause or Motive of Doing, either of Mind or Body ; as, *on* or *upon* ADVICE the General ordered a Detachment ; *on* or *upon* the NEWS of your Arrival, I rejoiced, &c.

By VIRTUE, or in *Consideration of* ; as, *on* or *upon* those HOPES I engaged, &c. The Terms of affirming any Thing ; as, I assure you *on* or *upon* my HONOUR, WORD, REPUTATION, &c.

ABOUT, or *Concerning* ; as, they have agreed *on* or *upon* that POINT, &c.

AFTER ; as, he swears Oath *upon* OATH ; Precept *on* or *upon* PRECEPT ; Line *upon* LINE ; Blunder *upon* BLUNDER, &c.

When joined to an Affirmation of Motion, it signifies *Forward, or Hastening* ; as, go *on* ; *i. e.* forward ; jog, or put *on* ; *i. e.* hasten *on*.

POSITION ; as, *stand, place, put, or be* thou *on* this, that, the other, or farther Side, &c.

AT ; *on* my Right-Hand, and *on*, &c.

OVER; refers to Place; as, the Chamber *over* the KITCHEN, &c.

ABOVE; as, Mischiefs hang *over* our HEADS; the Almighty shakes his Rod *over* us, &c.

SPACE of *Width*; as, *over* the Sea, the River, &c.

EXCESS; as, it comes by *over-MUCH* EASE; *i. e.* too much, &c. No Body is *over* happy, good, &c.

It signifies the Space between two Terms; as, it is a Mile *over*; *i. e.* wide.

THROUGH; as, he is known all *over* the WORLD, &c.

POWER, or *Authority*; as, a Colonel is *over* a CAPTAIN; and a Captain is *over* his SOLDIERS, &c.

BESIDES; as, I have two *over*; *i. e.* *besides*. Being put after Affirmations, to desist, or leave off, it denotes CESSATION; as, they have given *over*; *i. e.* *left off*, &c.

Before Affirmations, it denotes EXCESS (though here it ceases to be a separate Particle, being incorporated in the Affirmation); as, to *over-march*, *over-do*, &c.

Also, when it is incorporated in a Quality; as, *over-hasty*, *over-good*, *over-ripe*, &c.

THROUGH, or THOROUGH; implies the efficient Cause, Means, or Medium; but chiefly the local Medium; though it signifies the Moral, and Natural likewise; as, the Beams of the Sun, with incredible Speed, pass from Heaven; *through* the AIR to the Earth, endued with Light and Heat, by (with, *through*) WHICH it comforts us, and quickens the Plants which GOD has prepar'd for us, and given to us, for our Use, and his Glory. We are preserved *through* PROVIDENCE, &c.

The MOTIVE; as, he acts *through* a SPIRIT of Opposition, &c.

It relates to PLACE; and denotes *Presence*, or *Movement* into Place; as also the *Medium*, or *Middle Place*; as, the Power of GOD is visible *through* the whole WORLD. He ran himself *through* the BODY; he went *through*, or *thorough* the KITCHEN, STREET, &c.

TILL, or UNTIL; relates only to *Time*; as, they staid *till* (or *until*) MIDNIGHT, MORNING, &c.

TO; as, the Meeting is put off *till*, or *until* the FIRST of *January*, &c.

BEFORE; as, he'll not return *till* *June*, &c.

It denotes a SPACE of *Time*, in Suffering or FORBEARING; as, I must bear or suffer this Usage *till*, or *until* OPPORTUNITY serves; I have borne *till* or *until* I'll bear no longer, or no more

TOWARD, or TOWARDS; relate both to *Time* and *Place*.

It

It signifies in *Time*, NEAR, OR ALMOST AT, when joined to the Terms of a certain Measure of Time; as, *toward* or *towards* the BEGINNING OR END of the ninth Century, Year, &c.

It signifies *Time* without Limits; as, *toward* or *towards* the SPRING, WINTER, NOON, NIGHT, &c.

IN PLACE; it signifies *moving*, *bending*, or *inclining* to a Place, or Matter; as, the Troops march *toward* or *towards* the CITY, TOWN, CASTLE, CAMP, &c. It leans, or bears *towards* the CHURCH, &c.

WARD; is a NAME; when it implies *Watchfulness* or *Care*, it is an *Affirmation*, and denotes to *guard* or *watch*; but, when joined after another Word, whether *Name* or *Particle*, it forms Particles, to shew the *Tendency* of Persons or Things to one another; as, Homeward, Heavenward, &c.

UNDER; relates to *Place*; and is opposite to ABOVE and OVER; as, every Thing that is *under* the EARTH, *under* the SUN, &c.

It denotes *Degree* of Rank or Order; and signifies BELOW; as, a Bishop is *under* an ARCHBISHOP; *i. e.* BELOW, &c.

It denotes *Protection* and *Defence*; as, they retired *under* the CANNON of the Fort, &c. She is *under* the CARE of a Guardian, &c.

SAFETY; as, *under* LOCK and KEY, &c. Also it signifies *privately*, or *secretly*; as, to do a Thing *under* HAND, &c.

It signifies LOWER; as, the *under* SIDE, LIP, VALVE, &c.

It relates to TIME; but then it is chiefly restrained to denote *Being*; in the Time of a Reign, or Government; as, *under* the REIGN of that most illustrious and gracious Monarch King George the First. He lived *under* the GOVERNMENT of Augustus. CHRIST was born *under* the TETRARCHSHIP of Herod. He suffered *under* PONTIUS PILATE; though, for Shortness Sake, we say, *under* King George the FIRST; *under* Queen ANNE; *under* AUGUSTUS, &c.

AT; denotes the Present Time of being in a Place, or near to a Place; as, he is *at* MARKET, *at* CHURCH, *at* HOME; *i. e.* he is in such a Place, or thereabouts; I am *at* my JOURNEY'S END; *i. e.* am come to the Place intended, &c.

It signifies WITH; as, they play'd *at* DICE, &c.

ABOUT; as, I will be there *at* BREAK OF DAY; *i. e.* ABOUT Day Breaking, &c. And thus for any prefixed Time.

NEAR, OR CLOSE BY; as, he stands *at* the CORNER of the Street; he sets Goods *at* his SHOP-DOOR, &c.

FOR; as, he sells his Hops *at* ten Pounds *per* Cent. *i. e.* FOR ten Pounds. What do you sell Cheese *at*? *i. e.* *for*. ON or UPON; as, Harry is a brave Hand *at* the VIOLIN; Peter is likewise *at* the ORGAN, &c.

It denotes the different Kinds of Action ; as, I am *at* DINNER ; he is *at* STUDY ; she is *at* PRAYERS, &c.

ACCORDING TO ; as, *at* my PLEASURE, &c.

BEFORE ; denotes *Priority* of Time, Order, Rank, Situation, &c. as, *before* the FLOOD ; *before* the BIRTH of CHRIST ; King William reigned *before* QUEEN ANNE, &c.

PRIORITY of Order and Rank ; as, the Captain marches *before* his SOLDIERS ; and so in *Procession* they march, or go by *Orders* or *Degrees*, one *before* ANOTHER, &c.

SITUATION ; as, it stands *before* the HOUSE, &c.

It is used by way of Comparison ; and denotes *Preference* of any Kind ; as, he values Gold *before* any THING ; *i. e.* MORE THAN, &c. or in Equality ; AS MUCH AS.

BEYOND ; as, in many Acts *before* ALL, &c.

It signifies *rather* or *sooner* ; as, I shall want Power *before* I shall want the WILL to serve you ; *i. e.* *rather*, or *sooner*.

It signifies *over-doing* or *moving* ; as, Oliver will perform his Task *before* RICHARD ; the Hare continues *before* the HOUND, &c.

BY ; denotes the *Efficient* of a Thing or Action ; as, all Things were created *by* the WORD of GOD, &c. He was slain *by* his ENEMY.

It signifies *with* ; as, he was wounded first *by* (or *with*) his own FEAR ; then *by* (or *with*) his Enemy's SWORD.

It signifies the *Motive* ; as, he was spurred on *by* his PASSION, &c.

It signifies the *Means* by which a Thing is effected or done ; as, he satisfies all the World *by* his CONDUCT ; *by* his ELOQUENCE he gained upon the People ; and thus *by* FLATTERY deceived them.

It signifies *IN* ; as, *by* DAY ; *by* NIGHT ; *viz.* in the Day, Night, &c.

It signifies in *journeying* or *passing* from Place to Place *through* ; as, he went or came *by* HALLIFAX, &c.

It signifies *nigh to*, or *beside* ; as, he cast a Stone close *by* ME ; he stood *by* ME ; I met her *by* the CHURCH, &c.

AT ; as, how will you come *by* IT ; *i. e.* *at* it, &c.

FROM ; implies *apart*, *distant*, *gone away*, or *going* ; and is opposite to TO.

APART ; as, the Church stands *from* the TOWN ; he has taken five Acres *from* the TWENTY ; he took his Head *from* the BODY.

DISTANT ; as, London is one Hundred and ninety-two Miles *from* YORK.

MOTION ; as, he is moved *from* HALLIFAX to London, &c.

He is about to depart *from* this PLACE.

It denotes the *Beginning* of a Time ; as, *from the Creation* to the Birth of CHRIST ; and *from the BIRTH* of CHRIST to his Crucifixion ; and *from that TIME* to this Year, &c.

It denotes the *Original* of Things ; as, this Oak grew *from* an ACRON, &c.

It denotes the *Order* of Persons and Things ; as, he arose *from* MASTER of Arts to Batchelor of Divinity ; *from* FIRST to last.

And in these three following Senses, it is frequently prefixed to the first Sort of Particles ; as, *from* THENCE ; *i. e.* from that Place ; *from* HENCE, *from* HENCEFORTH, &c.

It signifies OFF ; as, he was taken *from* the EARTH.

Note, It being prefixed before any Particle, it implies *Separation*.

IN, or INTO ; IN has many Significations, according to the Manner or Place of using it ; but most generally it means *Rest*, *Continuance*, *Abiding*, or *being within* some Place ; as, he dwells *in* the CITY ; CASTLE, COUNTRY, &c.

State or *Condition* ; as, *in* PEACE, PLENTY, a good STATE of Health ; WAR ; great POVERTY, &c.

It denotes the *Motives*, and signifies as much as, *out of*, or *with* ; as, he does it *in* REVENGE, &c.

The *Manner* of *Existence* or *Being*, either of Persons or Things ; as, *John* is *in* an ill HUMOUR, or *in* a good ONE ; the Armies are *in* BATTLE ARRAY ; the House is *in* good REPAIR.

It signifies the same as AMONG ; as, the wicked Man hath not GOD *in* all his THOUGHTS, &c.

INTO ; implies *Entrance*, or *going in* ; as, he went *into* the JUDGMENT-HALL ; *into* the CITY, TOWN, COUNTRY, &c. Lead [thou] us not *into* TEMPTATION.

It signifies the *Effect* of Change ; as, he changed Water *into* WINE ; Brass *into* GOLD ; a White *into* a BLACK, &c.

It signifies a *Putting*, or *Placing* a Person or Thing *within* another ; as, he cast *John* *into* PRISON ; I put Fish *into* the POND ; he took a Serpent *into* his Bosom, &c.

OUT, or OUT OF ; refers to *Matter*, *Place*, *Time*, *Number*, or *Multitude*, from whence any Person or Thing comes ; goes ; is fought ; fetcht ; or taken.

MATTER ; as, this Metal was digged *out* or *out of* the EARTH ; this Dish was turned *out of* WOOD, &c.

PLACE ; as, he is come *out of* the ASSEMBLY, MARKET, HOUSE, &c.

TIME ; *i. e.* not *in* Time ; as, *out of* DATE ; *out of* SEASON.

NUMBER, or MULTITUDE ; as, he took it *out of* a THOUSAND ; she singled him *out of* the CROWD.

TAKING,

TAKING, or COMPOSING ; as, it is taken out of the LIII CHAP. *Isa.* This is composed out of CANTICLES, or Solomon's Song.

It denotes the *Reason* or *Cause* of a Thing ; as, Robert did it out of SPITE ; *i. e.* by Reason of Spite.

It signifies at a far Distance ; as, she has got out of GUN-SHOT ; out of SIGHT, &c.

DISCHARGE ; as, out of OFFICE, PLACE, &c.

WITH ; signifies in *Company*, or *Conjunction*, with some other Person or Thing ; as, he walked abroad with the LADIES ; they have joined with the REBELLS, &c. ; the Moon is in *Conjunction* with the SUN.

UNION ; as, the two Kings are at Peace with EACH other ; he is in Amity with all MANKIND, &c.

SOCIETY, or ACCOMPANYING ; as, he has got in with the ROYAL SOCIETY, &c. *i. e.* in Favour to be admitted, &c.

MIXTURE ; as, he puts Small Beer with STRONG ; the mixture Wine with WATER, &c.

INSTRUMENT ; as, he stabb'd her with a PENKNIFE, LANCET, &c.

The *Manner* of Being or Doing ; as, to speak with ELOQUENCE ; she dances with an AIR, or much Gracefulness, &c.

The **MEANS** ; and signifies BY ; as, with the GRACE of GOD ; with the HELP or ASSISTANCE of his Friends ; he purged with JALAP, &c.

It sometimes denotes *Opposition*, or *against* ; as, he engaged with the FRENCH ; *i. e.* against the French, &c.

WITHIN ; refers to *Place* and *Time* ; as, Edward was within the House, &c. within three DAYS, &c.

It signifies the *Space* of Distance that one Person or Thing may be distant from another ; as, the Church is within a FURLONG of the Town ; he lives within Half a MILE of this Place, &c.

WITHOUT ; is *opposite* to *within* ; and denotes *Being* on the Outside of a House, or other Thing, &c. ; as, he is without DOORS ; *i. e.* he is not at Home, or in the House.

It imports *Necessity* ; or *Privation* of a Good or Advantage we are now in need of ; as, I am without MONEY ; without FOOD, RAIMENT, FRIENDS, &c.

It implies *Presumption* in Action ; as, he did it without CONSENT, ORDER, AUTHORITY, or PERMISSION, from any Office, Officer, Society, Deputies of Jurisdiction, Court, Master, Mistress, &c.

It signifies *Emptiness* ; as, a Purse without CASH ; a Head without BRAINS ; a House without FURNITURE, &c.

It

It implies *unless*, or *except*; as, she will not come *without* being sent for; *i. e.* unless, or except she be sent for, &c.

It signifies *besides*; or *over and above*; or *more than*; the Number is five Hundred *without* them, or those, &c.

Note, The personal Names coming after any of the second Sort of Particles, are to be put in their following State; as, *before* me, not I; *after* him, not he; *of* them, not they, &c. neither are they set before Particles of the first Sort, signifying the Manner or Quality of an Action. For, to say,

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| of | } | foolishly, bravely, finely, &c. | } | is Nonsense. |
| to | | | | |
| for | | | | |
| through | | | | |
| with | | | | |
| toward | | | | |
| within | | | | |
| without, &c. | | | | |

Note 2. The foregoing Note, with its Examples, being well observed, will raise two distinct *Marks* or *Signs*, by which you may very easily know this Sort of Particles from the others.

Q. What is the Use of the third Sort of Particles?

A. *The third Sort of Particles join Sentences together, and thereby shew us the Relation of one Notion to another; and the Dependence of one Sentence on another. And for the more fully understanding of them, I shall relate, or exhibit them, as they are found in the Relation of one Sentence to another in Contexture, which is either by Consistence, Dependence, Repugnance, and Opposition, or Suspension.*

The CONSISTENCE of Notions with each other is expressed by *conjoining Particles*; as, 1. COPULATIVES; as, *and, also, both, so* as. 2. CONCESSIVE; as, *altho', although, albeit, at least*.

The DEPENDENCE of one Notion on another is expressed by, 1. CAUSALS; as, *for, because*. 2. CONDITIONALS; as, *if, so, that*. 3. ILLATIVES; as, *therefore, then, thereupon*.

The REPUGNANCE and OPPOSITION of Notions is expressed by, 1. DISJUNCTIVES; as, *either, or*. 2. By EXCEPTIVES; as, *but, except, save, yet, unless, otherwise, nevertheless, notwithstanding*.



P A R T IV.

C H A P. XXVII.

Of Sentences, and their Construction.

Q. What is a Sentence ?

A. *It is the Comprehension at least of three Words, by which one Sentiment or Thought of the Mind is expressed ; and is either single or compound.*

Q. What is a single Sentence ?

A. *A single Sentence is that which hath but one Affirmation, and a Name signifying the Subject of that Affirmation ; i. e. a Name of which something is affirmed ; either expressed or understood ; as, a Lye is abominable.*

Q. What is a compound Sentence ?

A. *A compound Sentence is made up, or composed of two or more Sentences, joined together by some Particle, or conjunctive Quality ; as, Pride and thou walkest. Life is short, and Art is long.*

Peter died, and so did James.

Will you play, or will you not ?

GOD created Man, and CHRIST redeemed him ; therefore we are bound in Duty to love, and to obey GOD, and our SAVIOUR.

The following Sentences are connected by conjunctive Qualities.

E X A M P L E S.

This is the Man who did the Savage kill.

He is the Rogue that stole the Horse.

You are the Felon who robbed the Coach ; and I am the Person who or that assert the Fact.

Is this the Hat which or that you bought of Tom ?

Of

Of Construction of Sentences in general.

Q. What do the Term *Construction* imply?

A. *The Term Construction implies a just and regular Description and Connection of a Sentence, according to the natural Form and Genius of the modern British Language, which of all Languages is one of the easiest to construct, through all Kinds of Expressions, which every Person ought to depict, or orthographize truly every Word thereof, with the just and due Number of Letters, when expressed by the Pen.*

Q. It being a valuable Acquirement to attain the Skill and Judgment of depicting and orthographizing the modern *British* Tongue, with its proper Letters or Characters; which Way, or by what Means, may a Person attain Perfection in Skill and Understanding, so as to know when he shall have wrote a Sentence truly orthographiz'd?

A. *Such a Skill and Understanding in grammatical Orthography is only attainable by the indefatigable and most diligent Scholar, in his Passage through a fundamental Course of the Literature of the modern British Language, according to the Digestion of this Grammar; whereby he may gain, by his Diligence, and strict Observations of the true Spelling and Sound of Words (through the four Parts or Classes), a proper Idea of whatever he expresses with his Lips or Tongue; and consequently be enabled to write his Thoughts and Sentiments properly, and truly orthographized; which an indolent, slothful, negligent, and idle Scholar never attains to, be the Master ever so vigilant.*

Q. When a Person shall have made such a high and noble Acquirement, by a laudable Diligence, as to spell and write properly, most, if not all, the Words in the modern *British* Language; what further Rules must be learned in order to perfectly qualify a Person to make right Constructions in Sentences in the modern *British* Language?

A. *Not any absolutely necessary: For, in the modern British Language it is required to write the Words just, in Order as the Thoughts and Conceptions arise, and are expressed by the Mouth; (speak in what Form you please) for, the Word, you or any one, would speak first, in common Conversation, the very same Word must be wrote first, and so successively, proceeding with an Expression, Sentence, &c. And therefore, in Consequence, the British Tongue is absolutely free'd from a very large Number of Rules, with their Exceptions, which the Latin Syntax, and others, very numerously abound with, in order to assist the Scholar in the just and regular Reading and Writing of the Latin Tongue: O! too tedious to be expatiated here.*

T t

Q. May

Q. May it be concluded, that a *British* Scholar needs only the Propriety of that Tongue for a perfect Construction of it?

A. *It may very safely be concluded, that the British Scholar wanteth nothing further than the Propriety of that Tongue, obtained by a regular Grammatical Course of Literature, with the Conversation of the most polite Books, and the human Race, to complete his Judgment in the Construction of the Sentences of this Language. But lest this Opinion should not be dispensed with by all, it may be necessary to insert something further in Particulars, on Construction, or placing of Words in Sentences; whereby the Parts of Speech may be further illustrated, and known, out of this Grammar; which is one of the principal Designs of the Author.*

C H A P. XXVIII.

Construction of particular Parts of Speech.

I. OF NAMES.

Q. Where must the Name, which is the Subject of Affirmation, take its Place in a Sentence?

A. *The Name of which any Thing is affirmed, being the Subject of the Affirmation, takes its Place immediately before the Affirmation, whether it be a Common, Proper, or a Personal Name.*

EXAMPLES.

Of Common Names; as,

| <i>Name and Subject.</i> | | <i>Affirmat.</i> | } <i>&c.</i> |
|--------------------------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| A The | Man | reads, | |
| | Woman | spins, | |
| | Horse | prances, | |
| | Dog | barks, | |
| | Fire | burns, | |

Of Proper Names.

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| <i>John</i> | <i>works</i> | } <i>well.</i> |
| <i>Mary</i> | <i>spins</i> | |
| <i>Thomas</i> | <i>is</i> | <i>lazy.</i> |
| <i>Robert</i> | <i>writes</i> | <i>very finely.</i> |
| <i>Henry</i> | <i>reads</i> | <i>very badly.</i> |

Of

Of Personal Names.

| | Name and Subject. | Affirmat. |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|
| Sing. | I | read. |
| | Thou | spinnest. |
| | You | spin. |
| | He | prances. |
| | | pranceth. |
| Plu. | We | read. |
| | Ye | write. |
| | They | play. |

2. Do the Name which is the Subject of the Affirmation always take Place immediately before the Affirmation?

A. The Name, which is the Subject of the Affirmation, does not always immediately precede the Affirmation; as very plainly appear by the following Manners or Kinds of Expression; by which are exhibited different Cases or Exceptions, from the foregoing.

1. In interrogative Expressions the Subject-Name follows the principal Affirmation, or else takes Place between one of the auxiliary Affirmations and the principal Affirmation.

EXAMPLES.

| Prin. Aff. | Sub. N. | |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|
| Am | I | a Rogue? |
| Art | thou, or | an honest Fellow? |
| Are } or be { | you | |
| Is | he | dead? |
| Are | we | treated well? |

| Aux. Aff. | Name. | Prin. Aff. | |
|-----------|-------|------------|---------------------|
| Do | I | write | } Part. 1. well? |
| Dost | thou | write | |
| Doth } | he | write | |
| Does } | | | |
| Ec. | Ec. | Ec. | |

| Aux. Aff. | Name. | P. Aff. | Affected N. |
|-----------|----------|---------|---------------|
| Do | Stephen | love | Dorothy? |
| Did | David | slay | Goliath? |
| Have | the Cock | crow'd | this Morning? |
| Shall | the Lion | forget | his Prey? |
| Will | Grapes | grow | on Thorns? |
| Ec. | Ec. | Ec. | Ec. |

2. In imperative or commanding Expressions, spoken to the second Person, whether Singular or Plural, the Name takes Place immediately after the Affirmation.

EXAMPLES.

| <i>Affirmat.</i> | <i>Name.</i> | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Burn | thou. | |
| Run | | |
| Be | ye | stedfast. |
| Come | ye | } here. |
| Sit | thou | |
| &c. | &c. | &c. |

Note, In imperative and commanding Sentences, or Expressions, the Name is frequently omitted, under the Notion of being imply'd; as,

EXAMPLES.

| | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|-------------------|
| burn. | } For, | Burn | } thou, or you. } |
| run. | | Run | |
| come. | | Come | |
| go. | | Go | |
| permit. | | Permit | |
| present. | | Present | |
| &c. | | &c. | |

But when Expressions of Intreaty, for Permission or Leave to act, &c. be expressed by the first and third Persons, in the imperative Manner of Expression, then will the personal Name be found, between the principal Affirmation-Word and the Affirmation (*let*) in the following State, as before shewn, in a circumlocutory Manner.

EXAMPLES.

| <i>Affr.</i> | <i>Foll. State.</i> | <i>Affr.</i> | <i>Affected.</i> |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|
| <i>Let (viz.)</i> (permit thou) | us | read | the News. |
| | him | spin | the Wool. |
| | her | burn | the Fuel. |
| | them | cook | the Dinner. |
| | these | eat | the Supper. |
| | those | go, &c. | to Bed, &c. |

Note,

Note, When *permit* is expressed, *to* takes Place between the Personal and the Affirmation: And even in these Kind of Expressions the second Person is very plainly imply'd.

3. In conditional, concessive, or yielding Expressions, made with any of the Auxiliaries, whether in the present or past Time, of either the Indicative or Potential Manner of Expression, implying or denoting *if*, the Name will then be found between the Auxiliary and the principal Affirmation.

EXAMPLES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------|----------|-----------------|
| Had | I | } For, { | If I had. |
| Had | He | | If he had. |
| Might | I | | If I might. |
| Should | } He | | If he should. |
| Were, &c. | | | If he were, &c. |

4. If in any Expression two Auxiliaries appear before the principal Affirmation, the Name will be found between the two Auxiliaries.

EXAMPLES.

| 1st Auxiliary. | Na. & Sub. | 2nd Aux. | Prin. Aff. | Affected N. |
|----------------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Could | I | have | known | it. |
| Might | the Man | have | seen | her. |
| Could | the Army | have | passed | the River. |
| Then would | they | have | raised | the Camp. |
| &c. | | | | the Siege. |

5. If the Particle *there* be express'd before the Affirmation, the Name, which is the Subject of the Affirmation, takes its Place after the Affirmation.

| Part. | Aff. | Name. |
|-------|--------|-----------------------------|
| There | } is | Cold in Ice. |
| | | Heat in the Sun. |
| | | much Good in Friendship. |
| | | Sweetness in Honey. |
| There | } fell | a Thousand Men on the Spot. |
| There | | wise Men from the East. |

6. *It*, the personal Name of Things inanimate, or wanting Sex, causeth the same, by coming before the Affirmation in Emphatic Expressions.

EXAM.

EXAMPLES.

| <i>Perf.</i> | <i>Aff.</i> | <i>Name.</i> | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| I T | was | William the Church, &c. I | who conquered. that fell. that did it. |

Nay, the Particle *then* does the like.

EXAMPLES.

| <i>Part.</i> | <i>Affirm.</i> | <i>Name and Subj.</i> |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Then | followed entered came | the General, &c. the Soldiers, &c. Peter and John, &c. |

| | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----|
| | For, | |
| The General | followed, | &c. |
| The Soldiers | entered, | &c. |
| Peter and John | came, | &c. |

There are a few other Expressions which put the Subject Name after the Affirmation, but are not worthy of any particular Denomination, except Declarative; and formal Expressions used by the Relator of a Story or Narration.

EXAMPLES.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|---------------------------|
| Says I. | For, | I said. |
| Says thou, or you. | | Thou said'st, or you say. |
| Thus saith the Lord. | | The Lord saith. |
| Said he. | | He said. |

2. Is the Subject of the Affirmation always a NAME?

A. The Subject of an Affirmation is not always a Name; but it may be any Word, or Sentence, that will answer to the Question, Who, or What, is, does, or suffers.

EXAMPLES.

1. Of the Indefinite Manner of Expression, supplying or becoming the Subject of Affirmation.

EXAM-

EXAMPLES.

| <i>Ind. Manner Subj.</i> | <i>Aff.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------|
| To { dance play confider, &c. | { is | { wholesome. delightful. useful, &c. &c. |

Q. What is wholesome?

A. To dance, &c.

2. Of a Sentence becoming the Subject of the Affirmation.

EXAMPLES.

| <i>Sentences Subj.</i> | <i>Aff.</i> | <i>Affected N.</i> |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| A Life well spent [it] | } makes is was | old Age pleasant. |
| That the Day is broke [it] | | evident since the Sun shines. |
| That <i>Peter</i> robbed <i>Paul</i> [it] | | plainly prov'd. |
| Who or what, &c. | | |

Q. When the Affirmation extends the Action or Affection of the Subject, to some other Person or Thing, where does the Name of such a Person or Thing take Place in a Sentence?

A. The affected Name takes Place immediately after such an Affirmation as extends its Action or Affection.

EXAMPLES.

| | <i>Subj.</i> | <i>Affirmat.</i> | <i>Affected.</i> |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| A | { Smith Captain Lion &c. | beateth | { Iron. Troop. Dog. &c. |
| The | | commandeth | |
| | | teareth | |
| | | &c. | |

The like in all Expressions of Extention, unless a Particle of the second Sort interpose.

Q. How are personal Names exprest, coming after an Affirmation of Extention; they having two States, which of those are written, or placed, after the Affirmation?

A. When a personal Name is affected by the Subject of an Affirmation, it is always expressed in its following State.

EXAM.

EXAMPLES.

| Subj. | Aff. | Per. aff ^d . | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| The { Parent Master Man Woman &c. } | beateth loveth chi-deth chides | { me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them, &c. } | { F. St. Sing. F. St. Plu. } | { I. thou. he. she. we. ye. they. } |
| | | | not | { L. S. Sing. L. S. Plu. } |

But *whom*, the following State of *who*, generally goes before the Affirmation in Relatives and Interrogatives.

EXAMPLES.

Then cometh that Disciple [he] *whom* *Jesus* loved.

Jossey is the Man *whom* I saw.

By *whom* came it?

By *whom* was this > Dagger, Sword, &c. made?

Note, In regard to the Word following the Affirmation, or Verb, (as the *Latins*, &c. term it) in the *Latin* Tongue, and others, the Learner thereof will be bound, in Course, to make a Conquest over a large Body of Rules, with their Exceptions conjoined likewise, in respect to the following Noun Substantive, (as termed in that Tongue and others); whereas the foregoing Question and Answer, on the very same Head, (being the Whole that is necessary in the modern *British* Tongue), scarcely amounteth to a single Rule.

2. Have the modern *British* Tongue any Rule, by which the Learner may know the Subject Name, &c. from the affected following Name?

A. There is no Necessity of such an inquisitive Rule in the *British* Tongue; it allowing, or admitting no Variation of Epithets, without a visible Sign of such an Alteration inserted before it, nor Multiplicity of Governments; yet the Question may be indulged with this one: The preceding Subject Name of the Affirmation answers to the Question Who? or What? as,

EXAMPLES.

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| I | read | a Book. |
| John | loves | Susan. |
| The Fire | burns | the Wood. |
| | | Robert, &c. |
| Who or What | { reads, loves, burns, | } &c. |

And the following affected Name coming after the Affirmation, answers to the Question *Whom?* or *What?* as,

EXAMPLES.

Whom do the Fire burn? } Anf. { Robert, &c.
What do I read? } a Book, &c.

Q. Do there always follow a Name immediately after the Affirmation?

A. Not always; for when the Action or Affection of the Subject does not extend, or relate to some other Person or Thing, but terminates in the Subject itself, there is no Name required after the Affirmation.

EXAMPLES.

| Subj. | Aff. | Subj. | Aff. |
|-------|------------|-------------|--------|
| I | grieve. | They | stand. |
| Thou | rejoicest. | John | lies. |
| He | sits. | Robert | walks, |
| We | laugh. | The { Horse | trots. |
| Ye | run. | { Buck | jumps. |
| | | { Ship | sails. |

Note, Such Kinds of Expressions as these are termed, by the Latins and others, *Neuters*.

Thus much for Construction, or placing of Names in Sentences.

II. Of AFFIRMATIONS.

Q. Wherefore do you omit the Qualities, which are next in Order to the Names, in the regular Course of the Parts of Speech?

A. For this Reason: The Construction of Affirmations depending on the Construction of Names, seem to require an immediate Consideration.

2. What is the most general Rule in the Construction, placing or writing of Affirmations in Sentences?

A. *The Affirmation must absolutely agree with the Name, that is, its Subject, in Number and Person; that is, if that be of the Singular, or Plural, this must be so too; if that be of the first, second, or third Person, this must be of the same, whether the Number or Person be expressed by the Ending or Termination of the principal Affirmation, or by any of the nine helping Affirmations, as discoursed of under the Head of Affirmations.*

EXAMPLES.

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------|----------|-------|-------------|
| Sing. | | | | |
| 1. P. | { I | write. | } Not | { writest. |
| 2. P. | { Thou | writest. | | { writes. |
| 3. P. | { He, &c. | writes. | | { write. |
| | | writeth. | | |
| Plu. | | | | |
| 1. P. | { We | } write. | Not | writes, &c. |
| 2. P. | { Ye | | | |
| 3. P. | { They | | | |

EXAMPLE, with an Auxiliary.

| Sing. | | Aux. Prin. A. | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---------------|---|--------|---|-----|---|---------|--|--|-------------|
| I | | do | } | write. | { | Not | { | writes. | | | |
| Thou | | dost | | | | | | | | | writes. |
| He, &c. | | does | | | | | | | | | writes, &c. |
| | | doth | } | write. | { | Not | { | writes. | | | |
| We | } | | | | | | | | | | writes. |
| Ye | | | | | | | | | | | writes, &c. |
| They | | do | | | | | | | | | |

2. When the Affirmation affirms of, or relates to two or three Subject Names, being each in the singular Number, what Number must the Affirmation be of?

A. *In such Expressions the Affirmation must be put in the plural Number.*

EXAMPLES.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Sub. Names Sing. | Aff. Plu. | |
| Cicero and Cato | were | wise and learned Men. |
| Marlbrough and Eugene | were | valiant Generals. |
| I, thou, and he | are | idle Fellows. |
| He and she | are | both very happy. |
| His Justice and Goodness | were | great. |
| &c. | &c. | &c. |

2. When

Q. When the Affirmation follows a Word, or Common Name of Number; that is, a Common Name, whose Meaning implies more than one, or many, though it be itself in the Form or Writing of the Singular Number; how may the Affirmation be expressed?

A. *In such a Case the Affirmation. is allowed to be expressed in either Numbers.*

EXAMPLES.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| The Mob | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\}$ | unruly, &c. |
| The Convocation | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{are} \\ \text{is} \end{array} \right\}$ | debating, &c. |

Q. May two Affirmations be expressed, or writ together in a Sentence, with another Word between them?

A. *When two Affirmations come together, the latter is in the indefinite Manner of Expression; and consequently the Sign thereof (to) is either exprest or understood.*

EXAMPLES.

| | Former A. | Sign. | Latter A. |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{love} \\ \text{hate} \end{array} \right\}$ | to | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{read.} \\ \text{write.} \end{array} \right\}$ |

Except one of the two be of the nine auxiliary Affirmations: And to these may be added, *let, bid, dare, help,* and perhaps a few others.

III. *Of the Construction, Placing, or Writing, of Quality Words in Expressions or Sentences.*

Q. Where must be placed, or found in general, the Quality Word of a Name or Substance?

A. *In the modern British Language it is most usual to put, and find the Quality Word immediately before the Name to which it belongs.*

EXAMPLES.

| | Qualities. | Names. |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| a | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{good} \\ \text{bad} \end{array} \right\}$ | Boy, &c. |
| an | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{idle} \\ \text{covetous} \end{array} \right\}$ | Girl, &c. |
| the | | Drone, &c. |
| | | Man, &c. |

Except when an Affirmation comes between the Quality and the Name.

EXAMPLES.

Happy ^{Aff.}
(is) the Man, &c.
The Man (is) happy.

Just art Thou, O GOD ! *and* righteous *are* thy Judgments.

O R,

GOD *is* just; *and* his Judgments *are* righteous.

And though the Quality, rarely in Prose, is set after the Name, yet in Verse 'tis beautiful and harmonious; as, *Hail, Bard divine, &c.*

2. When more than one Quality is expressed, or shewn, of a Name or Substantive, where are they placed or found?

A. In such Expressions as exhibits more Qualities than one, inherent in one and the same Name or Substance, they are permitted to precede, or follow their Name or Substantive.

EXAMPLE.

A modest sober Woman, &c.

O R,

A Woman both sober and modest.

A discreet judicious noble Man, &c.

O R,

A Man, noble, judicious, and discreet.

And a Name, with its Quality or Qualities, being as one compound Word, it must be observed, that, from the Quality Articles taking their Place immediately before the Names, do constantly stand first Quality Word in all aggregated or incorporated Words; as hath been shewn.

EXAMPLES.

Aggregations.

| | | | | |
|---------|---|------------------------------------|---|----------|
| Art. 2. | { | old | } | Man, &c. |
| a | | wife, old | | |
| an | | very wise old | | |
| the | | very prudent, sagacious, wise, old | | |

There is no Necessity to say any thing further concerning the Position of Possessive, and respective Quality Words, than has been already said on those Heads in Qualities.

In

In general Expressions the Name is omitted in the Writing; and then the Quality stands substantively.

EXAMPLES.

The Wise; the Wise and Prudent; the Just and Righteous; the Wicked and Ingrateful.

IV. Of Construction of Particles.

1. SORT.

Q. Where are the first Sort of Particles that shew the Circumstances or Manners of Words placed?

A. As hath been shewn already, under that Head, in the fourth Class of Words, where they will be found after Affirmations; but before Qualities.

2. SORT.

Q. What is the Construction of the second Sort of Particles?

A. The second Sort of Particles, shewing the State, Relation, or Reference, of the other Parts of Speech to each other, are therefore to be placed between the Words, whose State, Relation, Reference, or Dependence, they express.

See, and regard the-Examples of Illustration, appertaining to each Particle of this Sort, in the fourth Class of Words, and the following Example.

O GOD! the Memorial of thy Love to the Sons of Men, from the Beginning of the World to this Day, (it) IS RECORDED with Thankfulness in the Hearts of the Righteous.

3. SORT.

Q. Where must the third Sort of Particles be placed in Construction?

A. The third Sort of Particle-Words being only used in connecting Sentences together, they must be placed between the two Propositions or Sentences, which they are intended to connect.

Q. Having observed various other Heads, or Divisions of Grammar, in Mr. Greenworth's, Loughton's, and Dilworth's, viz. Orthography, Orthoepey, Prosody, Analogy, and Etymology, (though differently placed in each) which are wanting here; How is this Omission accounted for?

A. All those Heads are the actual Effect in the Course of the Business of learning this Grammar, as hath been hinted in Page 14.

con-

considering that Orthography is the true writing a Word, Orthotpy (a hard Term) with Prosody, is the true Pronunciation of the Word: Etymology, so far as relates to our Language, is the Effect of Derivation; and Analogy is the effectual Knowledge of a Word, in regard to its Part of Speech. But a Learner must be first sensible of the Difficulty of Effecting, before he can presume to take in the Sense, or give a Judgment of Effect.

Thus much for the full Scope of the modern British Language, its natural Grammar, and Construction.

And now I may say something in regard of figurative Concord or Construction, which, in some foregoing English Grammars, you may have found divided into the following Heads; viz. Transposition and Ellipsis; yet, when you come either to read, write, or understand it, you can find little more than similar Expressions to the Exceptions of the foregoing regular Rules in natural Construction, and a few common Expressions, as used by Custom.

But lest any should form a Suspicion of Defect, I shall answer as many Questions as are necessary to satisfy the Understanding.

I. Of TRANSPOSITION.

Q. What is Transposition?

A. Transposition is the Insertion of Words in a Sentence or Sentences out of their natural Order; that is, by putting Words or Sentences before, which should come after; and Words, or Sentences, after, which should come before.

EXAMPLES.

Ill Examples are as catching as Diseases; and the Mind is as liable to Infection as the Body.

The Mind is as liable to Infection as the Body; and ill Examples are as catching as Diseases.

It is the highest Ingratitude to overlook a Thousand Mercies, and murmur at one Affliction.

To murmur at one Affliction, and overlook a Thousand Mercies, is the highest Ingratitude.

The Substantive is often put out of its Place, especially when there or it is set before the Affirmation; as, *There was a Man at Court, who said*; i. e. *A Man was, &c.* *It is the Custom*; i. e. *The Custom is.*

Particles of the second Sort are frequently transplaced; as, *Whom do you dine with?* for, *With whom do you dine?* *What City came you from?* *From what City, &c. came you?*

Q. Why

Q. Why do they place Words out of their natural Order ?

A. To render, if possible, the Words more harmonious or agreeable to the Ear.

Q. May we transplace all Words, in every Sentence, as we please ?

A. No ; not always ; but we must in this, as in all other Things, follow the Use of the best Speakers ; as hath been said Page 19.

And further ; One Thing ought to be observed, which is, that the best and clearest Writers have the fewest Transpositions in their Discourses ; and that they are more allowable in Poetry than in Prose ; because it is there generally sweeter, and more agreeable to the Ear. Take this one more Example in Prose, and its following in blank Verse : *Any thing, tho' never so little, which a Man speaks of himself, in my Opinion, is too much.*

The natural Order is thus :

Any thing is too much, in my Opinion, which a Man speaks of himself, though never so little.

*Of Man's first Disobedience, and the Fruit
Of that forbidden Tree, whose mortal Taste
Brought Death into the World, and all our Woe,
With Loss of Eden, till one greater Man
Restore us, and regain the blissful Seat,
Sing heavenly Muse, &c.*

MILTON.

The Order is thus :

Heavenly Muse, sing of Man's first Disobedience.

In which Author you may find sufficient Variety of Transposition.

II. Of ELLIPSIS.

Q. What is Ellipsis ?

A. Ellipsis is the necessary Omission of Words in a Sentence.

Q. May we leave out what Words we please in a Sentence ?

A. No ; but whatever Words may be as well understood when left out, as they would be if they were mentioned, may be left out in a Sentence.

Q. Upon what Account may Words be left out ?

A. Words may be left out on four Accounts.

1. When a Word has been mentioned just before, and may be supposed to be kept in Mind, then it is often left out ; as, *His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, on the Fifteenth Day of April 1746, near Culloden, came up to the Enemy, view'd their Strength and Position ; engaged on the Sixteenth ; and both conquered and vanquished the Rebel Army.*

In

In this Relation it would be unnecessary to repeat *his Royal Highness, &c.* so often as the Mind reflects in the different Stages of the Action. So, *We have drank more than they*; i. e. than they have drank.

This House is the Prince's; i. e. House. And, *that's the Duke's*; i. e. that House is the Duke's House. *Whose Horse is this?* Mine; i. e. my Horse. See Personal Qualities, Page 233.

Also in a relative Sentence the antecedent [foregoing] Word is seldom repeated; as, *I purchased the Estate which you sold*; i. e. which Estate, &c. See Page 237.

2. When any Word is to be mentioned straight or presently, if it can be well understood, it may be left out in the former Part; as, *I ever did, and ever will obey you*; i. e. I ever did obey, &c. *Drink ye White or Red Wine*; i. e. White Wine, or, &c. *The best of the Churches is Paul's*; i. e. The best Church of the Churches is Saint Paul's Church.

Its natural Order;

Paul's Church is the best Church of the Churches.

3. When the *Thought* is expressed by some other Means; as, *Who is he or she?* pointing toward some Person. For it would be needless to ask, *Who is that-Man?* Or, *What Man is that Man?* &c.

4. Such Words, which, [Words] upon the mentioning of others, must needs be supposed to be meant, may be left out; as, *When you come to Paul's, then turn to the Left.* Every Person knows you mean *Paul's Church*, and the *Left-Hand*; therefore such Words need not be expressed. The Particle *to* is often left out; as, *Give me the Pen, &c.* for, Give [thou] to me the Pen, &c.

Thing and *And* are frequently omitted, when they may be understood; as, *It is very difficult to master any particular predominant Vice*; i. e. It is a very difficult *Thing*, Business, or Matter, &c.

It is easy to do so; i. e. It is an easy *Thing* to *and* so, &c.

The Cople *that*, in a compound Sentence, &c. is frequently omitted; as, *I desire [that] you write for the Books.* *You are sure you spake with him*; i. e. *that* you spake with him.

And now I cannot have failed in giving entire Satisfaction to all Queries relating to *figurative Construction*.

C H A P. XXIX.

Of Stops and Marks, to be observed and used in Reading and Writing; which, for the Sake of Brevity, finding the Work has driven out several Sheets beyond Expectation, I shall deliver in the following Manner.

Their Characters and Use.

Comma (,); a circular Dash at the Foot of a Word; the Time of Resting or Pausing is while you may say or beat *one*. It distinguishes Words of the same Kind following one after another; and divides long Sentences into short Parts; also taketh away Ambiguity.

Semicolon (;) requireth a Rest or Pause of the Voice, while you may say or beat *one, two*. Its Use is, to distinguish the greater Members of a Sentence; as, *The ambitious Man is always disliking his present Condition, and that makes him so greedy to seek a higher; whereas he that is content with his own, lies quite out of this Temptation.*

Colon (:) requires you to rest while you may say *one, two, three*; being used when the Sense is perfect, but the Sentence not ended; as, *Left he devour my Soul like a Lion, and tear it in Pieces:—while there be none to help.* It is most frequently used before one or other of the third Sort of Particles, and needs no further Examples here; they being so very plentiful in both the Testaments.

Period (.) requires the longest Rest of the Voice, being a full Stop; while you may say *one, two, three, four*; as in the foregoing Example, &c.

Interrogation (?) denotes a Question is asked; and hath always a preceding Sign, very easily distinguished by those who know the Parts of Speech; as, *who, what, &c.*

Admiration (!) denotes Wonder, and hath always a Particle of Admiration preceding it. The Pause of the Interrogation and Admiration are the same as a Colon.

Note, These ought to be instilled into a Child as soon as, or before, he knows all the Parts of Speech: The following in more mature Age.

Parentthesis () serves to include one Sentence within another, without confounding the Sense of either; yet that included

cluded may be omitted in Reading ; though it is chiefly design'd to illustrate and explain the circumscribing Sentence, and must be read with a lower Tone of the Voice, as a Thing that comes in by Reflection or Expletion ; as, Pompey, *on the other Side*, (who seldom spake in Publick without a Blush), *had a wonderful Sweetness of Nature*. Again, *Of Authors, be sure to make Use of the best ; and, (as I said before), to stick close to them*. Again, *Honour thy Father and Mother*, (which is the first Commandment with Promise), *that it may be well with thee*. Each Part (when long) is equal in Time to a Comma.

Apostrophe (') is a Comma at the Head of Letters, signifying an Omission, or Ellipsis of some Letter, or Letters left out for quicker Pronunciation ; as, *I'll*, for *I will* ; *wou'd'st*, for *would'st* ; *ne'er*, for *never* ; and more fully seen in Qualities of Possession and irregular Affirmations.

Hypben (-). See the Rules for Division of Syllables, Genders, and respective Qualities, &c.

Accent (') denotes the Tone or Stress of the Voice is on that Syllable : The double Accent is two-fold. See Page 69, Chap. IX.

Breve (˘) over a Vowel, signifies you must sound that Vowel short ; as, *Hät*.

Circumflex (ˆ) denotes Opposition to the Breve ; as, *Hâte*. See Page 5, Chap. II.

Diæresis, or *Dialysis* (¨) placed on the latter Vowel of a Diphthong, denotes a Division in the Diphthong ; as, *Capernaüm*, *Agésiläw*, &c.

Caret (Λ) signifies Wanting, through Mistake ; and denotes a Correction made ; pointing into that Place where you must take in what was omitted ; whether a Letter, Syllable, Word, or Words, &c. which are always inserted above the Place of

the Caret ; as, *A Man's Manners commonly Λ his Fortune*, &c.

Quotation (") being a double Comma reverse at the Beginning of the Line, shews a Passage quoted, and transcribed out of an Author, in his own Words.

Brackets [] ; these generally include a Word or Sentence, explanatory of what went before ; or are Words of the same Sense, and may be used in their Stead.

Index (☞) signifies that Passage to be remarkable against which it is placed.

Asterism (*) refers to some Remark in the Margin, or at the Foot of a Page. Several of them set together signify, that there is something wanting, defective, or immodest, in that Passage of the Author.

Obelisk

Obelisk (†) refers (as well as the Asterism) the Reader to the Margin.

Section (§) is used in subdividing of a Chapter or Book into lesser Parts or Portions.

Paragraph (¶) is such a Division of a Chapter as comprehends several Sentences in giving a Relation of [or concerning] one of the Heads of a Chapter; and much used in the Chapters of the Books of the Old and New Testaments, which every one ought to compare, and observe from the Head of the Chapter.

CHAP. XXX.

Of ABBREVIATIONS.

Q. What is an Abbreviation?

A. It is either a Letter or Letters of a Word, with a Period, denoting a Word or Words.

Note, It is wrote in this Manner for the Sake of Expedition; and therefore no more are inserted here than such as are common and necessary.

A. Answer.

A. B. *Artium Baccalaureus*. Bachelor of Arts.

Abp. Archbishop.

Acc^t. Account.

A. D. *Anno Domini*. In the Year of our Lord.

A. M. *Anno Mundi*. In the Year of the World.

Adm^l. Admiral.

Adm^{rs}. Administrators.

Ag^t. Against.

A. M. *Artium Magister*. Master of Arts.

Am^t. Amongst.

Ana. Of each a like Quantity.

Ap. Apostle, *April*.

A. R. *Anna Regina*. Anne the Queen. *Anno Regini*. In the Year of the Reign.

Ast. P. G. Astronomy Professor of *Gresham College*.

Aust. *Austin*, *Austria*.

B. A. Bachelor of Arts.

Bart. Baronet.

B. D. Bachelor in Divinity.

Bp. Bishop.

B. V. Blessed Virgin.

C. *Centum*. An Hundred. *Charles*. Chapter.

Cant. Canticles. *Canterbury*.

Capt. Captain.

Cat. Catechism.

Cent. *Centum*. An Hundred.

Ch. Church.

Cha. *Charles*, Charity.

Chan. Chan^{er} Chancellor.

Chap. Chapter.

X x 2

Chron.

- Chron. Chronicles.
 Cit. City. Citizen. Citadel.
 Cl. Clericus. Clergyman. *Clement*.
 Co. County.
 Col. Colonel. *Colossians*.
 Comr. Commissioner.
 Con. Constance. *Constantine*.
 Conf. Confessor. Confirmation.
 Cor. *Corinthians*. Corollary.
 Corn. Cornelius.
 C. R. *Carolus Rex*. Charles the King.
 C. S. *Custos Sigilli*. The Keeper of the Privy-Seal.
 Cur. *Curtius*. *Curius*. Curate.
 D. Deanery. Division. Doctor. Duke. Dukedom.
 Dan. *Daniel*.
 D. D. Doctor in Divinity.
 Deac. Deacon.
 Dec. or iober. *December*.
 Deut. *Deuteronomy*.
 D^o. *Litto*. The same.
 Du^m. Dukedom.
 E. Earl.
 Earld. Earldom.
 Edm. *Edmund*.
 Edw. *Edward*.
 E. g. *Exempli gratia*. As for Example.
 Eliz. *Elizabeth*.
 Eng *English*. England.
 Ep. Epistle.
 Eph. *Epheſians*.
 Eſa. *Eſaias*.
 Eſq; Esquire.
 Ev. Evangelist.
 Ex. *Exodus*.
 Exp. Exprefs. Exposition. Explanation.
 Feb. *February*.
 Fr. *France*. *French*.
 Fra. *Francis*. *Frances*.
 F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
 Gal. *Gallatians*.
 Gen. *Genſus*. General.
 Gen^{mo}. *Generaliſſimo*.
 Gent. Gentlemen.
 Geo. *George*.
 Goſp. Gospel.
 G. R. *Georgius Rex*. George the King.
 Greg. *Gregory*.
 Heb. *Hebrews*.
 Hen. *Henry*.
 Hier. *Hieronymus*. *Jerom*.
 Hum. *Humphry*.
 Id. *Idem*. The ſame.
 i. e. *Id eſt*. That is.
 J. H. S. *Jeſus*. The three firſt Letters of his Name in Greek; or, *Jeſus Hominum Salvator*. *Jeſu*, Saviour of Men.
 Iſa. *Iſaiab*.
 Ja. *James*.
 Jac. *Jacob*.
 Jan. *January*. *Janus*.
 J. D. *Jurium Doctor*. A Doctor of Laws.
 Jer. *Jeremy*. *Jerom*.
 Jeſ. *Jeſus*.
 Inſt. Instance. Institution.
 Jn^o. *John*.
 Joⁿ. *Jonathan*.
 Joſh. *Joſhua*.
 J. R. *Jacobus Rex*. James the King.
 Jud. Judges.
 Jul. *July*. *Junius*.
 Jun. *June*. *Junius*.
 Juſt. Justice.

K. King. Kings.
Km. Kingdom.
Kt. Knight.

L Lord. *Lubius. Luke.*
l. *Liber.* A Book.
℥. *Libra.* A Pound Sterling.
℔. *Libra.* A Pound Weight.
Lam. Lamentations.
La^p Ladyship.
Ld. Lord.
L. D. Lady-Day.
Lev. *Leviticus.*
Lieut. Lieutenant.
LL. D. *Legum Doctor.* Doctor
of Laws.
Lond. *London.*
Lp. Lordship.
Lt^r. Letter.

M. Marquis. *Monday. Morn-*
ing. Marcus.
m. *Manipulus.* A Handful.
M. A. Master of Arts.
Ma. Madam.
Maty. Majesty.
Mar. *March. Mark. Marmaduke.* Martyr.
Mart. *Martin.* Martyr.
Mat. *Mattbew.*
Math. Mathematics.
M. D. *Medicinæ Doctor.* Doc-
tor of Physic.
Mich. *Michæst. Michaelmas.*
Min. Minister.
Monf. *Monsieur.*
Mr. Master.
Mrs. Mistress.
Ms. Manuscript.
Mfs. Manuscripts.
M. S. *Memoriæ sacrum.* Sa-
cred to the Memory.

N. Note.
Nat. *Nathanael.* Nativity.
N. B. *Nota bene.* Mark well.

Nic. *Nicodamus. Nicholas.*
n. l. *non liquet.* It appears not.
Nov. 9ber. *November.*
N. S. New Style.
Num. Number.
No. Number.

O. *Oliver.*
Ob. Objection.
Obt. Obedient.
Oct. 8ber. *October.*
O. S. Old Style.

P. P. *Publius.* President.
p. ~~per~~ *per, pro.* By, for, through.
Pug. *Pugil.* An Handful.
Par. Parish.
Parl. Parliament.
Pat. *Patriarch. Patrick.* Pa-
tience.

Pen. *Penelope.*
Pent. *Pentecost.*
~~per~~ Cent. *per Cent. per Centum.*
By the Hundred.

Pet. *Peter. Petrarch.*
Phil. *Philippians. Philip.*
Philem. *Philemon.*
Philom. *Philomathes.* A Lover
of Learning Or, *Philo-Ma-*
thematicus. A Lover of the
Mathematics.

P. M. G. Professor of Music
at *Gresham College.*
Pportion. Proportion.
Pr. Priest. Primitive.
Prof. Th. Gr. Professor *Theo-*
logiæ Greshamiensis. Profes-
sor of Divinity at *Gresham*
College.

P. S. Postscript.
Psal. Psalm.

Q. Queen. Question.
q. d. *quasi dicat.* As if he
should say.
q. l. *quantum libet.* As much
as you please. q. f.

- q. *quantum sufficit*. A sufficient Quantity.
- R. *Rex*. The King. *Regina*. The Queen.
- Regr. Register.
- Reg. Dep. Register Deputed.
- Regmt. Regiment.
- Reg^t. Regent.
- Reg. Prof. *Regius* Professor. King's Professor.
- Rel. Religion. Relation.
- Ret. Return.
- Rev. Revelation.
- Rev^d. Reverend.
- Rich. *Richard*.
- Rob^t. *Robert*.
- Rom. *Romans*.
- Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful.
- Rt. Hon^{ble}. Right Honourable.
- S or St. Saint.
- S. A. *Secundum Artem*. According to Art.
- Sa. *Samuel*. *Sampson*.
- Sep. or 7ber. *September*.
- Serj. Serjeant.
- Serv^t. Servant.
- Sh. Shire.
- S. N. *Secundum Naturam*. According to Nature.
- Sol. Solution.
- Sp. *Spain*. *Spanish*.
- Sr. Sir.
- fs. *Semissis*. Half a Pound.
- S. S. T. P. *Sacro Sanctæ Theologiae Professor*. A Professor of Divinity.
- St^c. *Stephen*.
- The. *Theophilus*.
- Thes. *Thesis*. *Thessalonians*.
- Tho. *Thomas*.
- To. *Tobias*.
- V. Virgin.
- V. or v. *Vide*. See Verse.
- Ven. Venerable.
- Viz. *Videlicet*. That is to say.
- Will. or W^m. *William*.
- Wp. Worship.
- Wpful. Worshipful.
- W. R. *William Rex*. William the King.
- Xn. Christian.
- Xpher. *Christopher*.
- Xt. *Christ*.
- Y. The.
- Yⁿ. then.
- Yor. or Y^o. Your. Yours.
- Y^s. This.
- Yu. Thou, or you.
- &. *et*. and.
- &c. *et cetera*. and the rest.

Note, These Abbreviations are to be met with at one Time or other ; but you must never presume to insert any of your own Invention, for private Use, to public View, &c.

A few necessary orthographical Observations, which must naturally fall at the Close of the Work; for it must be supposed, every Learner knows perfectly well what Part of Speech every Word in the Language appertain to, according to its Circumstances.

1. *Obs.* Let the first Word of every Book, Epistle, Note, Bill, Verse, (whether it be in Prose, Rhyme, or blank Verse), begin with a Capital.

2. *Obs.* Let proper Names of Persons, Places, Ships, Rivers, Mountains, &c. begin with a Capital; also all appellative Names of Professions, Callings, &c.

3. *Obs.* 'Tis esteemed ornamental to begin every Substantive in the Sentence with a Capital, if it bear some considerable Stress of the Author's Sense upon it, to make it the more remarkable and conspicuous.

4. *Obs.* None but Substantives, whether Common, Proper, or Personal, may begin with a Capital, except in the Beginning, or immediately after a full Stop.

5. *Obs.* Qualities, Affirmations, or Particles, must not begin with a Capital, unless such Word begins, or comes immediately after a Period; then never fails to begin with a Capital.

6. *Obs.* If any notable Saying or Passage of an Author be quoted in his own Words, it begins with a Capital, though not immediately after a Period.

7. *Obs.* Let not a Capital be written in the Middle of a Word among small Letters.

8. *Obs.* Where Capitals are used in whole Words and Sentences, something is expressed extraordinary great. They are used also in the Titles of Books for Ornament Sake.

9. *Obs.* The Pronoun I, and the Exclamative O, must always be written with a Capital.

10. *Obs.* The Letter q is never used without the Letter u next following.

11. *Obs.*

11. *Obs.* The long / must never be inserted immediately after the short s, nor at the End of a Word.

Permit an Explanation of these three last Observations, with the seventh, by an Example or two; I having seen the Errors too frequent in Letters, Bills, &c.

*Irregular Orthography,
with true Spelling.*

1. i expResf
2. o the Expressionsf
3. who Qestionsf
4. to Trespassf

*Regular Orthography,
with true Spelling.*

1. I express,
2. O the Expressions!
3. Who questions?
4. To trespass.

Thus having finished my proposed Task, to set before the Learner the full Scope of every Thing necessary for the Maftership of the *English* Language, I conclude, that I am not in the least under any Obligation (neither will this Volume admit it) to make any Collection of Fables, &c. from other Authors, for Lessons for Children; wherefore I advise such little Books to be used by themselves; and, at proper Times, to prove their Judgment of this Grammar on the Parts of Speech, in whatsoever *English* Book you shall be pleased to open. Farewell.

F I N I S,

